

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Embellished with Representations of an Ancient Sculpture of the OFFERING OF THE MAGI;
and of a Carving from Beverley Minster, in allusion to the FEAST OF FOOLS.
Also with a VIEW OF SIR R. STEELE'S COTTAGE, Haverstock Hill, Middlesex.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

"E. J. C." will excuse our not inserting his remarks on the New Marriage Act. With respect to the seven days' notice previous to the publication of banns, the same clause will be found in the 26 Geo. II. cap. 38, commonly called Lord Hardwicke's Act; and we think it is a very proper precaution, that the Minister may have an opportunity of enquiring as to the correctness of the parties' statement. It cannot be supposed for a moment that a marriage would be void, should the Minister publish the banns out of an *improper book*. We conceive the Minister would be subject to censure if he did not comply with this clause, but that it would in no wise affect the parties. The utility of this clause seems to be, the greater assurance, at the time of the solemnization, that the three publications have taken place, and in case of any question hereafter as to the due publication, there may be some kind of record of its having been regularly done, but the evidence of the marriage is the *certificate of marriage*, and not the publication of banns which is required.

A. H. remarks, that "the case of circumstantial evidence, stated by P. W. vol. xciii. ii. 485, could never maintain a prosecution for the stealing the coin found, because he would himself be the prosecutor; and as he had not been able to decipher the characters before he lost it in the ashes, he would be unable, without direct perjury, to substantiate the identity of that found by his labourer in the sunk fence on the following morning. The cautions taken by Judges and Juries, in all cases of circumstantial evidence, precludes the fear of injustice; and in very many, the due administration of the law would be defeated, if the admission of it were totally excluded."

P. says, "I sent you an account of that part of the Poyning's family (see p. 603 of Supplement) which married into two families of the name of More (not Moore), not related to each other. I can answer that neither of them inherited Ostenhanger house. The sister, who married Mr. Rogers, died under age, without issue."

Vol. xciii. ii. p. 609. A Corn Rent, instead of Tithes in kind, has been over and over mentioned as "fair for both Clergy and Laity." It is no more than a lease for a short term, instead of the mutually vexatious collection in kind. It is first set on an average price of corn for a certain number of preceding years; this remains for a term of seven years (sometimes fourteen), at the end of which either party may apply to the Sessions to have a new average taken. If the price of corn rises, the Clergyman has the benefit; if it falls, the Layman has that advantage, so that it is mutual. This rent is a charge on the land, not on the

owner, so that the Clergyman is equally secure. This remedy is equally applicable to Vicarial tithes issuing out of land, as to great tithes. We believe it is generally adopted in inclosure bills, instead of an allotment of land.

C. observes, that "among numerous benevolent institutions for the relief of this kingdom is to be distinguished one where there is not to be found a receipt for any truly pitiable and helpless case of distress, labouring under any state of indigence. I scarcely need remark the utility of such there are, since almost every person in this kingdom can furnish the name of one." P.

R. C. H. will be much obliged for any information respecting Sir Ralph Sadleir. Qy. if there is any original portrait of him excepting the one (small life) at Mr. John Astley's house at Everley? and where such is to be found?

Mr. W. T. ALCHIN, of Winchester, inquires, "whether any of our readers, in the course of their researches, have ever met with the registers of *Henry de Blois*, Bishop of Winchester, and of *Richard Tuckin*, or *Toclive*, his immediate successor; referred to by Sir William Dugdale, in his "History of Saint Paul's Cathedral," p. 92, edit. Maynard; and there stated to be in the possession of Richard (Neile) Bishop of Winchester?"

M. GIORDINELLI would esteem it a favour if he could obtain any information respecting Monsieur Le Chevalier Lambert, particularly as to the time of his death and place of burial. He was born in England, and was a Banquier in Paris for English people, and Administrateur de la Caisse d'Ecompte (now the French bank). He married Miss Loniéps, a very rich English lady, who had by this marriage a son: this son in 1792 was a Captain of the body-guard of the King of England. Le Chevalier Lambert, in the midst of the French Revolution, set out for London, and did not take any of his household with him; this happened in 1795 or 1796.

Mr. T. TOVEY observes, "that Captain Forman is certainly right in his assertion that his proposition has never been proved, for it is one that does not yet admit of an absolute proof, how true soever it may be; because the nature of gravity, by which Mr. T. means the cause of those effects that are ascribed to gravity, is yet unknown. But Captain Forman must be aware that every one of those formulæ in physical astronomy by which all complicated motions of the heavenly bodies are explained and calculated, is built on this principle, and consequently if the principle be erroneous, the formulæ must be erroneous; but observations show the formulæ to be correct." And here Mr. Tovey takes his final leave.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION

CARL LOFTS AT SHAP, WESTMORELAND.

Mr. URBAN. *Rosegill, Jan. 12.*

AT Shap is a stupendous monument of antiquity called Carl Lofts, i. e. "*the liftings of the Coorles or husbandmen.*" It is composed of two rows of large stones of unhewn granite, from six to twelve feet in diameter. The form is a gentle curve, or something like the head of a well-formed mason's hammer. It commences about half a mile south of the town, and runs parallel with the Kendal road, on the east side, for about three quarters of a mile, when it turns off in a north-west direction for about the length of a mile; that is, making its whole length about a mile and three quarters, or perhaps about three thousand yards. At the south end, about twenty yards from the south-west corner, on the outside of the stones, was a small tumulus, which, since the inclosure of Shap common in 1815, is now levelled and destroyed. When this tumulus was opened into, it was found to be composed of granite and cobble stone: as the strata of stone here is lime-stone, the granite must have been gathered on the surrounding surface, and the cobble must have been brought from some distance. At about the distance of 100 yards from the turn at the south end, on the outside, was a circle about eighteen feet in diameter of similar stones, each about one yard and a half in diameter, and in the centre thereof was one about one yard and a half high from the surface of the ground that tapered to a point. This has also been destroyed since the inclosure of the common. The distance of the stones in the lines was eight, ten, or twelve yards; but at the turn at the south end, which remains perfect, they are something nearer, being from three to eight yards. The distance between each line at the south end is eighty nine feet. This distance seems gradually to have diminished about one yard in every hundred,

till it came to a wedge-like point at the north end, near to the field called Skellaw. In this field called Skellaw, which signifies "*the hill of the skulls,*" is a small tumulus on an eminence, which no doubt is connected with the monument, though it deviates about 190 yards to the north-east from the last stone now remaining; but it is highly probable the stones were continued a little further northward; this deviation, however, may be accounted for from the eligibility of the situation for prospect, as from this spot the tumulus at the south end could be seen, and nearly the whole line of the monument. A few years ago a countryman wanting stones for the highway, dug into this tumulus, thinking to find stone; but not finding the appearance of any, he soon desisted. In his attempt, however, he found human bones.

When the antiquary now views the remains of this remarkable monument, he cannot but regret at what, perhaps, he may call the barbarous treatment it has met with. The southern end, which extended about half a mile on the common, had both rows tolerably perfect till the inclosure of the common in 1815; since then these stones have nearly all been blasted and removed into the walls, excepting fourteen, which compose the turn at the south end, which are on a plot of land allotted to the Earl of Lonsdale, and which he has given orders to be preserved. The northern end, for nearly the length of a mile, lying among old inclosed and arable land, had generally been removed at former periods before the recollection of any person now living. There are, however, four on a piece of land, which cannot be tilled for limestone rock, which seem to form the terminating point, or at least a part of it, at the north end. They are respectively 11, 25, and 20 yards distant from each other. Probably two may have been removed

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removed from among these, as the two latter distances seem to admit of such a supposition. Between these four and the fourteen at the south end, only fifteen now remain in their original position. They are left here and there, and serve as a sort of guide to trace the course of the monument. The blasted and broken fragments of the others may be seen in the walls adjoining. One of the most prominent that remains, is called Guggleby stone, which formed part of the west line, and stands on its small end near the foot-path leading to the village of Keld; it is eight feet high and 37 feet in girth at its middle. The stone next remaining north of it, which formed part of the east line, is about 13 feet long, and six feet in diameter: but it is a different kind of stone to all the rest; this is basalt or whinstone, and all the others are granite. This stone probably once was placed upon its end; for one end seems to have been squared with a chisel, and it has the appearance of having been overturned by digging limestone from beneath it. In the middle of the part squared is a hole four inches over, and two inches deep; about two feet therefrom, on a sloping corner, is another hole of about the same size. On one of the corners at the other end is a rude circle, eight inches across, and a shallow hole in the centre. By minute examination, other inscriptions of this kind, perhaps, might be found here, as on the obelisks at Aubrey described by Dr. Stukeley.

These masses of granite were, no doubt, originally from Wastdale, which is about two miles from the south end of the monument: for here a bed of similar granite is found, the only bed I believe in Westmoreland. It is remarkable that, for the distance of three miles eastward from the low end of Wastdale, an immense quantity of rounded worn-like granite stones of all sizes, up to four yards in diameter, are found scattered over the face of the country to the above distance or further, which is wholly of a limestone and freestone strata. They seem to be spread in a fan-like form from Wastdale, and are more thinly scattered, and also of smaller size, as the distance increases. These primary stones being found on the surface of secondary ones, demonstrate that they have thus been thrown by some convulsion in nature of which

we have no record; or, according to Professor Buckland, in his *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ* on similar appearances, they have thus been transported and drifted by a diluvial current. He, indeed, supposes, that a diluvial current is the only adequate cause that can account for these appearances. See also Edin. Rev. for Oct. 1823, No. 77.

Whether the stones which composed the Carl Lofts were brought direct from Wastdale, or whether they were gathered from among the scattered ones, can only now be matter of conjecture; but probably they were some of the scattered ones; as they might be found nearer for carriage and already detached. But how such immense blocks (several being from 3 to 4 yards in diameter) could be carried and placed in the regular manner they were, it is difficult to form an idea.

"That this monument was Danish, may be inferred from the custom of the northern nations of arranging their recording stones in forms that they seemed to determine should be expressive of certain events; those that were placed in a straight and long order commemorated the emulations of champions: squares shewed equestrian conflicts: circles the interments of families: wedge-shaped a fortunate victory."* Pennant agrees in this opinion, and supposes that "success might have attended the northern invaders in this place, which gave rise to their long arrangement."† Hence, if this be correct, they have been placed here between eight or nine hundred years. Dr. Burn in his *History of Westmoreland*, says, "undoubtedly this hath been a place of Druid worship, which they always performed in the open air within this kind of inclosure, shaded with wood, as this place of old time appears to have been, although there is now scarce a tree to be seen, (Shap Thorn only excepted, planted on the top of a hill for the direction of travellers). At the high end of this place of worship, there is a circle of the like stones about 18 feet in diameter, which was their *sanctum sanctorum*, as it were, and place of sacrifice." But Dr. Burn seems only to have taken a limited view of the monument. He only speaks of the south end upon the com-

* Olaus Magnus de Gent. Septentr. l. 1. c. 18.

† Pennant's *Northern Tour*, i. 297.

mon, which was perfect in his day, and does not appear to have traced its extent northward through the old inclosed land. That so extensive a space as is here occupied should have any reference to a place of worship, seems hardly probable. That it was to commemorate some event, and probably a victory, appears more likely, and the name of Skellaw, *i. e. the Hill of Skulls*, strengthens the conjecture.

GEORGE HALL.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 16.*
TO what E. G. B. has communicated in page 489 of your Magazine for December last, permit me to add, that the Roman Camp* at Islington is situated in what has been called *Six Acre Field*, laying a little South-west of the new buildings called Barnsbury Park. This spot I have heard was noticed as the site of a Roman Camp by Herman Moll, the geographer. A visit to this place suggested some verses of mine, which I think you published as long since as 1787. These contained a reference to the conquest of this island by the Romans, thus:

"Yet shall each vestige proud of arms remain,
 [ed field,

The cumbrous mound, the trench, indent-Till, in her turn, o'er Rome shall Albion reign,
 [shield."

And cover nations with her sun-broad

But though this was merely a poetic flight, and by no means meant as a prediction, yet in the course of the late revolutionary war, viz. in 1799, Rome was not only surrendered to a British commander, Captain Trowbridge, who appeared off the mouth of the Tiber with an English squadron; but this event was commemorated by medals struck some time after, with a motto, expressing "*Rome saved by British thunder.*"

And that Britain subsequently covered nations with her sun-broad shield, is as evident as the shining of the Sun itself.

Having lately heard it asserted, that a part of old London Wall, running in an Easterly and Westerly direction, behind the houses in Little Britain and Giltspur-street, had been taken down, I procured admission into the vacant ground belonging to Christ's Hospital, occupying the space between the old Library and the new Infirmary

lately erected for the boys; but on inspection, these remains did not appear to me to have run in a direct line with that portion of London Wall that still backs the houses in Bull and Mouth-street, and forms part of the boundary of St. Botolph's Church-yard. Besides, the materials of the ruined wall within the Hospital have not that mixture of brick, &c. that appears in old London Wall; I was therefore inclined to conclude that the remains in question belonged to the convent of the Grey Friars, which stood on this ground; especially as the line of wall continued would have intersected the site of Giltspur-street Compter, and terminated nearly opposite St. Sepulchre's Church, perhaps many feet out of the line of the old gate of Newgate, both North and West. Close to this wall, I find also that the greatest part of the refectory belonging to the Grey Friars, remained nearly entire within these five years, the oaken rafters of which are still piled up near the spot. Perhaps the library erected by Sir Richard Whittington in 1429, will soon be the only external vestige of this once-celebrated convent, the burial-place of four Queens and a number of the English nobility.

Yours, &c. W. HAMILTON REID.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 20.*
IT is difficult to account for the apathy with which many interesting subjects are treated by the antiquarian world, when others, comparatively trifling and unimportant, so frequently engage its attention, and employ its talent almost exclusively.

In the Waterloo-bridge road has been long exhibited an ancient Ship, which was discovered, about eighteen months since, in the deserted bed of a branch of the Rother, in Kent. At the time of its discovery it was noticed in the daily Papers, but has since sunk into oblivion. Whatever may be its age, whether it is Danish, or Roman, or Flemish, it bears sufficient marks of antiquity to entitle it to more notice than it has hitherto received.

I do not myself profess to give any opinion on its age, but wish to draw the attention of some of your Correspondents, who are more competent to form an opinion, to this piece of antiquity, before it is broken up and consigned to the flames—a fate which it will shortly, I have reason to think, experience.

The

* See our Review, p. 57.

The head and stern are both round, and, what is extraordinary, the rudder is worked by ropes instead of a tiller, as modern vessels are; and from this circumstance, and a passage in the account of St. Paul's shipwreck (Acts xxvii. ver. 40, "they loosed the rudder bands,") a conjecture as to its high antiquity is raised. It is flat-bottomed, but presents in its present state no signs of having been impelled by oars; it had a single mast, but was, I think, destitute of a deck, except at the extremities. At the stern is a cabin with a covering, or canopy, like modern barges.

But what speaks most forcibly against its claim to very high antiquity is, the circumstance of two circular pieces of lead, of about three inches diameter, being nailed to the sides of the vessel. One was destroyed in getting her out of the sand, the other was purloined by some selfish and dishonest visitor; this latter one was perfect, and had on it, according to a fac simile to be seen in the exhibition room, the letters *pi*; the reason of affixing these plates (which when the vessel floated must have been under water) is worth enquiry. In the vessel was found a piece of plank, with some rude characters cut upon it, which I confess appear to me to be nothing more than the numerals *xviii*; this circumstance, however, with that of the letters on the outside, lead us to an era much more recent than that to which the vessel is ascribed.

Some perfect vessels of pottery ware, found in her, are curious; three specimens have a Roman character, and a fourth (a jug) is as decidedly modern in its appearance as those which may be seen in any country ale-house, and are common in Dutch paintings.

Two specimens of tessellated pavement much resemble the tiles found in our cathedrals. One is a neat design, consisting of a star, containing within it a circle surrounding a rude cross. The handle of a dagger was also found, and some other articles well worthy of consideration, among which are some animal remains, consisting of the skulls of two human subjects, a greyhound and two goats, with other bones. One of the skulls is well preserved, and is a fine specimen; the temples are very prominent.

With the numerous articles found in the vessel to guide the research, I am the more surprised that no anatomi-

mist has advanced a conjecture as to what country the skull belonged, which would so materially assist the enquiry into the age of the vessel; and that no Antiquary has thought proper to investigate the age of an object which, according to the most recent date, must be about five hundred years old, and which is rendered the more curious from its perfect state of preservation, it being sufficiently sound, when first discovered, to admit of its being floated, and the timbers still adhering firmly together. Such a curiosity is not to be met with every day, and the silence, therefore, of the Learned on this head is inexcusable.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, Muirtown, Jan. 16.

I SEND a slight notice of a very great curiosity, this week ploughed up within a few miles of Inverness, on the estate of Colonel Baillie, of Leys, M. P. It is a rod of the purest native gold, having three sides, and a hook at the end; fifteen inches long; weighing above an ounce, and for which Mr. McNaughten, the jeweller, in Inverness, paid the value of the gold, 4*l.* 12*s.* There is a piece of three inches long, with another hook broken off, which makes the whole eighteen inches long. The workmanship is that of the rudest ages, and the spiral work evidently done by twisting. That this must have been in its day a piece of royal or clerical magnificence can admit of no doubt; its use may have various opinions; it appears to me to have been the rod upon which a lamp has been suspended, either before some shrine, or very possibly at the table of Macbeth or King Duncan. In its day of use, such a piece of gold must have been very valuable indeed. H. R. D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 17.

FROM the opinion I entertain of your confidence in the late Mr. Ritson's perseverance in research, and accuracy in his inferences, I am disposed to hope that you will give publicity to the following extracts from the third volume of his "Metrical Romances," with the appendant note from his Glossary. These passages appear to be quite conclusive in respect to the term *Oriel*.

W. P.

From "The SQUIRE of LOWE DEGRE,"
"And as he made this ruffill chere
He squened downe in that arbore.

The

The Lady herde his mournyng all,
 Ryght under the chambre wall;
 In her ORYALL there she was,
 (losed well with royall glas,
 Fulfilled it was with ymagery,
 Every wyndowe by and by
 On eche syde had there a gynne,
 Sprede with many a dyvers pynne.
 Anone that Lady, fayre and fre,
 Undid a pynne of yveie,
 And wyd the windowes she open set;
 The sunne shone in at her closet;
 In that arber fayre and gaye
 She sawe where that Squire lay."

From the "*Legend of the Earl of Tolous*,"

"When ye here the Mas-belle,
 Y shall hur brynge to the Chapelle,
 Thedur sche schall be broght.

Be the ORYALL-SYDE stonde thou styll,
 Then schalt thou see hur at thy wyll
 That ys so worthily wroght."

GLOSSARIAL NOTE.

Oryall, vol. iii. p. 149, *Oryall-side* 106.
 "The word ORIEL, which has various significations, seems, in both these instances, to imply a recess in a chamber, hall, or chapel, formed by the projection of a spacious bay (corruptly bow) window, from top to bottom, occasionally, it would seem, ornamented with painted glass, illuminated by the rays of the sun. This kind of window is still to be seen in ancient halls and the inns of court, and hence, it is probable, the name of Oriol College. It should be noticed, at the same time, that the ALDER, by the compiler of the '*Promptorium Parvulorum* (Harleian MS. 221), is also called the '*ORYELL TRE*.'"

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 18.

IN Madox's "*History of the Exchequer*," p. 366, it is recorded that 20*l.* was allowed (18 Hen. II.) to Aylward the King's Chamberlain, to buy a robe for the young King at Winchester fair. Henry, the son of King Henry II., was crowned the second time with his wife at Winchester, on the 27th of August, and this robe seems to have been bought for the purpose at Giles-hill fair. The Winchester fairs, and particularly that of St. Giles, were so great and so famous in those times, that merchants from beyond sea came with their wares, and from various parts of the Continent, from France, Spain, Florence, and the *17* Countries, and even from Germany. At this time every family of consequence, and every religious House, laid in their stock of merchandize and household stuff for the whole year. At Giles-hill and at Weyhill churches were erected, and it was common in

those days for the Priest and Clerk to stand ready all day in these churches to perform the ceremony of marriage to all those who, during the mirth of a fair, chose to come and be married; and it stood as a legal marriage till about 70 or 80 years ago, a new Act of Parliament put a stop to it. I am induced to send this anecdote to show the change of the times, and contrast the cost of a royal coronation robe with the one lately purchased, which is said to have cost nearly forty thousand pounds. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 19.

THE returns made of the Population of the United Kingdoms, in the year 1821, will doubtless add many interesting facts to the statistic account of Great Britain; but it is to be regretted that we possess no similar returns of the population of our Colonies or foreign possessions; neither is there any means, that I am aware of, whereby a knowledge of the amount of their population may be obtained. If the works of travellers be consulted upon the subject, little information of unquestionable authority can be obtained, nor can the writings even of statistical authors be better depended upon, the source of their information being generally the narratives of travellers.

I doubt not but there are many among your readers, who, from residence in the Colonies, correspondence with the inhabitants of our foreign settlements, or acquaintance with British or Colonial official documents, are able to furnish the desired information. If they would do so, through the medium of your *Miscellany*, I am certain that the accounts would afford much gratification to very many of your readers.

The points upon which it would be most desirable to possess information, are these:

1. The amount of population in each Colony or Province, distinguishing males from females.

2. The number of inhabitants in each county or other division, as also the principal cities or towns, pointing out any local circumstances which may have caused an increase or decrease of population.

3. What official document or narrative of travels, &c. &c. contain any genuine information upon the subject.

4. What means have been adopted in the Colonies to obtain a correct account of their population. C. C. M.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Enfield, Jan. 17.

THE following is a list of the Churches destroyed by the dreadful Fire of London in 1666, which were not rebuilt.

Several of the under mentioned Burying-grounds, &c. have a Tablet conspicuously affixed to their respective walls, thereby pointing out to the curious perambulator the site and name of the late Church, and to whom dedicated: it is to be regretted that many of the Burying-grounds, &c. are deficient in this useful and necessary piece of information.

Alhallows, Honey-lane; the Church was situate where part of Honey-lane market now is. Alhallows the Less, was situate in Thames-street, near Cole-harbour, now a burying-ground.

St. Andrew Hubbard, was situate where the King's Weigh-house now is.

St. Anne, Black Friars, was situate in Ireland-yard, now a burying-ground.

St. Benet Sherehog, was situate in Pancras-lane, near Bucklersbury, now a burying-ground.

St. Botolph, Billingsgate, was situate in Thames-street, over against Botolph-lane, late a burying-ground, now built on.

St. Faith, was under the late Cathedral of St. Paul, where the parishioners have now a place to bury in.

St. Gabriel Fenchurch, was situate in Fenchurch-street; the ground where it stood laid into the highway or street.

St. Gregory, was situate in St. Paul's Church-yard, near where Queen Anne's statue now stands.

St. John Baptist, was situate on Dowgate-hill, the corner of Cloak-lane, now a burying-ground.

St. John Evangelist, was situate in Watling-street, the corner of Friday-street, now a burying-ground.

St. John Zachary, was situate the corner of Noble-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Lawrence Pountney, was situate on Lawrence Pountney-hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Leonard Eastcheap, was situate near Eastcheap, on Fish-street Hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Leonard Foster-lane, was situate on the West side of Foster-lane, late a burying-ground, part of the site of the intended Post-office.

St. Margaret Moses, was situate in Passing-alley, near Friday-street, late a burying-ground, now Little Friday-street.

St. Margaret, New Fish-street, was situate where the Monument now stands.

St. Martin Pomeroy, was situate in Ironmonger-lane, on a part of the ground now the Church-yard.

St. Martin Orgars, was situate in Martin's-lane, where there is now a French Church.

St. Martin Vintry, was situate the lower end of College-hill, in Thames-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Bothaw, was situate in Turn-Wheel-lane, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Colechurch, was situate in the Old Jewry, where the Mercer's School was, and Frederick-place now is.

St. Mary Magdalene, Milk-street, was situate where part of Honey-lane Market now is.

St. Mary Mounthaw was situate on Labour-in-vain Hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Staining, was situate on the North side of Oat-lane, now a burying-ground.

St. Mary Woolchurch, was situate where the Mansion-house now stands.

St. Michael le Quern, was situate near Paternoster-row, in the High-street of Cheapside, where a Conduit formerly stood.

St. Nicholas Acon, was situate in Nicholas-lane, now a burying-ground.

St. Nicholas Olave, was situate on Bread-street Hill, now a burying-ground.

St. Olave, Silver-street, was situate on the South side of Noble-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Pancras, Soper lane, was situate in Pancras-lane, near Queen-st. now a burying-ground.

St. Peter, Cheap, was situate the corner of Wood-street, Cheapside, now a burying-ground.

St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, was situate the bottom of Peter's-hill, in Thames-street, now a burying-ground.

St. Thomas the Apostle, was situate in the street or highway near the burying-ground the corner of Cloak-lane.

The Holy Trinity, was situate where there is now a Lutheran Church.

N. B. The Church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks was situate in Threadneedle-street, and pulled down in 1781 to make room for the enlargement of the Bank of England.

Would it not be a considerable improvement in the *Bills of Mortality* to arrange the parishes as they are *now* united, with a brace to denote the junction? e.g.

		Buried.
{	St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street	11
	St. Gregory by St. Paul's	44

Yours, &c.

H. C. B.



No. 241 p. 100, d. 1

ANTIENT SCULPTURE REPRESENTING THE OFFERING OF THE MAGI

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1. 1. 1. 1.

THE Drawing from which the annexed engraving was taken (*see the Frontispiece*), was handed to us by a friend, without any description. We are therefore unable to inform our readers where this curious piece of sculpture was found; we only know that it was accidentally dug up a few years ago in some part of Hampshire. We can state that it is executed in fine marble, and retains considerable portions of the colouring and gilding with which it had been covered. The original measures 10 inches by 7.

We submitted an impression of the plate to a learned friend, who favoured us with the following description of the subject.

This print represents the offering of the Magi, called the Three Kings of Cologne, from their bodies having been deposited there in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter (see *Golden Legend*, fol. vii. b). On the side of the canopy is the star. Under the Virgin is Joseph, in the costume of a pilgrim. The appearance of the oxen seems to be well explained in the following passage of Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. I. p. 354 :

“A superstitious notion prevails in the Western parts of Devonshire, that at twelve o'clock at night on Christmas Eve, the oxen in their stalls are always found on their knees, as in an attitude of devotion; and that (which is still more singular) since the alteration of the style, they continue to do this only on the eve of old Christmas Day. An honest countryman living on the edge of St. Stephen's Down, near Launceston, Cornwall, informed me, October 28, 1790, that he once, with some others, made a trial of the truth of the above, and watching several oxen in their stalls at the above time, at twelve o'clock at night, they observed the two oldest oxen only fall upon their knees, and, as he expressed it in the idiom of the country, make ‘a cruel moan like Christian creatures.’ There is an old print of the Nativity, in which the oxen in the stable, near the Virgin and Child, are represented upon their knees, as in a suppliant posture.”

Mr. URBAN, *W—r, Jan. 1.*

IN reading your Magazine for November last, page 416, I observe what is said by D. N. H. on Mr. Duke's observations on Stonehenge.—“The antient authors certainly represent the Druids as resorting to woods and groves, and I must confess I know not how to reconcile such representa-

tions with the fact that the structures of stone usually denominated Druidical Temples, are ever found in most open and campaign countries.”

This gentleman observes thereon, that the groves for the Druidical worship were usually destroyed by the Romans, which accounts in a great measure for the difficulty of Mr. Duke's theory.

But with regard to Stonehenge, I must beg leave to state it as my opinion, that it was formerly surrounded by a wood or forest.

If any one looks into *Domesday Book* for Amesbury, he will find a wood there described, attached to the manor of Amesbury, nine miles long, and six miles wide.

If he looks into Rymer's *Fœdera*, he will find a grant conferred by Edward II. (1307), of 40 oak-trees annually to his sister Mary for fire-wood for her own use. In the same monastery, at that time, resided Eleanor, the widow of Henry III.; her grandmother, who of course had a grant of fire-wood equal to that of her grand-daughter; and where could this annual consumption of fire-wood be supplied, if not from the wood still remaining of that described in *Domesday*.

It is well known that lands in America, once thickly covered with wood, do after a lapse of years cease to produce them, and become prairies. It is lately observed to be the case in Norway; vide a paper in the *Morning Chronicle*, last month, signed “Tara-way, ara.”

From hence, and the opinion also of the late Mr. Cunningham, I conclude that there was once a considerable track of wood land in the environs of Stonehenge. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *W—r, Dec. 24.*

IN the 51st year of Edward III. (1377), John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, using the King's authority (he being then in a weak state of body and mind, and near his end), directed warrants to all Lords and Barons of the realm, that on Monday, 15 days after Hilary, they should come to the Parliament to be then holden in London.

To this Parliament came Richard of Bourdeaux, the next heir to the Crown, whom the Duke of Lancaster, to do him honour, placed on the King's throne

throne or seat, and instructed him to demand a subsidy of two-tenths for the ensuing year, or else twelve pence in the pound on all merchandize sold in the realm, and one penny of every house that burnt fire, and of every Knight's fee one pound of silver. This demand the Duke also seconded, saying, that one of the two points ought to be yielded, as the enemy (France) had proclaimed war, and would invade the realm.

The Knights and Commons, though mostly made at the pleasure or will of the Duke, hesitated, and desired time to debate thereon. The Duke had found some of the former Parliament not conformable as he had expected, on which account he had most arbitrarily prevented them sitting in this present. There were, however, twelve whom he could not remove or bribe.

A day being fixed for their answer, a debate arose who should be the prolocutor or Speaker (for no such office then existed in the House of Commons). "The majority named *Maister Hungerford*, a Knight in great intimacy with the Duke, and at that time his steward;" but the twelve patriots and their friends endeavoured to appoint Sir Peter Delamere, a Knight of Herefordshire, who was to have objected to this large subsidy; but the former party, by their numbers and by their threats, overawed them, and the Court carried their point.

Soon after this, under some pretence, Sir Peter for his boldness was, by the Duke's order, arrested and sent to prison, where he remained two or three years.

Thus it was that the first Speaker of the House was Sir Thomas Hungerford.

After all the contest, the answer the Commons made was not exactly to the Duke's wishes: They were willing to aid their Sovereign, not by granting on every house one penny, but of every person, man, or woman, above 14 years of age, one groat throughout England; so that the money were lodged in the hands of certain Earls and Barons, till it was ascertained how such a sum should be spent. The Clergy also granted a groat per head.

By this and the cruel usage to Sir Peter, the Duke grew very unpopular, and four years after his beautiful palace of the Savoy was attacked by the

populace, ransacked, and burnt to the ground.

N.B. This is copied from an edition of Stow's Annals:

A very few years before this, the same Thomas de Hungerford was living at Salisbury as special attorney to Bp. Wyvel. He was also escheator for Wilts. In the year 1537 we find him Mayor of Salisbury, or according to another account, 1360.

The fine monument of him in Farley Castle in Knight's armour, was probably erected by Walter, Lord Hungerford, his son, to his memory; for he was not there interred, but in the parish church, which is contrary to what is said in Dugdale's Baronage.

Some have asserted that he was a warrior, being accounted as a Knight, and at the battle of Cressy; but that is hardly possible.

It was about 1382 that he bought the castle and manor of Farley Montfort, which became the chief residence of the Hungerfords during a lapse of more than 300 years. As he was now become steward and confidant to that great Prince, John of Gaunt, who had a strong castle at Trowbridge, not three miles from Farley, and the Duke's Court of the Duchy of Lancaster held there as it is at this day, it was necessary that Sir Thomas should have his chief residence near it.

It is probable that his son Walter was a page in the service of the Duke, and accompanied him to Spain, but there is no certain record of it. He set a great value on a cup of silver, with a cover bordered with gold, and on it a knop of gold, with which cup the most noble prince John Duke of Lancaster was often served, and in which he used to drink as long as he lived. This cup he kept in his possession till death, and in his will leaves it to the Viscount Beaumont, being the uncle of Margaret Botreaux his son's wife, and lineally descended from the Dukes of Lancaster.

It seems to be admitted by Sir R. Hoare, that the Hungerfords for several generations had no arms of their own, and that this Walter (a page probably in the household of the Duke), being among the *ignobiles*, might have given to him the arms he used.

On a black velvet cloth 3 silver plates in chief, and a knife and fork passant Or, laid parallel, might do very well for a page.

This

This is not suggested on any authority, but is stated as one way of accounting for his arms as honourable to himself. Stow mentions his great intimacy with Prince Henry, being about his age, who loved a joke.

In the archives of Salisbury there was, a few years ago, a letter from Sir Walter Hungerford, written a few days after the battle of Agincourt, describing the number, name, and quality of the principal captives, a copy of which I took from one in the hands of Mr. Fort of Alderbury. Mr. Alderman Cooper told me it was sent by Sir Walter Hungerford to the Mayor and Corporation. H. W.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 6.
READING in your last Magazine the *fates* both of Ostentlangerhouse and the ancient one at Chislehurst, it reminded me of a letter which I lately received from a gentleman residing in that county, in which, among other intelligence, he writes, "I am sorry to say that the Corporation of Canterbury talk of taking down that fine gate" (the West gate, which is the city prison), "if the jail, which is in a bad state, cannot be repaired; but I hope this is only rumour. The Canterbury Antiquaries are all dead or fast asleep!"

I wish it may be only rumour: yet I fear that the motive is the same as in the case of the three curious portcullised arches in the town wall serving as a bridge over the river, which the Rev. Mr. Gosling informs us, in his excellent account of that city, were sacrificed in consequence of "somebody having found out it would be good economy to *demolish* them, as the *materials* might save some expense in the new work at King's bridge; the experiment therefore was tried accordingly!"

Your zeal for the preservation of our venerable remains of antiquity is evinced by your readiness in giving admission to communications of threatened destruction. May it yet save this noble gate; not hid in an obscure corner, but, as Mr. Gosling observes, "standing open to a very long and wide street," a gate that has been a favourite subject with artists, Mr. Dighton in particular; whose highly-finished South view of it from the river, in water-colours, taken in 1809, is in my possession.

The prevention of *occasional stoppages* is perhaps the only advantage that would be gained by its removal; but this, independent of the loss of so great an ornament to the city, would be dearly purchased, as, in addition to the heavy expense of taking down so large a structure, the bridge, which must necessarily be widened, would greatly increase the sum. I trust, therefore, that the Corporation will *pause*, before they prosecute their design. G. W. L.

MR. URBAN, Leicester, Jan. 7.
FANCY your Correspondent "Viator," xciii. ii. p. 506, will find that the custom of ringing the "Curfew" bell is more general than he imagines. In this place it is regularly rung at eight o'clock in the evening, at the Churches of St. Mary and St. Margaret. The foundations of both these Churches were deeply indebted to Norman munificence; and I have an idea it would turn out, were a sedulous enquiry instituted, that in many instances where an immemorial custom of ringing the Curfew has prevailed, the establishments wherein it has been retained have been considerably indebted to the Conqueror's influence or regard, exerted either personally or through his baronial favourites. At St. Mary's, the *third* bell is rung as the Curfew, and at St. Margaret's, the *seventh*. At the former Church also, the *fourth* bell is rung at *nine* o'clock in the morning during the winter months, and at *five* during the summer. The *eighth* bell is also rung at the same time at St. Margaret's, and the day of the month used to be *tolled*, as alluded to by your Correspondent; but this practice has been discontinued for many years. The customs, &c. as to ringing in cases of deaths and burials are much the same here as stated by your Correspondent to be prevalent at Dorchester. There is no distinction, however, made here between the rich and the poor; the *largest* bell belonging to the Church of the parish in which the party dies, being tolled at every funeral.

With respect to the "Curfew," I differ from "Viator" in considering the recollection of its origin as an unpleasant retrospect under present circumstances. On the contrary, I view it as a most gratifying reflection to every English mind, that what once

only

only proclaimed the arbitrary will of a foreign Conqueror, is now the welcome summons for rest and enjoyment to those numerous classes of mechanics and labourers which are their country's boast, and no inconsiderable supporters of her consequence and strength. Instead of this knell being as it once was, the dreary signal for darkness and despair—for brooding over lost liberties, and cursing the galling yoke of a foreign potentate—it is now the glad signal for the husbandman or the mechanic to "trim the cheerful hearth," and surrounded by those pledges of affection upon which no adequate value can be placed, to return his thanks to heaven for the blessings he enjoys under the mild and beneficent sway of a thoroughly-English Monarch, giving effect to a Constitution, the pride of the land over which it sheds its genial influence, and the admiration of surrounding states. A custom instituted as a badge of subjection and slavery, is now kept up for a most useful purpose; and a Constitution, lacerated and disjointed by foreign pride, revenge, and intrigue, has now, as far as the necessary innovations of time have rendered practicable, re-assumed that form, and the exercise of those functions, which the wisdom of our Saxon ancestors projected and gave effect to.

J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

A QUESTION of considerable importance seems at present to agitate the public mind, arising from some observations which were made by a venerable and learned Judge on the Winter Home Circuit, in which it has been reported as his opinion, that no one has a right to take notes with a view to publication, of the evidence sworn before a Coroner's Jury, except the Coroner himself,—and the controversy seems daily to swell, in consequence of the public remaining in ignorance of the result of their investigation. The subject does not rest here, but involves a great moral question, which on the just principles of national faith and character must never be suppressed—but this shall be noticed hereafter.

The taking and publishing these notes is entirely of modern date. The Coroner's inquiry was, until within

the last 20 years, scarcely further back, conducted by that officer, the attendant beadle, the witnesses, and the jury. It was very unusual for any other person to enter the room where they sat, except as an indulgence of the Coroner himself: he examined and made his notes of the evidence, which he detailed to them, after viewing the body of the deceased. In referring to the books describing the practical duties of this officer, I believe there will not be found any expressions which practically allude to an audience, or that any strangers were usually present; the parties most interested were apprised of the verdict, and if it was of wilful murder, it became instantly known by the Coroner issuing his warrant for the apprehension of the perpetrator, and by another warrant for the burial of the corpse in all cases.

The public curiosity, or its lively interest, was in those days content to wait the result of the verdict before they expected any satisfaction concerning the event of the death. But in modern times this benevolent interest has become more active; and what formerly excited the attention of a neighbourhood, a merely local regard to the welfare and fate of those who had lived within one small circle, is now diffused so far and wide, that scarcely an individual, dying by any cause out of the natural course of human weakness, fails to become the immediate topic of inquiry and debate in the most distant parts, and even amongst the most occupied concerns of our united empire. This may be justly called a benevolent interest in behalf of our fellow creatures, and so highly to be appreciated, that it seems to be sanctioned by our national love of liberty, our Christian faith, and our watchful regard for each other!

Now since the period above alluded to, the public journals have increased almost in a ten-fold ratio; and they whose business it is "to catch the daily manners as they rise," and to point their assiduous exertions so as to meet the public wish, and to augment rather than check its generosity, have, after considerable efforts and at enormous expence, brought to perfection a mode of engaging great numbers of able reporters, whose talents and time are devoted to all such researches; thus detailing all that passes on every occasion calculated to gratify
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the awakened curiosity, or the benevolent concern of the public. In this part of their engagement a very serious responsibility attaches to them for the accuracy of their reports—to mislead, to misrepresent, or to injure either the public or the parties more immediately interested, involves consequences of the last importance; and besides the renown of an established character for correctness, the love of fame, and safety for themselves, render it their best interest to be faithful. It is on all these views, that reporters have of late years found their way into Coroner's Courts, and Police Offices, are accommodated in the sittings of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy and Lunacy, follow the learned Judges in their Circuits, in their arguments in Courts, and trials at Nisi Prius, and are present in every public assembly, except those at Church!

Hence the question has been started, whether in one case they have done good or harm?

If by publishing the evidence before a Coroner they have given to the presumed murderer a knowledge of the testimony by which he is to be prosecuted, they have in this done no more than the Statute Law of the land prescribes for the trial of treason, except the substance of the evidence; and in this, if he has the full scope of preparation for his defence, it is no more than the liberal regard legally due to every one who stands charged at the bar of justice by the criminal judicature of the country. The arm of retributive justice is not half so vindictive as the love of lenity and forbearance is preponderating in favour of any criminal. The arm of the law is not willingly uplifted; but reluctantly spreads its power to avenge evil, and to shew a severe example to those in danger of temptation.

If Courts of Justice, and the evidence by which their judgments are governed, were to be held in secret, it would be a manifest inconsistency with their execution of that judgment which is necessarily public. Great part of the injustice of the Inquisition rests in its secret investigation and as secret punishment. Criminals are justly censured for "seeking darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil;" but in this case the precept would unhappily be reversed, and

would justly accuse tribunals of the secret measures which we condemn. Justice can never be so sincerely venerated, and her decrees be regarded with awe, as when she publicly administers every part of her responsible duties. She has always regarded the claims of the public to a knowledge of her various measures, as a principle of benevolence as well as right; and though, as we have noticed already, the wish was not formerly so much awakened as in these times of increased sensibility, yet it is not on that account to be supposed that her latent claim did not exist, or that upon any particular occasion it was not as active and vigilant as now. Inaccuracy, misrepresentation, hurry, or ignorance, in any of these reports, are after all but human frailties; very aggravating, it must be allowed, but yet not sufficient to suppress the general practice, which would at once relax the mutual spirit of our nature, and consign the interests of each other to supineness and negligence. If it be a duty to "bear each other's burdens," it becomes a concurrent duty to declare what they are, and to keep alive the love of political freedom as connected with moral union.

It is said that not less than 30,000 copies of some of the daily journals were lately circulated on some parts of the narrative relative to the murder of Mr. Weare, previous to the trial of the persons accused:—this must be considered as a great proof of the lively interest taken by the publick, and affords a strong contrast to the fears which I freely confess that I have entertained, of a change in our national character, when I have reviewed the increase of depravity: all ranks of society are deeply affected with benevolent concern in similar cases—not with the levity of idle curiosity, but with a grave compassion for the sufferers, and a love of participating in the fate of their fellow-creatures.

Thus, the publicity of the evidence, though some errors may sometimes be discovered in reports, appears to be of too grave an importance, as well politically as morally, to be in any case suppressed, except in some where decency would veil it from the public eye rather than let it spread to do greater mischief. It is needless to dwell farther on this subject; some of
your

your Correspondents will probably enter the lists with the spirit of argument, but more with the spirit of truth.

A. H.

To the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine.

DEAR SIR, *Moreton, Jan. 9.*
YOU, I believe, are one of the three only surviving acquaintance of my much to be respected parents. Of you I clearly recollect hearing them speak with regard soon after my mind began to expand and act. Approaching fast towards the eve of 70, you will, I am persuaded, be foremost to gratulate me on the recollection of some events full 65 years ago. This alone, were there no circumstances in the general tenour of your useful and exemplary life, is quite enough to render you valuable in my esteem, and is, truly, an additional inducement to communicate the inclosed literal relics of the celebrated Naturalist, (before whose day the works of our Creator were to the eye of man a chaotic mass,) through your periodical publication, to the general notice of your various readers, however widely dispersed throughout the earth. They were kindly entrusted to my inspection, if my memory fails not, about four or five years after they were written to Mr. Marmaduke Tunstal*, some of whose pictures are now in my possession. Was it possible to doubt their authenticity, the channel through which they came to hand, as well as the unique peculiarity of the style, would set that point at rest. These, dear Sir, are what I received from an honest literary man, who has long ago been taken from us to meet the reward of his integrity in another world. They remain as they were, not verbally only, but in a strict literal sense, unaltered. They will, doubtless, amuse the philosophic reader, and if they shall haply contribute to enliven his curiosity, in a degree even inferior to mine, the intention of your most obedient will be highly gratified.

SAMUEL HOPKINSON.

Viro nobili et generoso
 D^{no} Marmaduke Tunstal, Esq.
 Armigero.

Carol. a Linné, S. pl. d.
 Nihil magis inexpectatum contingere unquam potuit, quam tuas exoseculari literas et gazas, quas ante duos dies ritè excepi;

* See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 429.

devotissima mea reddo pro litteris; et affectum tuum sincerum, quem nullâ ratione, quod doleo, demereri possum. Animæ tuæ candidissimæ hæc debeo unicè. Nihil magis exoptavi, quam videre aliquod documentum rei naturalis ex orbe antarctico per D. Banks et Solandrum allatum, sed votum meum omninò frustraneum fuit. Tu, V. G. primus me ed beare voluisti, mittendo tam numerosa Conchilia, quam ipse deberes æstimari uti sanctissima. Quantum pro his debeo effari profectò nequeo, sed pietate et cultu omni dum vixero te prosequar. Occurrant hæc pleraque exceptis duobus aut tribus conchiliis in Mari Mediterraneo et proximis Africæ: sed, unicus trochus erat valdè singularis, et fortè a nullo antea visus, *Trochus Tunstalli*, a me dicendus. Dum in eo sum, ut adornem novam editionem tomi 1^{mi} systematis, quem typographus effligat a me, magnoperè exoptarem allegare ornithologiam tuam, quam dicis te liberali manu ad me misisse; sed meo magno cum dolore nondum excepi: quæso, dicas mihi per quem exoptatissimum opus misisti? et si rescribas, sit *titulus epistolæ societati Regiæ Scientiarum Upsaliæ*, cujus omnes literas ipse aperio, et certius eas obtinebo.

Ter vale.

Upsaliæ, 1772, Aug. 13.

Viro nobili et generoso
 D^o Marmaduke Tunstal, Esq.
 Armigero.

No. 12, Welbeck-street, London.

Carol. a Linné, S. pl. d.

Dudum die scilicet Augusti a te literas accepi: sed hodiè primùm pretiosissima tua dona. Tetraonæ Scoticos Marem et Faminam pulcherrimè præparatos et asservatos, undè abundè constitit mihi distinctas esse species a Tetrasni. Lagopodibus.

Ornithologiam tuam Britannicam.

Insecta quatuor Orasiliensia, omnium pulcherrimè delineata et rarissima.

1. Curculio a me visus.

2. Curculio rostro lanato admodum singularis et novus.

3. Cerambyx albo luteoque lineatus pulcherrimus.

4. Adeo singularis, ut nequeam devinare ad quoddam genus sit referendus: si noveris cujusquam sit generis, hoc me doceas, oro.

5. Curculio imperialis aureo splendore nobilis.

Pro his omnibus et singulis nequeo alia referre, quam diù vixero animum devotissimum qui te omni pietate colat. Vive diu felix et sospes. Affectum meum quæso declares communi nostro amico D^{no} Pennant.

Upsaliæ, 1773, Oct. 13.

[Addressed as the former.]

Carol. a Linné.

Accepi tandem exoptatissima dona tua, et valdè ex iis lætatus fui. Tetroneis istæ rarissima.

rariſſimæ, quæ Grou Pennanti ſine dubio, in Patriâ meâ peregrinæ, ſummo me afficere gaudio : eandem, ni fallor, hoc anno etiam habui a Zoologiæ Profefſore Edinburgenſi D'no Ramſey, ad planè alio colore, virque dubitare licet ejusdem ſpeciei, quas brevi prædio et muſeo redditus conferam; diverſas eſſe a Lagopo noſtrate dubitare nec poſſum.

Curculio imperialis erat in ſuo genere planè ſingularis et eximius, de quo antea nunquam audivi.

Catologus tuus de *Avibus Britannicis* certè perplacuit. Aves tuas ſervo in Muſeo meo in quotidianam memoriam favoriſ tui in me.

Servet te Deus in ſeros annos.

Upſaliæ, 1773, 21 Nov.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

IT has long been a matter of regret, that the beneficent intentions of founders of Schools, and other charitable institutions, have, either from time producing various changes, or from the want of care in the guardians of the different foundations, been counteracted; and much abuse and innovation have crept in. To provide means for checking such abuses, and restoring a benevolent institution to its original design, is the purpose of the letter accompanying this, which by inserting in your excellent and wide-extended Miscellany, you will greatly promote, and oblige your well-wisher and constant reader, W. B. SLEATH.

Head Master of Repton School.
(CIRCULAR.)

"SIR, Repton, Nov. 1823.

The abuses which Mr. Carlisle's work on Endowed Schools, as well as the subsequent investigations of the Commissioners, appointed by Act of Parliament to enquire into Charities, have disclosed, have rendered it, in many cases, necessary for the Masters of those Establishments to endeavour to assert their rights, but from the length of time which most commonly elapses before a decision takes place in the Court of Chancery, those Masters who venture upon such a step, may be said for the most part to be fighting a battle at their own expence, for the almost exclusive benefit of their Successors. The knowledge of this circumstance is one great source from whence abuses of these charities arise; and it is not reasonable to expect that individuals will sacrifice their incomes for a contingent benefit, by endeavouring to remedy, at their own expence, abuses which affect the whole body of Masters presiding over Endowed Schools.

"It is proposed therefore,

"1. That the Masters of the Endowed Schools, throughout the Kingdom, form themselves into an Association, for the as-

sertion and maintenance of their common and individual rights.

"2. That a fund be provided and supported, by Donations and annual Contributions, for the maintenance of such rights as may be assailed, as well as for the recovery of those which may have been lost (leaving the option of any grant from the fund to the Committee that may be formed from the body of Subscribers); the Subscriptions not to be less than one Guinea per annum.

"3. That a provisional Committee be established for the present, until a general one can be organized. The Rev. Dr. Sleath, Head Master of Repton Grammar School, having kindly undertaken the office of Treasurer until some Banking House in London is fixed upon to receive subscriptions.

"4. That some eminent Solicitor and Equity Barrister be employed in London by the Committee of the Association, to investigate the abuses which the Masters may transmit through the Secretary, and to prosecute such suits as it may be deemed advisable to institute for their redress, out of the funds of the Society.

"5. That the Masters of Endowed Schools be solicited to send, through the Secretary, copies or sufficient extracts from the deeds of Endowment, of their respective Schools, as well as of the Statutes, if there are any, as also of Decrees in Chancery, or Acts of Parliament, under which they may be at present regulated.—And to state whether the Funds of the School are employed in the way designed by the Founders—Whether Leases have been improperly granted—Whether more Masters are kept upon the Establishment, or more Boys than the Founders authorise—Whether the School is maintained according to its original constitution as a Grammar School, or whether other Masters have been added—Whether the funds are alienated in any way whatever, from their original destination, and any, and every other grievance under which the Masters may conceive they labour, as it is confidently anticipated that the issue of any one suit will determine a great number of others.

"The favour of an early answer is requested, addressed to Rev. G. Griffin, at Messrs. Lackington and Co. Finsbury-square, and any suggestions you may feel disposed to favour the Committee with, will receive every attention."

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

IN the account of *Dr. Blackburne*, xciii. i. p. 187, the late worthy Warden of Manchester, who was of Brazenose College, are two mistakes. He was not the "*youngest*" brother of John Blackburne, esq. M. P. for Lancashire." There was a younger brother, Isaac, who I think was of Oriel College.

lege.—In l. 11, for “Oxford,” read “Orford,” a seat of Mr. Blackburne’s near Warrington, where his late aunt, Mrs. Anne Blackburne, a correspondent of Linnæus, had a choice museum of curiosities, which I had the pleasure of seeing about 40 years ago, she herself doing the honours of the place.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Wymondham, Jan. 13.*

IN answer to a query in Minor Correspondence, respecting John Sturt, vol. xciii. ii. 482, the following may be acceptable.

He was born April 6, 1668; and at the age of 17, was put apprentice to Robert White, and engraved several prints, but of no great merit. However, he was exceedingly admired by Mr. Thoresby, who in his Museum had the Lord’s Prayer engraved by him, in the compass of a silver penny; the Ten Commandments, &c. in the size of a medal; and the Gospel of St. Matthew engraved in 8vo. Sturt’s capital work was his Common Prayer-book, published by subscription in 1717; it is all engraven very neatly on silver plates, in two columns, with borders round each plate, small histories at top, and initial letters. It is a large 8vo, and contains 166 plates, besides 22 in the beginning, which consist of the dedication, table, preface, calendar, names of subscribers, &c. Prefixed is a bust of Geo. I. in a round, and facing it, those of the Prince and Princess of Wales. On the King’s bust* are engraven the Lord’s Prayer, Creed, Commandments, Prayer for the Royal Family, and the 21st Psalm; but so small as not to be legible without a magnifying glass. He also engraved a Companion to the Altar, on plates of the same size, and a set of 55 historic cuts for the Common Prayer-book, in small 8vo. He copied faithfully, as may be seen by the English translation of Pazzo’s Perspective, published by James, in folio. Sturt, grown old and poor, had a place offered him in the Charter-house, which he refused, and died about the age of 72. He had received near 500*l.* of Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, to engrave plates for his fine book of Scottish Records, Diplomata, &c. but did not live to complete them. His prints are nu-

merous, and prove him to have been a very industrious man, but no great genius. He engraved an elegy on Queen Mary, in so small a size, that it might be set in a ring or locket. This last wonderful feat, which was announced in the Gazette, was performed in 1694. Mr. Dibdin’s account of Sturt’s Prayer Book is as follows:

“Sturt’s was, I believe, the last (Qu. first) attempt deserving particular notice, to make the ritual of the Church of England popular through the medium of copper-plate embellishment. The title of Sturt’s publication is as follows: ‘The Book of Common Prayer, with the administration of the Sacrament, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of England, together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, printed as they are to be sung or said in Churches. London, engraved and printed by the permission of Mr. John Basket, printer to the King’s most excellent Majesty, 1717, 8vo. Sold by John Sturt, engraver, in Golden Lion-court, in Aldersgate-street.’ This work was published both in medium and in super royal 8vo. On the reverse of the title-page is a portrait of George I. in stippling, with the Lord’s Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments. Prayers for the King and Royal Family, and the 21st Psalm, running horizontally and *directly* across the physiognomy of his Majesty. These sacred parts of our Liturgy were perhaps never before so unpicturesquely introduced. The portrait of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with a dedication to their Royal Highnesses, signed by Sturt, then follow. Each page of text is surrounded by an ornamented border of religious ornaments, and both these and the text, the latter in two columns, are engraved upon copper. The effect is harsh and dazzling in the extreme, and surely none but the most enthusiastic devotee ever yet prayed to heaven from the text of Sturt’s prayer-book. There are also scriptural subjects engraved upon copper, running across the page, or divided into two compartments, side by side. The capital initials are small, and well ornamented; at the end are the usual prayers for Gunpowder Treason, Charles the Martyr, the Restoration, &c. &c. The copy from which this description is taken, is on the large paper in the Althorp Library, and is elegantly bound in old red morocco.” Dibdin’s Bib. Decam. p. 116.

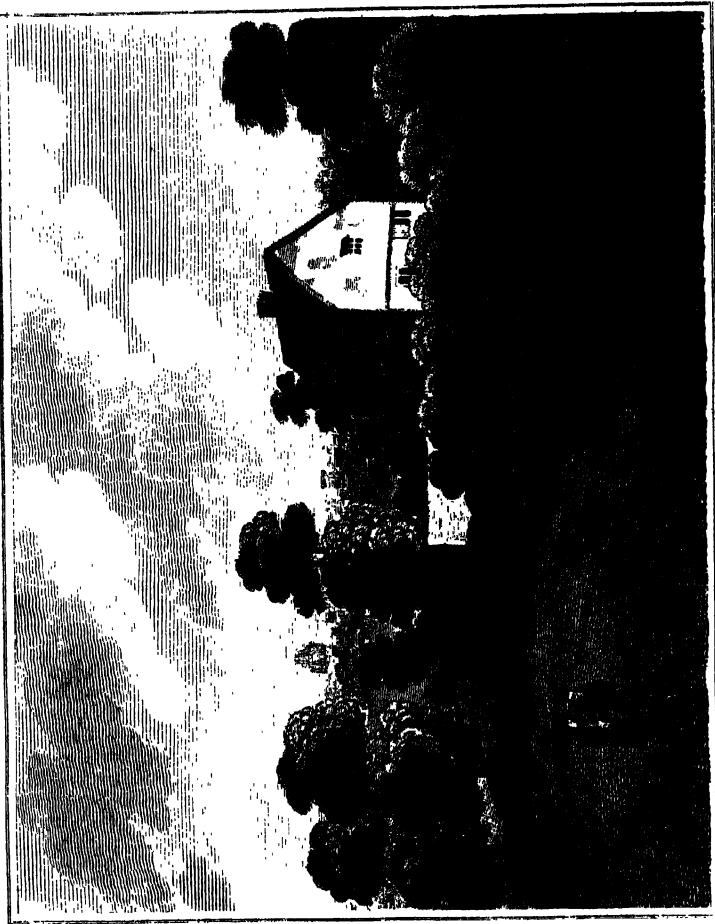
Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 14.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL and genealogical works have been so numerous of late years, and are in general

* The lines of the King’s face are expressed by letters. CHALMERS.



The Cottage formerly Mr. Rich's, near the Hill.

so correct, that if you have no objection, I may perhaps call your attention, and that of the public, sometimes, to the occasional inaccuracy to be met with in the sources from which some of the most valuable information is derived. And I will begin with Dugdale, a name of the first authority, whose talents and industry I am so far from under-rating, that I am only surprised that so few errors are to be found in his laborious and voluminous works.

But as it may be advisable to correct these errors, that they may not be copied into other publications, as is too frequently the case, I trust a few occasional communications may not be unacceptable to your genealogical readers.

William, first Earl Douglas, is said to have died in the year 1384, which I believe is correct. On this supposition, let us see whether Dugdale has not committed an error in asserting the Lord Lovell to have married one of his daughters, as will appear from the following extracts from his Baronage :

"Sir Richard Lovell, knight, in 9th of Edward III. with Muriel his wife, had the custody of the castles of Corff and Purbeck, &c. which Muriel was daughter to — Earl Douglas in Scotland, by whom he had issue Joane, the wife of John de Moels, &c."—Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 558.

Again, —

"John de Moels having married Joane, one of the daughters and heirs to Sir Richard Lovell of Castle Cary, died 11th of Edward III. (1388) leaving Muriel, the wife of Sir Thomas Courteney, kn. 15 years of age, and Isabel, her sister, his daughters and heirs." P. 620.

Muriel, then, was born in 1323; and Joan, her mother (supposing her to have been only 20 at Muriel's birth), in 1303. Earl Douglas, to have been 20 at the birth of his daughter Muriel, must have been born in 1283, and therefore must have been 101 years old at the time of his death in 1384, and this upon the supposition of the parent being only twenty years older than the child in each instance, which is very unlikely.

The marriage of Sir Richard Lovell with Muriel, daughter of William, first Earl of Douglas, is copied by Collinson in his History of Somersetshire, vol. II. p. 54.

Now Sir Richard Lovell might possibly marry a sister or aunt of Earl

GENT. MAG. January, 1824.

Douglas, but only one sister is mentioned in the Scotch Peerage, who married three husbands, but none of the name of Lovell.

I see by your Magazine for November, p. 450, that "Mr. Blore has succeeded in tracing and restoring some very valuable specimens of ancient monuments, particularly those of the early Douglasses," which may possibly lead to an explanation of this difficulty, unless it be previously removed by some of your heraldic Correspondents; when after all it may appear that no alliance whatever took place between the Douglas and Lovell families.

Having mentioned Mr. Blore, is it likely that any more portions of the elaborate and accurate History of Rutland, commenced by that gentleman's father, which contains a fund of genealogical and heraldic information, should be published? In whose possession are the MSS. and plates? E. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Hampstead, Jan. 10.*

AS the residences of men of genius and talent must be always interesting to their admirers, I have sent a view of a Cottage on Haverstock Hill, situated on the road between London and Hampstead, which, if you think worthy, I should be happy to see inserted in your valuable and highly interesting Magazine; particularly as the original was in the course of last summer considerably altered. It was to this house that Sir Charles Sedley retired, when sickness, brought on by a life of profligacy, enforced solitude and confinement, and here he died. It was afterwards occupied by Sir Richard Steele, a man of much superior abilities, who came hither in 1712, as is supposed on account of pecuniary embarrassments, and it is probable he wrote many of his papers in the Spectator in this retirement, from which he was often fetched by Pope and other members of the Kit Cat Club to the Upper Flask, where their meetings were then held. The windows of this house command a fine view of London, as also of the neighbouring hills of Hampstead and Highgate.

Yours, &c.

S. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Beach-st. Deal, Jan. 11.*

I BEG' leave to communicate, thro' the channel of your much-prized and

and valuable Magazine, the usefulness and comfort of good Foot-paths.

To Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others.

A firm and good Foot-path, that will neither break up by the Frost, nor soften by the Ruin, but will remain in all Seasons sound and secure.

Prepare thick East Country tar, or American tar, that which is the cheapest, with a sufficient quantity of fine gravel (and gravel sand from the turnpike road, where none other can be had), but where near the sea shore, the beach foundation sand will be found the best; and let be made a wooden hoe or scraper, about 18 inches long, and six or seven inches deep, with a handle like a garden-rake, placed in the centre, two-thirds towards the top of the board. Being thus prepared, having the top of the foot-path laid smooth, and the tar in pails, or the tar-barrel on the bung-hole, or hole made in the head thereof, a gallon or two, as may be judged, on the path, and with the wood scraper draw the tar over the ground, in equal thickness, as near as possible, so as to cover the ground (do a yard or two); then put on the gravel mixed with the gravel sand (out of the barrow) plentifully, to be drawn in equal thickness with the wooden scraper, so as to cover the tar altogether; and when the path is thus made, let it remain unused for some time, that the materials may combine and harden, which they will do in dry weather very soon, say one week or two; the offensive smell of the tar will soon go off, and the path will be found firm and lasting.

I have, in proof hereof, made a path (of those materials) in my garden 120 feet in length; and although it has had so much wet in it for the last two months past, yet it hath become firm, so as to be proof against the wet, nor hath the frost any power on it.

Coal tar may be used for the purpose, and the ground may be covered with this and the other materials at about two shillings and sixpence per square of 100 feet (this I have also proved); and will be found of equal firmness with the other, the smell excepted, will answer well for parish foot-paths to the House of God, and be found comfortable travelling, especially in winter.

It may be said the Sun in summer

will soften it, and cause it to be dirty. Does the Sun dry tar on buildings? it will be found to do the same on the ground. Tar will harden and dry, not having the power of the Sun.

Where paths are well covered with gravel, it may be drawn aside to admit the tar, and serves for covering, mixed with the gravel sand or road sand, and thus saves the expense of obtaining more. No grass can penetrate a path prepared as directed, nor will it require any repair for many years.

Wherever and by whomsoever this plan for paths may be proved and approved, the recommender would lay no other claim for its usefulness, than the generosity of those gentlemen, which will enable him to assist the poor, the sick, the needy, the afflicted, the widow, the fatherless, the orphan, the friendless, and the cause of missions for the spread of the Gospel of Christ.

P. S. The East Country tar or American tar to cover the path will amount to about three shillings and sixpence per square of 100 feet.

Yours, &c. T. BAYLEY.

ON METROPOLITAN COURTS OF REQUESTS.—No. III.

(Continued from vol. xciii. Part ii. p. 495.)

THE Commissioners of Courts of Requests generally consist of tradesmen, of men trained from their very youth to the pursuits of trade, whose time and whose minds are and have been too much occupied with their own personal concerns, to allow them to devote any part of their attention to the study even of the principles of equity and of British Jurisprudence; the acquirements, therefore, which they can call to their assistance are, generally speaking, only those which can be derived from a general knowledge of business: it cannot be denied that even this knowledge will frequently prove of much service to persons placed in their situation, but it will not compensate for the absence of that acquaintance with the maxims of the Law of Equity, without which no man can be properly qualified to fill the station of a Judge. It may be urged, in reply to this objection, that the Juries which decide even upon matters of life and death, are usually selected from the same class of society to

to which the Commissioners of Courts of Requests belong: but no man who has any acquaintance with the Law of England, will be disposed to allow the validity of this argument; for, with one remarkable exception, Juries are judges only of the fact, the law of each case is left to a more competent authority; besides which, every person who frequents any of the superior Courts of Justice, will be convinced that Juries owe much of their usefulness to the presiding Judge.

It cannot excite surprise that the decisions of these Courts are frequently in direct opposition to the decisions of the higher Courts of Justice; that maxims of jurisprudence which have long been deemed almost incontrovertible, are disregarded, or perhaps unknown to the Commissioners of Courts of Requests; nor ought the continual variance of decision upon the same points in different cases to cause any astonishment; the principles of equity are immutably fixed; and if every case was referred to that unerring standard, no cause of complaint could exist, nor would there be any discrepancies in the judgments of these Courts; but where we are entirely strangers to those principles, when their whole lives have been passed in pursuits which deprived them of the opportunity, even if they had possessed the desire of obtaining a knowledge of those principles, we may reasonably expect that their decisions will not conform to the maxims of equity, or agree with each other*.

The different parish vestries are generally the constituents of Commissioners of Courts of Requests; and as these assemblies are usually under the dominion of party spirit, there is reason to fear that the prevailing and most powerful faction will rather be guided in their choice of Commissioners by the consideration whether or not the proposed persons belong to their own party, than by a conviction of their being well qualified, by unshaken integrity, and unquestionable ability, to discharge the duties of the office: this party spirit will of course be carried

from the vestry meeting to the Court of Requests, and will there exercise its baneful influence at the expense of right and justice. The persons composing a jury are generally together for so brief a period, that party spirit, or the spirit of envy and dissension, has seldom time to erect its standard amongst them; but the case is very different with Commissioners of Courts of Requests; they are compelled to associate together for perhaps a year, usually for a much longer period, and during this time they may continue to pervert justice merely from a spirit of opposition. Can it be expected that men of but very moderate education, of very limited attainments, and possessed of no very extensive abilities, will or can discard their prejudices or their enmities at the entrance of the tribunal? will they not more probably bring these prejudices and these enmities to the judgment-seat itself; and, perhaps, though unconscious of their influence, be governed by their power while exercising their judicial authority? Instances have not been wanting, where persons having suits in Courts of Requests have privately applied to some of the Commissioners, who, so far from disdainfully rejecting such applications, have kindly promised their assistance to the applicant; but it is hardly possible to enumerate all the evils attending the constitution of Courts of Requests, even as it respects the Commissioners; an alteration is evidently desirable, nay, absolutely necessary, if it is wished that justice should be impartially administered in these Courts.

The power of Courts of Requests to enforce the payment of what they decide to be just, are either by an attachment of the person or goods of the defendant; in the first case, they have power to commit for 20 days, when the debt does not exceed twenty shillings, and for a proportionate period if the debt be of greater amount; the largest period of imprisonment being 100 days; and at the end of these respective terms of imprisonment, the defendant must be discharged, however improper may have been his conduct. As this imprisonment entirely discharges the defendant from any future claim, it is very appropriately termed by the lower classes, "paying the debt," and it is very frequently preferred to any other mode of paying the debt; simple
detention

* The writer wishes to direct attention to a Letter upon this subject, which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xciii. ii. p. 519, and which has anticipated much of what he intended to say upon this important subject.

detention without labour being all that the Commissioners have the power to direct. This mode of enforcing the decisions of a Court of Requests is very little regarded. The other mode of recovering debt, execution against the goods of the defendant, is too often defeated by the removal or concealment of the goods, or by some other person pretending a claim to the effects, to disprove which would require an action at law; and upon the clearest evidence of the fraudulent concealment of property by a debtor, the Commissioners possess no power of committing him to hard labour; the only punishment they can inflict is the enlargement of the period of imprisonment for a few weeks.

It is too generally the practice of Courts of Requests, upon the mere request of the defendant, to allow the debt to be paid by instalments, even though the defendant possesses the power of immediately discharging the demand, and to fix these instalments at a very low sum: that this practice may sometimes be useful, is very probable; but that it can be necessary to allow it to prevail so extensively as is done at present, may very safely be doubted; at least the Commissioners ought to satisfy themselves by examination into the circumstances of the party, whether there be any just title to the indulgence requested, and not subject the plaintiff to further trouble, and compel him to wait any unnecessary time for a debt which they have themselves declared to be just, unless the debtor shows that he cannot satisfy the demand upon him without some delay; in such a case attention to his desire might be shown: but if he was not deficient in the means, but was seeking only how to cause trouble and anxiety to his creditor, then most certainly the indulgence sought ought to be withheld. The Commissioners can ascertain the facts only by that patient investigation which they have not at present either time or inclination to bestow.

A BARRISTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Dec. 5.*

IN the year 1674 an Englishman abroad wrote the "*Life of Saint Thomas Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford*," who flourished in the thirteenth century, and printed it at *Gant*; this book is duodecimo size, 364 pages, de-

icated to the Great Duke of Tuscany. I lately met with a fair copy; whether it is possessed by any curious collector or collectors, I know not, but I never saw one for sale, or offered in booksellers' catalogues; and it seems, from the Museo-Britannico-Catalogue, it is not in the British Museum.—English books printed on the Continent 150 years ago, are often very rare. It contains much originality, and is not deficient in entertainment. The title is,—"*The Life and Gests of S. Thomas Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford, and some time before L. Chancellor of England. Extracted out of the authentique Records of his Canonization; as to the maine part, Anonymous, Matt. Paris, Capgrave, Harpsfeld, and others. Collected by R.S.S.I. At Gant. Printed by Robert Walker, at the Signe of the Annuntiation of our B. Lady, 1674.*"

After a long Dedication, a Table of twenty-five Chapters precedes the body of the work; viz.

1. The time and circumstance of his birth.—2. Of the parents and descent of S. Thomas.—3. Of his childhood and domestique education.—4. His first studies in Oxford.—5. S. Thomas his study of philosophy.—6. His study of the canon law at Oxford.—7. He is made Chancellor of the University of Oxford.—8. He is made Lord High Chancellor of England.—9. King Henry the 3 dyes; his son succeeds; S. Thomas with license gives up his scale and retyres.—10. S. Thomas returns to Oxford, proceeds Doctour of Divinity; the testimony given of him.—11. He is made Bishop of Hereford.—12. His Retyrement and Union with God.—13. Of his love to the poore.—14. His charity to all, and detestation of detraction.—15. His courage in defence of ecclesiasticall libertys.—16. His journey to Rome and entertainment there.—17. His returne home, and death on the way.—18. The bu-reall of his H. body, and returne of his bones into England.—19. The translation of them into a more eminent place.—20. The multitude of miracles wrought by the saint.—21. His canonization, and general devotion of all unto him, both Prince and people, till this unhappy breach.—22. His humility and abstinence.—23. His discharge of duty towards God and his neighbour.—24. His purity of body and mind.—25. His justice and prudence.

At the conclusion of the life is added:

"APPROBATIO.

Libellum, cui titulus, *The Life and Gestes of Saint Thomas Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford*, Anglicè conscriptum, à theologo mihi noto lectum, prælo dignum censeo. Actum Gandava, 27 Augusti, anno 1674. H. Hesius, *Libr. Censor.*"

The following is a specimen of the work, extracted from the *Bishop's Journey to Rome*:

"The last contest he had, and which cost him dearer than the rest, as going more against the hayre, was with the metropolitan John Peccham, Archbishop of Canterbury, a man of great learning and ability, and a worthy prelate, as grave authors doe testify of him. Nor is eyther he or our Saint to be the worse thought off for this theyr variance, synce good and wise men may be of different judgment, as to matter of right or fact, untill a just umpyre decide the controversy; till then both the plaintiff and defendant may inculpably by course of law seek theyr right.

"This John Peccham succeeded Robert Kilwarby in the chayre of Canterbury; with whome he carry'd this reference, that as the other had bin Provinciall of the H. order of S. Dominick, and thence chosena to that see, so this of St. Francis, both signally eminent in knowldg and vertue, both great lights of theyr respective bodyes. This John, his years of government being expyrd, travell'd through the Univerities of Italy to his great improvement, and lastly to Rome, where the forerunning fame having givin a large character of his eminent parts, he was in short time made by the Pope then sitting, Auditor or Chiefe Judge of his palace; in which employment he continued, till, upon the promotion of Robert to his Cardinallship, he succeeded him in his Arch-Bishoprick. No record that I could meet with gives us any further account of this controversy, than it was ecclesiastical, and relating to priviledges and immunities of private Sees, which the Arch-Bishop was thought to trench, nor were they peculiar to that of Hereford, but jointly common to all that acknowledged him theyr Metropolitane, yet no one besydes our Saint had the courage to undergoe both the labour and expenses, and hazards that were annexed to such an undertaking. The cause was to be tryed in the Court of Rome; for that end a journey thither was necessary, and a good purse to defray its charges.

"He took his journey from England through Normandy, and making some stay in the Abbey of Lira in the diocese of Euxreux, this which I am to recount happened during that interim, nor must be omitted, as being a testimony of his present sanctity.

A child of 3 yeares old went to play with other children before the Abbey gates, falling into a brook which ran thereby, was drown'd; the child's parents, well knowne to the Saint, gave him to understand the misfortune befallen them, to whome he said no more than these few words: The child, by God's assistance, will live; and stretching forth his hands towards the place, made thereon the signe of the Cross. In the meane while the father of the child making it out of the brook, found it stark dead, full of water and sand, and no signe eyther of life or motion remayning in it. He opened the mouth with a knife, and letting the water out to a great quantity; to omit no endeavour he chaf'd the body, though hopeless of life, before the fyre. His endeavour found effect; life return'd and motion appear'd, and in a competency of time all came to its naturall pass, to the great astonishment of all present. The recovery was held even then miraculous; but to whome to ascribe the miracle they knew not, and to S. Thomas they durst not, though even then venerable for his sanctity, yet his humility could not brook such extraordinaryes. But afterwards when the fame and number of his wonders was divulg'd through France itselke, the father of the child, before the Lords Commissioners, upon the Saint's making the signe of the Cross, and uttering the aforesayd words, depos'd that he verily believ'd life was restor'd by his meritis and intercession.

"He began his journey in or about the 60 yeare of his age, and notwithstanding his bodily infirmities, arriv'd there safe and well; Nicolas the 4 sitting then in the Chayre of S. Peter. This present Pope was a Frenchman by birth, who, besydes other great parts wherewith nature had endow'd him, was so farr favour'd by grace, as to be eminent in sanctity of life; in attestation wher-off, after death, his sepulcher was graced with many miracles, the blind, lame, and dumb, finding there a present cure. Now, what wonder if one saint give another an honorable reception? this is no more than to give vertue its due; and from whome may that be more justly expected then from Saints?"

Old writers inform us, that Thomas Cantilupe was the last canonized English Saint, and the reported miracles wrought at his tomb amounted to 425. He died in Tuscany, 1282.

Yours, &c. SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

Mr. URBAN,

JAN. 13.

I SEND you the following observations on several of your past Numbers for insertion (if you deem them worthy) in your Miscellany. E. I. C.

VOL.

VOL. LXXXIX. ii. pp. 297, 298.

To the able description of the Church of East Meon by two of your Correspondents, the following account of the discovery of an ancient painting of St. Christopher, in the latter part of last year, extracted from a newspaper, will form an appropriate supplement.

"A bricklayer, employed in some repairs in the interior of East Meon Church, by an accidental stroke of his trowel against the wall, displaced some of the plaster, when a painted head of extraordinary size was disclosed to his view: on proceeding further, he discovered the whole-length figure of a giant, bearing on his shoulders a female, holding in one hand a ball resembling a globe, while the other was held up near her face. The giant held in his left hand a large staff, or what is more probable, a spear, part of which is defaced. A dragon was also at his feet. The whole is very well executed, particularly the drapery."

There can be no doubt that this painting refers to the well-known legend of St. Christopher bearing our Saviour in the likeness of a child across a river. See a similar painting in vol. xcii. ii. p. 305. Such paintings were very common in ancient churches*.

Vol. xc. i. p. 584.

The story of Sultan Mahmud, among the anecdotes of the Arabs, is copied with little variation, and that for the worse, from No. 99 of the Guardian, and is there called a Persian tale.

Vol. xcii. i. p. 104.

Enquiry is made respecting a portrait inscribed "Fran. Bindloss, 1655," very unsatisfactorily answered by another Correspondent in the same vol. p. 194. In Pennant's *Journey from Chester* (ed. 1811, p. 485), among the portraits in Woburn Abbey is one of Lady Bindloss, wife to Sir Francis Bindloss of Berwick, near Lancaster, and daughter to Thomas, third Lord De la Warr. Your first Correspondent's enquiry, therefore, in all probability, applies to this lady's husband.

P. 405. The general resurrection on St. Giles's Church-gate has, since my communication in the above Magazine, been cleaned and bronzed. The workmanship, now divested of the accumulated dirt which then covered it, appears to very great perfection. I beg to make some additions to my former observations. On a

* See Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*.

tomb-stone, in the lower part of the sculpture, is the date 1687, and the letters A. P. 30, which were probably the initials and age of the sculptor;—who this ingenious person was, these particulars may perhaps enable some of your Correspondents to ascertain. The date I gave on Mr. Pennant's authority, is therefore incorrect. On the architrave of the Doric archway, which contains this curious performance, is cut—"William Leverton, architect, 1800." What station this sculpture occupied previous to that date, I have not been able to learn.

VOL. xciii. ii. p. 446.

Let any person who reads Mr. Gleig's Letter, turn to the anecdote recorded in your vol. xci. i. 52, which shows the manner in which Bibles are disposed of in the East, and he cannot fail of having his eyes open to the cant and humbug of Missionary and Bible Societies.

P. 506. VIATOR is informed that the bell of St. George's Church, Southwark, tolls in the morning and evening at the same periods as the Dorchester bell, and is, I think, very probably a relic of the Norman *Couvre-feu*.

DECLAMATION ON THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

*Read in Trinity College Chapel,
June 1777.*

MANY of the wisest and warmest assertors of equal government have been fond of reverting to Saxon annals for the origin of the English Constitution, and, without the warrant of history or tradition, have considered the rise of our liberties under the Normans, as only the restoration of immunities subverted by the Conquest.

This opinion, however, has been propagated by its authors, neither from a decided conviction on the one hand, nor from a blind admiration of antiquity on the other; a very generous but mistaken motive has often rendered it popular and energetic; it has been opposed in times of public danger to the arguments of those enemies to their country, and indeed to all mankind, who have branded the sacred privileges wrested by our patriot ancestors from the first Norman princes, as the fruits of successful rebellion.

But although the principle is to be applauded, the error cannot (and in this

this enlightened age) happily need not be defended; the rights of mankind can never be made to depend on the times of their being vindicated with success; they are sacred and immutable,—the gift of Heaven; and whether appropriated for the first time to-day, or enjoyed beyond the reach of annals, the title to them is equally incontrovertible. One individual may forfeit his property to another from supineness, and usurpation may strengthen into right by prescription; but human privileges in the gross cannot be so snatched away; there is no statute of limitation* to bar the claims of Nature. Let us not therefore, from a patriot zeal, involve ourselves in the faint evidences of probability, but be contented to trace our political constitution from a source within the reach of moral demonstration. There is more honour in having freed ourselves from tyranny, than in always having been free.

We know with certainty that the Saxons had Parliaments, but we know with equal certainty that the people at large had no representative share in them; the bulk of the nation were either vassals under the feudal lords, or *allodii*† under the King's Government. The first being absolute slaves to their masters, could not pretend to become political rulers; and the last being not even united by the feudal bond to the community, could have no suffrages in the feudal councils.

The Saxon lords were free, but for that very reason there was no public liberty; the Government was highly aristocratical; there was no shadow of that equal communion of privileges, founded on legislative institutions, which constitutes freedom upon English principles; by which all who are the objects of the laws, must personally or by representation be the makers of the laws. This principle, which may be justly denominated the very essence of our present Government, neither did nor could possibly exist till the proud feudal chieftains,

bending under an accidental pressure, were obliged to sacrifice their pride to necessity, and their tyranny to self-preservation.

But before our enquiries can be properly begun at the period I have fixed, before I can exhibit the elastic force of freedom rebounding under the pressure of the most absolute government, I must call your attention to the genealogy of our feudal ancestors. They issued from that Northern hive of fierce warriors who overran all Europe at the declension of the Roman empire;—a race of men the most extraordinary that ever marked and distinguished the state of nature;—a people who in the absence of every art and science, carried the seeds of future perfection in their national genius and characteristic, visible even then, in an unconquerable fortitude of mind, in an inherent idea of human equality, tempered with a voluntary submission to the most rigid subordination.

The trial by jury too, was understood and revered by all the Northern inhabitants of Europe, when they first appeared among the degenerate nations that had lost it. Liberty, driven from the haunts of science and civilization, seems to have fled with this talisman to the deserts, and to have given it to barbarians to revenge her injuries, and to redeem her empire. In marking the process of the constitution through the furnace of slavery, it must never be forgotten that such were our ancestors.

When William had gained the victory of Hastings, he marched towards London with his victorious Normans, and found (like other conquerors) an easy passage to the throne, when the prince is slain and his army defeated. The English proffered him the peaceable possession of a kingdom which he was in a condition to have seized by force, rather choosing to see the brows of a victor encircled with a crown than with a helmet, and wishing rather to be governed by the sceptre than the sword.

* There are certain limitations of time fixed by statute, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and James I. beyond which the subject (and the King, by a later Act,) cannot apply to the Courts of Justice to regain the possession of landed property, to recover personal debts and damages, or to redress private wrongs. These Acts are called, in law pleadings, the Statute of Limitation.

† *Allodii* were such as held of no feudal *superieur celles qui ne reconnissent superieur en fœdalitè*. These allodial lands were all surrendered up at the Norman Conquest, and received back to be held by feudal tenure, as appears by Domesday Book.

He was therefore installed with all the solemnities of the Saxon coronations, and immediately afterwards annihilated all those laws which these solemnities were instituted to perpetuate. He established his own feudal system, the only one he understood; he divided all the lands of England into knights' fees, to be holden of himself by military service; and as few or none of the English had any share in this general distribution, their estates being forfeited from their adherence to Harold, and by subsequent * rebellions, it is plain they could have no political consequence, since none but the immediate vassals of the Crown had seats in the feudal Parliaments. Could William have been contented thus to have shared with his Norman Barons the spoils of the conquered English, and merely to have transferred his feudal empire from Normandy to Britain, the sacred Sun of freedom had probably then set upon this island never to have risen any more! The Norman lords would have established that aristocracy which then distinguished the whole feudal world; and when afterwards, by the natural progression of that singular system, when by the inevitable operation of escheats and forfeitures, the Crown must have attracted all that property originally issued from it; when the Barons themselves must have dropped like falling stars into the centre of power and aristocracy, and been swallowed up in monarchy; the people, already trained to subjection, without rights and without even similar grievances to unite them, would have been an easy prey to the Prince in the meridian of his authority and despotism. Encircled with a standing army, he would have scattered terror through a nation of slaves.

Happily for us, William's views extended with his dominion; he forgot that his Barons (who were not bound by their tenures to leave their own country) had followed him rather as companions in enterprize than as vassals: he confided in a standing army of mercenaries which he recruited on the continent, riveted even on his own Normans the worst feudal severities, and before the end of his reign the English saw the oppressors themselves among the number of the oppressed.

This plan, pursued and aggravated by his descendants, assimilated the heterogeneous bodies of which the kingdom was composed. Normans and English, Barons and Vassals, were obliged to unite in a common cause. Mr. de Lolme, citizen of Geneva (by comparing the rise of liberty in England with the fall of it in France) has so clearly and ingeniously proved that Magna Charta was obtained from the necessity which the Barons were under of forming an union with the people, that I shall venture to consider it as a fact demonstrated, and shall proceed to an enquiry no less curious and important, where he and other writers have left a greater field for originality: I mean the rise of the English House of Commons to its present distinct and representative state. The statute of Magna Charta, so often evaded and so often solemnly re-established, disseminated (it must be confessed) those great and leading maxims on which all the valuable privileges of civil government depend. Indeed the 29th chapter contains every absolute right for the security of which men enter into the relative obligations of society. But privileges thus gained, and only maintained by the sword, cannot be called a constitution; after bearing a summer's blossom, they may perish as they grew, in the field of battle. Of little consequence are even the most solemn charters confirmed by legislative ratifications, if they who are the objects of them do not compose part of that power without whose consent they cannot be repealed. If they have no peaceable way of preventing their infringement, nor any opportunity of vindicating their claims till they have lost the benefit of possession, liberty in this state is not an inheritance; it is little better than an alms from an indulgent or a cautious administration.

It remains, therefore, to shew by what steps the people of England, without being drawn forth into personal action, were enabled to act with more than personal force; in what manner they acquired a political scale in which they could deposit the privileges thus bravely and fortunately acquired, and into which every future accumulation of power, flowing from

* It was not till the 19th year of the Conqueror's reign, that the feudal system was generally introduced into England.

the increase of property and the thriving arts of peace, might silently and imperceptibly fall, bringing down the scale without convulsing the balance. And here those historians must be followed with caution, who have made this new order in the state to start up at the nod of Montfort or Edward. Neglecting operations of the feudal system, as thinking them perhaps more the province of the lawyer than the historian, they have mistaken the effect for the cause, and have ascribed this memorable event to a sudden political necessity, which was in reality prepared and ripened by a slow and uniform progression. This truth may be easily illustrated.

The Law of Edward the First* still remains on the records of Parliament, by which the Crown and the Barons, in order to preserve for ever their feudal rights, restrained the creation of any new superiorities. By this act the people were allowed to dispose of their estates, but the original tenure was made to follow the land through all its alienations; consequently, when the King's vassal divided his property by sale into smaller baronies, the purchaser had from thenceforth no feudal connection with the seller, but held immediately of the King, according to the ancient tenure of the land; and if these purchasers alienated to others, the lands so purchased, still of tenure, continued and remained in the Crown.

(To be continued.)

ARCHBISHOP WHITGIFT'S HOSPITAL
AT CROYDON, FOUNDED ANNO
D'NI 1600.

THE principal front, on the West, remains as in the print engraved in 1755 (published in Queen Eliza-

beth's Progresses), with the exception of the removal of the clock, which projected into the street, and the bell turret over it on the roof.

Over the entrance in the centre of the building, is inscribed, "Qui dat pauperi non indigebit." The arms of the Archbishopric of Canterbury, surmounted by the mitre, are also over the gate.

The building surrounds a small quadrangle, converted by the poor brethren into a garden; in the centre stands a pump for their use, and in the North-west angle a sun-dial, with the face glazed. Over an arched door on the opposite side of the court, is an inscription, denoting the date of the last repair, "restored 1817, Francis Walters, Warden." This door leads to the hall on the left hand, which is small and low (about 28 feet by 18, by guess). The large fire-place contains the dogs for burning wood; and the small windows, four in number, are decorated with fragments of painted glass. The royal arms (probably those of Queen Elizabeth) within the garter, mutilated, a crown, portions of the founder's motto, swags of flowers, &c. One small coat remains complete; it is placed between two caryatides, the favourite ornament of the time, and may be blazoned quarterly, 1st Argent, a fess engrailed between six billets Gules; 2nd, Argent, a mullet pierced Sable; 3d, Azure, a fess dancetté Ermine; 4th, Argent, a chevron purple between three perukes proper. Edwardus Aylworth, anno 1598. The hall contains a large table and benches. The table is of oak, of contemporary workmanship, and on the upper frame is inscribed the name of the donor, who gave it "to the poore for ever." On the table was placed a folio bible in a wooden cover, richly ornamented with

* Stat. 18 Edw. I. chap. 1. commonly called *Quia emptores terrarum*. The great Barons were very pressing to have this law passed; that the lands they had sold before the Act might not be subinfeud, but might return to themselves by escheat on failure of heirs, or by forfeiture in case of felony. But they did not foresee that the multiplication of their own order would in the end annihilate its consequences, and raise up a new order in the state. Indeed, the tenancies *in capite* were multiplying fast before this Act; for when a large barony escheated, or was forfeited to the Crown, it was generally divided and granted to more than one, and frequently these baronies descended to several females, who inherited as co-partners. It was in consequence of this multiplication of tenure *in capite*, that the smaller Barons were summoned *per vicecomites*, and not *sigillatim*, like the greater ones, as early as the reign of John, their numbers being too great to address writs to them all. But this multiplication would probably never have produced a genuine House of Commons, without the operation of this Act, as will appear by and by, from the comparison between the English and Scotch parliaments.

GENT. MAG. January, 1824.

clasp,

clasps, bosses, &c. such as are seldom seen. It had been repaired (but indifferently) at the expence of John Lett, of Lambeth, in 1817.

The brethren, thirty in number, dine in this hall three times* in the year.

The entrance to the Chapel is in the South-east corner of the quadrangle.

The Chapel is small and very neat. The East window, from a tablet over it on the exterior, appears to have been put up by the Archbishop of York.

"Eboræ Censis
Hanc Fenestra'
Fieri Fecit
1597."

In the centre of the window is a small coat, with the arms of the Archbishopric of Canterbury, impaling Whitgift; viz. Argent, on a cross fleury Sable five bezants; this has been reversed by the glazier, and the arms of Whitgift placed on the dexter instead of the sinister side. On the space on each side the window hangs a tablet framed, containing commendatory verses in honour of the founder. In the middle, on the North side, hangs a large painting, having in the centre the arms as before; viz. Archbishop of Canterbury impaling Whitgift, with the motto "*Vincit qui patitur*," and surrounded by ornamented compartments, containing select sentences in Latin; at the top are the initials "*J. W.*" united by a knot, and dated 1600. On the side of this, nearest the window, is the portrait of a lady who is dressed in black, with a high crowned hat and a ruff, holding in her hand a closed book: the picture is dated in the upper corner, "*An. D'n. 1616, ætatis suæ 38.*" This, says Mr. Bray, is one of the Archbishop's daughters.

On the other side of the ornamental tablet, and nearest the door, hangs an emblematical figure of a skeleton, but so obscured by age that its reference is not very evident.

The West end of the Chapel is occupied by a fine portrait of the founder, Archbishop Whitgift; he is represented standing at a table, on which an open bible held in his hand rests, on the table is placed another book clasped, a bell, a watch, a seal, also his inkstand containing his knife, pens, &c. the whole of these utensils are curious and well painted, as is the figure of the Archbishop. In the back ground is a shelf with books on it. Over this portrait are the arms, as

in the window, with the motto, and on the frame is a Latin inscription*.

Two small windows are on the South side of this Chapel, and between them hangs a painting of the Ten Commandments, with the figures of Moses and Aaron.

The apartments of the poor brethren are of good and convenient size; their situation, it appears, has lately been much improved; for in the entrance to the hall is a list of estates belonging to the hospital, with their former rents contrasted with their increased produce; this was printed in 1817; and in 1813 a pamphlet was printed, entitled, "*an Account of the Proceedings and Evidence on a Writ of Enquiry executed before the Sheriffs of Middlesex and a Jury, on the first day of November 1813, to ascertain the Damages due from the Rev. John Rose, D.D. unto the Warden and Poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Croydon,*" which pamphlet explains some of the abuses to which the charity has been liable.

Archbishop Whitgift is buried under a sumptuous monument in the South aisle of Croydon Church. The tomb is remarkable as the exact counterpart of that of Archbishop Grindall his predecessor, who lies interred near the altar in the same Church. Both monuments very nearly resemble that of John Lord Russell at Westminster, with the exception of the figure. T. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

WHAT I predicted some months ago in my letter (XCIII. ii. 222), has unfortunately come to pass; and the recent bloodshed in Demerara may be attributed to the intemperate interference of certain persons in this country, whose motives, if laudable, have been pressed by mistaken zeal, and the measures so misdirected as in a great degree to defeat their own intentions.

I am in no way an advocate for slavery, but, on the contrary, am anxious for the total extinction of that abominable traffick. I would recommend the enforcing of still severer punishment on those who are detected in trading in this inhuman and unnatural manner; and it would be but justice that the Captain and crew of every vessel found with slaves on board, should have a taste of the

* See Manning and Bray, II. 553.

sweets of slavery, by working on the plantations for seven or fourteen years, according to their rank or degree on board of the ships in which they have acted; by enforcing this in the most rigid manner, the importation of slaves into the islands would soon terminate.

The present enactments have had the salutary effect of making the planters, at least, more alive to their own interests, by giving greater attention to the comforts and lives of their present stock of slaves; and I again repeat, that the hardships and privations endured by these unfortunate beings, is not half so severe as that suffered by nine-tenths of our fellow subjects—the peasantry of Ireland.

The planters in the West Indies might, however, by the interference of the Legislature, have a more orderly and valuable description of slaves, were the mode practised in the Spanish Islands to be adopted in ours. In the Spanish Islands a slave may claim his freedom at a fixed price, and which, in a series of years they are enabled to effect, by industry and hard work on the holidays which are allotted them generally throughout the West Indies; but which holidays in our West India islands are passed in dancing, whoredom, and dissipation of every kind. You may easily conceive what a very desirable change such an enactment would have on the habits and morals of this unfortunate race.

But whilst an Association send Missionaries to preach rebellion, and whilst proclamations are every where placarded, that tend to raise hopes that never can be realized—what can be engendered by such means, but mutiny and bloodshed among the slaves, and disaffection to Government in the bulk of their masters?—than whom a more loyal body cannot be produced. In every emergency they have proved themselves such; but when total destruction and beggary stare them in the face, is it surprising that they should falter in their allegiance,—that they should prove dissatisfied, and enter into meetings and associations to avert their impending ruin? Let it be recollected that the balance in trade betwixt the two countries leaves seven millions in favour of England; and that upwards of 20,000 of our sailors (the main strength of this country) find constant employment in the West India trade!

SICA.

MR. URBAN,

JAN. 13.

YOUR Correspondent, P.W. (xciii. ii. 485) has given a decided opinion on the impropriety of receiving Circumstantial Evidence in any case, even of murder. He is very strong in his objections, although these objections are not only very questionable, but, in my judgment, open to refutation by the merest Tyro in argument. In the first place, it is hardly possible to have any other evidence in cases of murder; men do not usually associate in herds to commit this crime, or perpetrate it in the face of day, in the market-place, or in the senate-house; sometimes, indeed, they have done so; but it is a rare occurrence, and the culprit who is so hardy in his act, is generally found to be some poor maniac, or some simple idiot.

That the laws should be guarded in execution by the most jealous care of the subject's interests, is a position which no Englishman will gainsay; but that because a law is not perfect, and may in a single instance be perverted to sanction or excuse an act of injustice, by the curious contrivances and ingenious sophistry of able and tricky advocates, it should therefore be abrogated, is to argue upon the possibility of the existence of such a system of ethics and jurisprudence combined, as never was, nor ever will be found but in the fancies of speculative philanthropists, or in the conjectural theories of Utopian philosophers.

As a Judge or a Jurymen, although acquitted in conscience, it would grieve my heart to know that an innocent person may have been wrongfully convicted by my judgment, whether upon direct or circumstantial evidence. But such is the wisdom, and such the *partiality* both of the Judge and the Jury, which always incline to the side of mercy, that not only are the rights of the innocent, but the presumed rights of the guilty, held inviolably sacred; so that it is nearly impossible that in any great question of life or death, any *individual* injury can be sustained; the cause of public morals may be wronged; but, for one innocent person unjustly convicted, it is probable ten thousand criminals escape merited condemnation; and so perhaps it should be. I would not have it otherwise. But your Correspondent errs greatly in supposing that convictions on Circumstantial Evidence

Evidence

dence are blots upon the fair escutcheon of our Jurisprudence. Indeed I believe it is considered by those best able to come to a wise conclusion on the subject, that, generally speaking, Circumstantial Evidence is more satisfactory for the elucidation of truth, than the testimony of the senses; and that a fact, especially that of murder, is more likely to be proved by the natural coincidence of circumstances, the necessary inductions of reason, and the relative nature of effect and cause, than by the mere assertion, although upon oath, of persons who, from the nature of the transaction, and their own privacy or consent to it, may have been deprived of the power of speaking to the fact with a clear apprehension and unprejudiced judgment. For myself I have little hesitation in confessing, that in many cases, I had rather come to a conclusion and form my opinion upon a circumstantial recapitulation and coincidence of facts, than upon the immediate evidence of my own senses. For instance, in a case where some fellow-creature may have been deprived of life in my presence, such would necessarily be the horror of the moment, and such the confusion of ideas likely to supervene, that it might be impossible for me to declare with positive certainty with whom the provocation arose, or under what circumstances the blow was given, to occasion the fatal consequences, whether in self-defence or with malice aforethought; in one case constituting justifiable homicide, or man-slaughter only; in the other, that most foul and damnable crime of murder. But let these things pass for the present. What is the alternative proposed? In all cases where circumstantial evidence alone can be had, if that be strong and satisfactory, that is, if it leave no doubt of the prisoner's guilt; (and unless such be the effect of evidence upon the mind of the Jury no prisoner can be justly convicted,) your Correspondent P. W. says, —transport for life. Here I shall briefly say, that transportation, even for life, under the present regulations of Government, is nine times out of ten, and I verily believe my calculation is just, rather a bonus than a penalty on crime: and I will state to you a case, amongst many others, within my knowledge, to prove this seemingly strange assertion.

I. S. was employed as a watchman

in my own parish, and such was the confidence placed in him, that many of the respectable inhabitants gave him master-keys of their premises, that he might enter at all times of the night, to call the hour beneath their windows, and to protect their families and property. Suspicion, however, did not sleep so sound but that many doubted his integrity. A burglary of considerable extent was at last committed, and after very diligent investigation, was brought home to him most unequivocally. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to die. Secret interest was, however, most improperly and most unjustly made to save his life; the sentence of death, under an undue and ill-advised influence, was commuted for a milder punishment, and he was transported to New Holland. Warm recommendations from his friends in power placed him as chief gardener at the Government-house, and he is better off, better fed, better clad, and better paid, than his honest neighbours are at home, who labour to earn their bread uprightly, with a fair character and unblemished reputation; but even here the tide of favour has not ebbed; it flows in the same direction, carries him on to happiness, and very possibly to fortune and to high honours. For I speak it with mingled regret and shame, the country has been taxed to send out to this most infamous villain a wife and two children: true, they were living in some sort on parish alms; but the expence of their transportation to be borne by the public purse, and the kindness shewn to such a miscreant, may not be justified by such considerations; and I am warranted in saying, that this, amongst others, is a proof that transportation for life is not so much a punishment as it is a reward for the blackest crimes —ingratitude and dishonesty of the foulest character. But for a while we will presume the transportation meditated by your Correspondent, and to be awarded to murderers convicted on circumstantial evidence only, to be of a different description; let it involve all the hardships of exile, and even of slavery; this will only strengthen my argument; for I am certain the innocent convict would prefer death at home to a degraded existence in a foreign land, burthened with shame, and subjected to the imputation of presumed guilt, with the poor chance of some future arrest

arrest of judgment and restoration to liberty.

But your correspondent has related an anecdote extremely well, in good keeping with his subject, and I confess not a little in point; but allow me to tell him one story is good until another is told, and that "audi alteram partem" is uniformly admitted a reasonable maxim with all sober-minded philosophers. I too will now state a case which happened, I may say, within my own knowledge, although I was a boy at the time; and it will as justly impugn the validity of *direct* evidence, as that of your friend P. W. does the justice of receiving circumstantial proof, and I do assure you most solemnly I have not *coined* it for my purpose.

Sir H. D. many years since was robbed on the highway at no great distance from his own house; the hue and cry was immediately raised, and servants sent in every direction the country round in pursuit of the robber. A person under very suspicious circumstances was apprehended hard by: he answered very clearly the description given of the offender, and there was found upon him a sum of money corresponding very nearly, or exactly, with that taken from Sir H. When before the Magistrate, and purposely surrounded by a crowd, he was immediately recognised by Sir H. and his identity positively sworn to, as the person by whom, and by whom alone, the robbery was committed. He could give no satisfactory account of himself; of his occupation at the time, or of the means by which he had acquired and possessed so large a sum of money,—large as it necessarily seemed, when found in the pocket of a labouring pauper, and such he professed himself to be. He was committed, tried, convicted, and executed.

Fifteen years after this, a convict in Newgate, under sentence of death, amongst many other matters confessed that he was the man for whom another had innocently suffered; for that he had committed the robbery on Sir H. for which that other had been condemned and hanged. The circumstance became the subject of very general conversation, and Sir H. was induced to visit the prison to admit or deny the man's identity. In the moment that brought them face to face Sir H. exclaimed in agony, "Good God! then I have indeed been the greater criminal; I

have murdered an innocent man;" and fainted in the arms of the attendants. Upon recovering, the wretched culprit recapitulated some circumstances attending the robbery, which confirmed Sir H.'s conviction of this painful and distressing fact. He retired immediately to his home, shut out the world, and never left his chamber till he died of a broken heart.

With this narrative I close my argument, and leave the comparative validity, the justice and the propriety of receiving under reasonable restraint, direct or circumstantial evidence, as the case may be, to the further consideration of your Correspondent P. W. and to the good sense of your readers in general.

CAUSIDICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, Jan. 14.*

IN reading your Magazine of December last, page 485, my attention was attracted by a letter signed P. W. containing remarks on Circumstantial Evidence. Whether it was meant to have any bearing upon the case of murder then about to be tried at Hertford, the writer best knows; but I fully agree with him in the fallacy of Circumstantial Evidence; though I do not in its total exclusion; for if it were not on some occasions admitted, many crimes would be committed with impunity. But such cases should form exceptions rather than a rule. To give an instance within my own knowledge of the danger of allowing probability to pass for proof, I beg leave to communicate to you an instance stronger, in my opinion, than that given by your correspondent P. W. of the danger of relying too much on circumstances. I have often thought it ought to be permanently recorded, as it certainly will be if inserted in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

About forty-five years ago, when I was in my clerkship, a young man, named Coffey, then a clerk in the office with me, who was, I think, a relation, certainly an acquaintance of Mr. D. O'Bryen of Craven-street (one of the founders of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, and a constant promoter of that charity,) lost a hat. At that time, Mr. Urban knows, every body, except Quakers, and even some of that plain-dressing body, wore cocked hats; and as great taste was then deemed requisite to set off a triangular head-covering, as there is now in a round one,

inso-

insomuch that a French hatter, living in St. James's or Bond-street, published advertisements and hand-bills, headed, "Cocking of Hats." Coffey was somewhat of a buck, and he was furnished with one of the Frenchman's hats. He was in the habit of calling on a friend who had apartments in Bow-street, and there, in one of his visits, he missed his fashionable hat, which was not to be found, though a very diligent search was made for it. Every body belonging to the house being above suspicion, it fell upon a journeyman barber, who sometimes came there to dress a lodger. In two or three days afterwards, Coffey had occasion to seek shelter from a shower of rain in a gateway, and there from the same cause stood a hair-dresser. Coffey, who had a keen and observant eye, thought he espied his lost hat upon the barber, and looked at him so often and so earnestly that the tonsor, as if conscious of guilt, addressed Coffey to this effect. "Sir, you look at me as if you had some particular reason for doing so, and I fancy I know why; I think you are looking at my hat." Coffey said, he was. "I confess the hat is not my own. A few nights ago I was at a hop near Golden-square; somebody took my hat, and this that I have on was left in the room of it." Coffey desiring to examine it, and the hat being put into his hands, he saw the Frenchman's name in it as the maker. He found, moreover, that it fitted him, and he was perfectly satisfied of its being his lost hat, though a little the worse for the barber's powder and pomatum. He therefore claimed it as his property. The hairdresser readily admitted the claim, but said he was going to dress a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and it would have a very awkward appearance if he went bareheaded; he therefore begged of Coffey to allow him the use of the hat until he reached home, promising faithfully to send it in the course of the day, and at the same time giving his address. Coffey, who was good-natured, complied with the request, and the barber fulfilled his promise. Coffey was not a little pleased at the recovery of the hat, though he had strong doubts of the hairdresser's tale.—Now comes the wonderful part of the story. The next day, or the day following, Coffey's own hat was found where he had lost it. I saw the two hats, and there was cer-

tainly a strong resemblance in the shape of each, but Coffey's hat was newer and of superior quality to that of the barber, to whom it was sent, to his very great surprise.

Had this discovery not been made, Coffey would have remained firmly convinced that the strange hat (as it may be called) belonged to him, and would conscientiously have sworn it if necessary.

Here then we have a most striking and remarkable instance of the fallibility of circumstances. But for all that, there have been, and constantly will be, cases where such evidence can alone be produced. For instance, suppose the case mentioned, I think, by Lord Chief Justice Hale, of two persons, A and B, being seen going into an empty house, B coming out with a bloody weapon, and A immediately afterwards found killed, with many wounds on his body; can there be a doubt of his having been murdered by B?—Other instances of two persons seen together, one found dead and much wounded, and his property and a deadly instrument found on the survivor, for which he could give no probable account. Add to this, that in nine cases in ten, the convicted parties have at the approach of death confessed their guilt. If cases have happened, as doubtless there have, where innocent persons have suffered on circumstantial evidence, have there not also been cases where parties condemned on positive evidence have been afterwards proved guiltless? And as to dying protestations of innocence, are there not frequent instances of persons solemnly denying their guilt, though convicted of the offence on the strongest and most satisfactory positive proofs? In short, I am convinced, in common with numbers who are far my superiors in knowledge and experience, that if positive testimony were in all cases required, in order to the conviction of a malefactor, murder, in all its degrees, from paricide downwards, and many other most atrocious crimes, would be encouraged, and consequently multiplied. This consideration ought to make us pause.

J. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

A FEW extracts from the "Topographer," containing a Description of Eartham, once the residence of a late amiable and elegant Poet (whose Auto-

Auto-biography is now before the publick), written about 1790 by a congenial pen*, may perhaps be acceptable to your numerous readers.

"Eartham is a small pleasant village situate about eight miles North-east of Chichester, in the hundred of Box, and Stockbridge. The lordship belonged formerly to the antient family of Kemp, whose fine old mansion is at Slindon, about a mile beyond.

"But what renders this place an object of our attention is, its being the residence of the poet, Wm. Hayley, esq. whose father bought the house and estate here when he lived at Chichester, for a hunting seat. On the outside it is irregular, being built part of stone, and part stuccoed; but within are some good rooms. About six years ago Mr. Hayley added a part to the South with an arcade, and an excellent library over it, 24 feet by 33.

"Before the North entrance is a neat lawn, well decorated with shrubs, at the end of which is a pleasant circular green-house of rough flint work, intermixed with brick; and at a short distance from this stands the little spire church.

"This delightful retirement is situated on the side of a hill, commanding a pleasant view of Chichester, Post-Down hill, near Portsmouth, the sea, the Isle of Wight, &c. The beautiful walks made about 16 years, we now wandered along; and first the lower walk to the West, at the end of which you have a picturesque view back upon the house and little spire church.

"Turning Northward we came to an oval grotto, formed of rough wood, flint, and moss. This is called the entrance into Otway's Walk; a beautiful close shade of a gentle curve, and exquisitely designed for the meditations of a poet. At the end of this is another small grotto.

"Returning from hence we ascend a little to the right to an octagonal alcove in the wood for the purpose of tea-drinking, &c. Pass from hence through a higher serpentine walk with various shades and seats; at the end of which is another seat, commanding a fine open view of the prospect before-mentioned.

"Across the open hill to the North runs from hence a pleasant terrace walk. We now saw the riding-house adjoining, which has not been used

* Rev. Stebbing Shaw, author of "History of Staffordshire."

some years. Out of this, at one end, is just finished an excellent painting-room for the use of the celebrated Romney, who spends much time here in the summer. We next passed through a lovely shade of filberts, and ascended to the mount, which gives a full view around. To the East Lord Newburgh's white house, embosomed in venerable oaks, is a charming object, and the hills towards the North, nobly crowned with wood, are a fine back-ground to the scene. In the same direction are two other elevated walks, one of gravel, and the other grass, with several seats and romantic alcoves. Descending from hence through another serpentine to the house, we had a charming peep into the verdant valley, skirted with the wood before-mentioned.

"We now took leave of these delightful walks, and inspected the small old parish church, which is very small, and out of repair; but the chancel is neat; and contains, among others, the following inscription:

"Juxta hoc marmor requiescit,
cum filio infante,

THOMAS HAYLEY, Armiger,
vir liberalis admodum, et benevolus:
his, quos in vita fidissime colebat,
in sepulchro iterum conjuncta est

MARIA HAYLEY,
uxor inculpabilis, parens amantissima.

Hoc quaecunque Monumentum

Patri,

quem parvulus amisit,

et Matri,

quæ vidua,

infantibus sollicitè semper invigilans,

triusque parentis officio fungebatur,

Filius consecravit;

Filius, quem solum illa superstitem
visceribus totis, animoque complexa fovebat.
M.DCC.LXXV."

"The following lines on a head-stone in the church-yard were, no doubt, written by the elegant Poet.

"To

WILLIAM BRYANT,

Clerk of this parish, aged 91,

and

Ann, his wife, aged 92,

this stone

was raised by the contribution
of their children and grand-children,

1779.

By sportive youth, and busy manhood blest,
Here, thou meek father of our village, rest!
If length of days in toilsome duties spent,
With cheerful honesty, and mild content;
If age endur'd with firm and patient mind;
If life with willing piety resigned;

If these are certain proofs of human worth,
Which, dear to Heav'n, demands the praise
of earth;

E'en pride shall venerate the humble sod,
That holds a Christian worthy of his God."
Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SURREY.

"Come, gentle wanderer! sit and rest,
No more the winding maze pursue;
Art thou of solitude in quest;
Pause here*, and take a solemn view.

"Behold this spirit-calming vale;
Here stillness reigns—'tis stillness all;
Unless is heard some warbling tale,
Or distant sound of water-fall.

"The letter'd stone, the Gothic gate;
The hermit's long forsaken cell,
Warns thee of thy approaching fate:
O! fear to die! not living well!"

M. Knowles, 1782.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, Middlesex, from which it is parted by the Thames, and a small part of Bucks: East, Kent: South, Sussex: West, Berkshire and Hampshire.

Greatest length, 26; *greatest breadth*, 38; *square* 811 miles.

Province, Canterbury; *Dioecese*, Winchester; Croydon, a peculiar to the Abp.; *Circuit*, Home.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Segontiaci.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima. *Stations*, Woodcote, near Croydon, is supposed to have been the Noviogamus of Antonine, but see vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 213; Walton-on-the-hill (probably).

Saxon Heptarchy, Southsex.

Antiquities. *Roman Encampments* of Anstie Bury; Bottle-hill, Warlingham; Castle-hill, Hascomb beach (small); Chelsham (oblong and single ditched); Holmbury-hill, Ockley (of irregular construction); Ladlands; Oatlands; Southwark, St. George's Fields; Walton-on-Thames (where Cæsar encamped previously to his crossing the Thames at Coway Stakes). *Roman Temple* on Blackheath, in the parish of Albury. *Saxon Encampment*, Bensbury, at Wimbledon (erected 568). *Danish Encampment* on War-Coppice-hill, Caterham. *.* There are *Camps* on Betchworth-hill (with a bank and ditch); on Oldbury-hill, Chertsey; and one also on a common at Effingham (the origin of which it is impossible to determine). *Abbeys* of Bermondsey (formerly a priory, created an abbey by Boniface IX. in 1399); Chertsey (founded in 666 by Frithwald, Governor of Surrey); Merton (founded 1115 by Gilbert Norman, Sheriff of Surrey, first built with stone in 1130); and Waverley (founded in 1128 by Wm. Giffard, Bp. of Winchester). *Priories* of Bermondsey (founded by Aylwin Child, citizen of London in 1082; afterwards an abbey; Esher (founded by Robt. de Wateville, temp. Hen. II.); Guildford (founded by Eleanor, Queen of Hen. III.); Lambeth (founded by Abp. Baldwin in the 12th century); Newark (founded temp. Ric. I. by Ruald de Calva, and Beatrix de Sandes, his wife); Reigate (founded by Wm. de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who died in 1240); Southwark (founded by one Mary, the owner of a ferry across the Thames; before the building of London

* *Box-hill*; but it will apply as well to almost every other part of this interesting county.

Bridge; the chapel of which is now the parish church of St. Mary Overy); Tandridge (founded, as generally supposed, by Odo, son of Wm. de Dammartin temp. Ric. I.); Tooting (mentioned by Tanner); and West Sheen (founded by Hen. V. in 1414). *Churches* of Addington (partly rebuilt temp. Edw. III.); Barnes (one of the most ancient structures in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis); Beddington (probably erected temp. Ric. II.); Camberwell; Carshalton (probably erected temp. Ric. II.); Chaldon; Chipstead (very ancient, with many buttresses); Compton; Dunsfold; Guildford, St. Mary's, and St. Nicholas's (very ancient); Kingston (about temp. Ric. II.); Lambeth (between 1374 and 1377); Leatherhead; Leigh (strongly buttressed); Merstham; Merton (built 12th cent. by the founder of the abbey); Merrow; Mickleham (of great antiquity); Shire (containing many antiquities); and Southwark, St. Mary Overy (one of the largest parochial churches in the kingdom, being nearly 300 feet long, and of a proportionate breadth). *Chapels* of Cheam (built before 1449); Chertsey, St. Anne's (the remains of the wall); Chobham, St. Lawrence (no remains); Guildford, St. Katharine's (supposed to have been founded by Hen. II.); Kingston, St. Anne's, St. Loys, and St. Mary Magdalen (built 14th cent. now the school-room of the Free Grammar School); Oakwood (in being as early as 1290); Reigate, St. Becket (the site now occupied by the Market-house); St. Laurence (remains visible); Holy Cross (converted into a barn, and afterwards razed to the ground); St. Martha's, on Martyr's Hill; Wallington (afterwards used as a cart-house and stables). *Fountains* at Beddington; Chelsham (very ancient); Dunsfold (a round stone, on a round pedestal); Elsted (the shape and size of a beer-barrel); Ewhurst; Frensham (a great square stone, the inside a large round leaden basin); Hambledon; Haslemere (a rude octagon on a rude round pillar); Horne (octagon, with the representation of an angel, his hands held up, and nearly joined, as if holding a shield, but none remains); Merstham (curious, consisting of a square block of Sussex marble, lined with lead, and elevated on a pillar of the same stone); Mitcham (rich Gothic tracery); Mordon; Mortlake (given temp. Hen. VI. by Abp. Bourchier); Shire; Thames-Ditton; Walton-on-the-Hill (of lead, round it nine figures in a sitting posture, their faces much damaged). *Stone Pulpit* at Walton-on-the-Hill (now removed). *Castles* of Addington (embattled by Sir Robt. de Aguilon temp. Hen. III.); Betchworth (embattled by John Fitz-Allan, in 1377); Blechingley (originally built by Richard de Tonbridge); Farnham (built in 1129 by Hen. de Blois, brother of King Stephen); Gatton (no traces remain); Guildford (of great antiquity); Kingston-upon-Thames; Reigate (of its original erection nothing is known; it was, however, one of the chief seats of the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey); Sterborough (embattled by Reginald Cobham, knt. temp. Edw. III.); and Thunderfield (supposed to have been the residence of King Athelstan). *Mansion* of Leigh Place (surrounded by a moat, now a farm-house). *Caves*. Mother Ludlow's Hole, Farnham (excavated in 1216 for the purpose of collecting water from Waverley Abbey); and several at Guildford (of some extent), in the hill on which the castle stands.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Loddon; Mole, running under ground from Leatherhead to near Dorking, a distance of two miles and a quarter; Medway; Thames; Wandie; and Wey, on which the first locks in the kingdom were erected.

Inland Navigation. Canals from Byfleet to Godalming; from Basingstoke to the Thames; Camberwell; Croydon, first projected in 1800; Surrey, from the Thames at Rotherhithe, and for which an Act was obtained in 1801; and one from the Wey to the Arun; Thames; Wandle joining the Thames; and Wey, navigable to Godalming.

Lakes. Frensham Great Pond, three miles in circumference; in Gatton Park of 40 acres; and one in Kew Gardens.

Eminences and Views. Addington Hills, extending about 500 acres; Albury Hill, from which the whole extent of the Weald, clothed with wood, appears with an occasional glimpse of the sea, through the breaks of the Sussex Downs, which form the back ground; Anstie Bury; Bagshot Heath, 463 feet

feet high, and 31,500 acres in extent; Banstead Downs, 576 feet high, prospect singularly diversified and commanding; Blechingley Hill, on which the castle stood, commanding an extensive view of Holmsdale in every direction; Botley Hill, 880 feet high; Box-hill, view of Sussex, and great part of Middlesex; Cheam, a delightful prospect; Clandon-place, West Clandon, picturesque views; Conyhurst-hill; Cooper's-hill, the beauties of which have been sung by Denham; Cosford, the Vale of, beautiful views; Crooksbury-nill. Dorking Downs (rising to a considerable elevation), Hills, the prospect from which are unparalleled by any inland county in the kingdom; Farnham Park; Gatton Park; Gratewood-hill, near Godalming; road from Guildford to Farnham, view from a field to the left of the road as soon as you ascend the hill from the town; Hascomb Hill, commanding extensive views on every side; Hedley Heath, beautiful prospect; Hind Head Hill, 923 feet high; Holmbury Hill, Ockley; Hundred Acres, 443 feet high; Katharine Hill, Guildford, on which the chapel stands; Knight's Hill, Dulwich; Lambeth Palace, view from the window of the Long Gallery, remarkably beautiful; Losely Park, Guildford, beautiful prospects; LEITH HILL, 993 feet high, the highest ground in the County, commanding a most extensive prospect; Martyr's Hill, on which is situate St. Martha's Chapel; Merstham Hill; Norbury Park, the extent and richness of prospect fill the beholder with admiration; Nore Hill, a great view of the country; Nunhead Hill, fine view of London and the shipping; the Oaks; Oldbury, or St. Anne's, 240 feet high, the prospect very extensive; Ongar Hill; Pains Hill, beautiful variety of scenery; Putney Heights; Reigate, Chalk Hills and White Hill; Richmond Hill, a varied and extensive prospect; Rochampton Heights; Sandersted Hill, near Croydon, affords a rich and majestic view; Tilbuster Hill, near Godstone, extensive views; Wandsworth Hills, commanding fine views over the Thames and great part of Middlesex; and Woodmaunerne, the highest ground in the County, except Leith Hill.

Natural Curiosities. On the Southern border of the County, the river Mole is formed by the union of several springs; Bisley, St. John Baptist's Well, which "galls turn to a purple colour, colder than other water in summer, and warmer in winter;" Bermondsey chalybeate wells discovered in 1770; Cobham springs; Croydon near, the rise of the Wandle; Dulwich mineral springs, discovered in 1739; Ebisham well; Epsom mineral wells, accidentally found in 1618; Frensham mineral spring; Godstone well, called the "Iron Pear-tree water," celebrated for the cure of the gout; Haslemere near, the rise of the Wey; Kingston, Seething well, cold in summer, and warm in winter; Lambeth mineral well; Newdigate, of the same qualities as Epsom; Richmond chalybeate wells; SOUTHWARK, the late Dog and Duck, St. George's Fields, purgative spring; Stoke D'Abernon, Jessop's well, purgative water; Streatham mineral well, discovered in 1660, held in considerable esteem; Vauxhall well, which never freezes; Warpleston mineral spring; Wimbledon, never freezes; and Witley mineral spring.

Public Edifices. Battersea Bridge, built at the expence of 15 proprietors; Free School, founded by Sir Walter St. John in 1700. Bermondsey Free School, founded by Mr. Bacon, and erected in 1718; two Charity Schools, one established in 1714. Blechingley Free School, founded in 1633 by Thos. Evans. Burford Bridge. Camberwell Free Grammar School, founded by Rev. Edw. Wilson, Vicar, temp. Jac. I.; Greencoat School; Sunday School established 1800. Chertsey Bridge, of Purbeck, begun 1783, finished 1785; Charity School, founded in 1725 by Sir Wm. Perkins; Market-house. Clapham School, erected in 1648, re-erected by subscription, 1781. Croydon Hospital and Free School, founded by Abp. Whitgift in 1596 (see p. 25); Charity School, founded by Abp. Tenison in 1714; Sunday School, held in the old palace chapel. Dorking Town Hall. Dulwich College, founded by Edw. Ashley, esq. the celebrated actor, &c. in 1619; Charity School, founded by James Allen, Master of the College in 1741. Epsom Charity School. Farnham Charity School; Free Grammar School, founded before 1611; Market-house. Flaunchford Bridge. Godalming Bridge, erected 1783. Godstone Charity School, founded by Mr. Evelyn in 1783. GUILDFORD, Bridge, over the Wey; Charity School; Cold Bath in 1775; Debtors' Prison; Gaol, rebuilt of stone

in 1765; Guildhall erected in 1683; Grammar School, founded 1509 by Robt. Beekingham of London, created a Free Grammar School in 1550 by Edw. VI.; Holy Trinity Hospital, founded by Abp. Abbot, 1619; Spital, very ancient; Theatre; Town-hall. Kingston Bridge, the most ancient on the river Thames, except London; Free Grammar School, founded by Elizabeth in 1560-1; Gaol; Town-hall, built temp. Elizabeth. Kew Bridge across the Thames, private property. Lambeth, Asylum for orphan girls, instituted 1758, incorporated in 1800; Abp. Teuison's School for girls, founded 1704; Davis's Amphitheatre (late Astley's), established 1768; Lying-in Hospital, Bridge-road, instituted 1765; School founded in 1661 by Major R. Laurence, incorporated with another in 1731; House of Industry. Leatherhead Bridge, of 14 arches, over the Mole. Lingfield Free School. Mitcham Sunday School, upon an extensive plan, school-house built 1788. Morden School, founded in 1721, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner, who left 300*l.* for that purpose. Mortlake Charity School, established in pursuance of the will of Lady Capel in 1719. Newington Charity School, built 1775; Fishmongers' Almshouses. Putney Bridge of wood, 805 feet 6 inc. long, at the expence of 23,975*l.* advanced by 30 subscribers; Charity School for watermen's sons, founded in pursuance of the will of Mr. Thos. Martyn, temp. Wm. III. Reigate Clock-house for prisoners; Market-house and Town-hall in one building, erected about 1708. Richmond Bridge, first stone laid Aug. 23, 1774, finished 1777, length 300 length; Charity School, established 1713; Theatre Royal. Rotherhithe Amicable Society School; Commercial and East Country Docks; Free School, founded in 1613, by Peter Hill and Robt. Bell, esqrs., the school-house rebuilt 1745; School of Industry; United Society School. SOUTHWARK, Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Fields, incorporated by Hen. VIII. originally in Moorfields; Blind School, St. George's Fields, established 1799; Borough Compter; Bridge, erected in 1819; Christ Church Charity School; Coburg Theatre; Cure's Hospital, Deadman's-place, founded temp. Eliz. by Thomas Cure; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kent Road; Freemasons' Charity for Female Children, St. George's Fields; Guy's Hospital, founded by Thomas Guy in 1721, erected at the expence of 18,793*l.*; Horsemonger-lane Gaol; King's Bench Prison; Lock Hospital; Magdalen (originally in Goodman's Fields, Whitechapel), instituted Aug. 10, 1758, the present building finished about 1772; Marshalsea, the inside of the Palace Court very elegant; Philanthropic Society, instituted 1788; Royal Circus, or Surrey Theatre; Royal Free School, Borough Road, opened in 1798. St. Mary Overy's Free Grammar School, founded by Q. Elizabeth in 1562, Free English School, founded by Dorothy Applebee, about 1681; National School: St. Olave's Free Grammar School, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1570, Charity School, by which 40 girls are clothed; St. Thomas's Hospital, founded in 1207, re-founded by Edw. VI. and rebuilt 17th cent.; Sessions House; Surrey Dispensary; Town-hall, built on the site of a church dedicated to St. Margaret; Union-hall. Staines Bridge. Streatham School, founded by Elizabeth Howland, mother of Duchess of Bedford. Tooting Charity School, built by public subscription in 1792. Vauxhall Gardens, mentioned in the Spectator as a place of great resort. Walton-on-Thames Bridge, opened 1750. Wandsworth Charity School, established 1720. Waterloo or Strand Bridge, erected 1817. Westminster Bridge, length 1223 feet, cost 380,000*l.* Wimbledon Charity School, built 1772. S. T.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Jan. 15.
A SPIRING men take advantage of Religion and Politicks, in order to bring themselves into notice; and for the effectuation of this disinterested purpose, ingeniously present to the public view certain optical illusions vulgarly denominated Castles in the

Air, and then make long speeches to persuade all the spectators whom they are able to collect, that if they will contribute each of them a small sum, they, the said Orators, will convince them that they will legerdmain the Castles in the Air into right earnest *Golden Ages, Pays de Cocagne, &c. &c.*
 But

But to the purpose. From your review of Mr. Gleig's pamphlet* (xciii. ii. 446), I have been induced to peruse it; and that it may fall into the notice of proper episcopal authority, think it right to make this address to you, because it is essential to the circulation of a salutary warning, that it be not drawered and locked up in a pamphlet. Large sums of money have been raised, in the name of a Church Missionary Society, to support a pompous bubble; that is, the pretended conversion of heathens, which conversion simply consists in baptizing a very few humble individuals, often bad characters, who are induced to become Christians from the mere prospect of food and employment (see p. 78); and who again recant, upon disappointment, in the proportion of nineteen out of twenty (p. 82). The pamphlet is supported by evidence; and Mr. Gleig (p. 90) says,

"The premature zeal of this society is productive not only of no benefit, but of great positive evil, of much vice and much misery among the heathens. The ties of kindred and connection are by the exertions of their emissaries rudely broken; husbands are forcibly separated from their wives, wives from their husbands, parents from their children, and children from their parents; whilst of these miserable outcasts, who are persuaded to take refuge from want or despair among the Christians, vast numbers are continually relapsing into their old superstitions."

Mr. Gleig shows from history and reason, that the prospects of the "Church Missionary Association," are and *must be* illusory; and that the nominal conversion of rogues, at the cost of about £36l. each (see p. 7), is really a tax upon the benevolent publick, which ought to meet with some mark of disapprobation from the Episcopal Bench, so far as Clergymen of the Church of England are concerned in supporting the vain project. The sums thus collected, might settle numerous Irish families in Canada, and lead to the gratifying results of founding a system for relieving the unemployed population, and securing our foreign territories; in lieu of taking into our hands the business of God, which He will be sure to do, in His own time, and which we are abso-

lutely obstructing; because, says Mr. Gleig (p. 69),

"The proceedings of the Church Missionary Society are mischievous to the heathens themselves; are impediments in the way of their ultimate conversion, and are productive of much immediate vice and misery amongst them."

The fact is (as justly noted by Mr. Gleig, p. 75), that until the institution of *Castes* in Hindostan be overthrown, all preaching *must* be vain; and that, with regard to other countries,

"Christianity is not, and never was meant to be the religion of men in a savage state; that its doctrines are too refined, its laws too pure, and its ordinances too simple to amalgamate in any degree with the habits and notions of the wild hunter of the woods; and that those who preach Christianity among tribes ignorant of the most common acts of civilized life, are only 'casting their pearls before swine,' and fruitlessly wasting their labours. That I am borne out in this assertion by actual failure of all attempts to convert the still *savage* tribes of Africa and elsewhere, a candid perusal of the Reports of the Society itself will alone be sufficient." Pp. 38, 39.

Mr. Gleig also touches upon the astonishing assurance, by which a few humble individuals, utterly unknown except by enthusiastic declamation and newspaper puffs, take upon themselves the authority of the Bench of Bishops, and the two Houses of Convocation. They, forsooth, call upon their learned and orthodox brethren to support *them* and *their* system, although the duty of the Established Clergy is to adopt no novelty, unsanctioned by the high authorities mentioned; and although it is a point of knowledge, confirmed by history, that such system is a bubble, which terminates only in faction and mischief. Nor is it necessary; the Clergy need only visit and pay particular attention to the poor, to be quite popular.

The support which such persons and societies receive from Members of Parliament, proves nothing in their behalf, for patronage of all public institutions is an indispensable part of gaining and securing interest; in short, is an electioneering tool of trade. But when the business of the regular Clergy is actually taken out of their hands by speechifying brethren, who, however well meaning they may be, are absolute bubble-mongers, circulating false news like gambling stockbrokers; it is time that the rational part of our Clergy should do, as Mr. Gleig has ably

* It ought to be circulated in a cheap form all over the kingdom. It would destroy one grand bubble; and preserve many worthy men from insanity.

ably and patriotically done, expose the fallacy of such divinity dealers in Tractors and Animal Magnetism. There is much good to be done in a safe and certain way, by the pious and active, without their degrading themselves by such quack-doctor-ship as raising money to convert wooden legs into natural ones of bone and muscle; a project full as feasible as that of Christianizing Hindoostan by hot-headed Missionaries.

FERRET *versus* RAT.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 16.
YOUR correspondent "N. R. S." (XCIII. 393) has given some account of Charlton King's, in which the following statement is made concerning the manor.

"The manor of Ashley is not mentioned in Domesday, but it occurs in records little posterior to the Conquest. Will. de Esheley lived in 1246. The families of Cokesey and Greville possessed the manor before the 10th century."

Now it is a great injustice to Mr. Fosbroke, who compiled his work *de novo*, and took infinite pains to trace the actual descent of property, and supply the deficiencies of Sir Robert Atkyns's work in this particular respect, that an affirmation so inaccurate as the above should be made in print. The following is Mr. Fosbroke's account of the manor.

CHARLTON KING'S-ASHLEY.

Milo Earl of Hereford, who died in 1143, gave 14 libr. of land in the King's manor of Chilt, to Walter de Esseleg or Ashley¹, which was confirmed by Henry the Second², and charter of Richard the First³. Accordingly, Walter de Esseleg or Ashley held Chillinton or Charlton⁴. He or another Walter paid half a mark for half a fee in the manor of Chiltham⁵, and died seised of a virgate in the town of Charlton, of nine virgates in villenage, which paid 7*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* *per annum*, and customs, service, and perquisites worth 5*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Mabilia Revell, sister and heir⁶. A writ being issued to enquire whether the manor of Kingescherlton, which was Petronilla de Mareschall's, belonged to her

of free dower, the jury found, that Mabilia Revell, sister and heir of Walter de Esseleg, succeeded here, and had a daughter Sabina de l'Orthey, mother of Petronill, upon whose marriage with William Mareschall, Mabilia gave her this manor⁷. The l'Ortheys succeeded here: Adam de Surethleye holding one mess. and two virg. at Ashleye 5 Edward II. of Henry de l'Orthey, by 7*s.* *per ann.*⁸ Fosbroke's Gloucestershire, ii. 375. [The rest is from the title-deeds].

Now here is a regular unbroken descent from 1143 to 1311 (5 Ed. II.), absolutely deduced "from records posterior to the Conquest," not one syllable of which is to be found in the preceding Histories. Not the slightest disrespect is thus intended to gentlemen who took Sir R. Atkyns's descent of property for their guide; only the justifiable vindication of an elaborate writer, who never received even the remuneration of a small living, and might at least have the *credit* allowed him. P.

ON SKATING AMUSEMENTS AMONG THE DUTCH.

Extracted from the tenth Division of Ackermann's World in Miniature, entitled "The Netherlands."*

SKATING is a very favourite amusement with the Dutch in general, but the Frieslanders are more renowned for their rapidity than their elegance in this sport. To this character the inhabitants of Hinlopen, and the women in particular, form an exception: there cannot be skaters whose movements are more easy and graceful than theirs. The dexterity of the South Hollanders consists particularly in turning and winding in every direction, sometimes describing circles, at others, letters; but what is most curious is to see them alternately cross the leg which rests upon the ice with that which is disengaged, and thus proceed twenty or thirty yards after each shift. Most of the Frieslanders, on the contrary, skate in a straight line, with their feet close together, going in general, at the rate of a mile in three or four minutes. There have been instances, indeed, of much

¹ Testa de Nevill. ² Title Deeds.

³ Recited in Esc. 52 Hen. III. n. 47.

⁴ Rot. Pip. 2 and 7 Ric. I.

⁵ Testa de Nevill.

⁶ Esc. 30 Henry III.

⁷ Esc. 53 Henry III. n. 47.

⁸ Inq. ad quod Dampn. 5 Ed. II. 67.

* See Part i. p. 600, for the former division of China.

greater rapidity; it is related that a burgomaster of Sneek, having to attend an assembly of the States at the Hague, left home at six o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the place of his destination by noon, having travelled about 130 miles in six hours.

In Friesland the women are as fond of this exercise as the men. Several of them frequently make a match to contend for a prize consisting of some trinket of gold or silver. Though the course is but of such length as to take seven or eight minutes, yet the winner is obliged to make considerable exertion, because she has to dispute the prize alternately, and almost without intermission, with ten or twelve other candidates. At one of these races, which took place in February, 1805, on a piece of ice in the outer ditch of the town of Leeuwarden, there were thirteen competitors for the prize. They skated two and two, and after each heat, she who arrived last at the goal quitted the course. The seventh and last trial was between the two remaining winners, one of whom was twenty years of age and the other sixteen. The former gained the principal prize, consisting of a gold ornament for the head, and the other the second, which was a coral necklace with a gold clasp. One of the competitors only on this occasion was past fifty, and many of them were only fifteen. To afford some idea of their swiftness, it is stated, that one young female passed over the course, which was about 160 yards long, in thirteen seconds, which is more than twelve yards per second, or a mile in something less than two minutes and a half.

In skating for pleasure, they commonly go two and two, each with an arm round the other's waist, or one before the other and holding by the hand. Sometimes too there may be seen whole companies consisting of perhaps thirty persons, skating all together and holding each other by the hand. The best skaters are selected for the foremost and hindmost. At the end of the course the whole file forms a circle, and it is then necessary for them to take great care not to loose their hold; for whoever breaks the chain, hurried away by the centrifugal force, falls and overthrows all those who come after. These falls are usually painful enough, though they never fail to excite the laughter of all the spectators.

Married females, especially during pregnancy, being deprived of the pleasure of skating, take excursions on the ice in sledges which are drawn or pushed forward, as represented in the pictures of Jan Steen, Van de Velde, and other Dutch painters. The sledges destined to be propelled usually contain two persons: the conductor, on foot or in skates, pushes forward and directs the vehicle with the hands against the back. The other sledges, which the Dutch have probably borrowed from the Poles or the Russians, are a sort of cabriolets without wheels, but mounted on two irons that turn up in front of the vehicle, which usually holds only one or two ladies; but two gentlemen can stand on the two shafts composing it, while the driver sits astride on a small seat behind. The harness of the horse is hung with small bells, sometimes of silver, the sound of which seems to inspire the animal with fresh ardour. On a fine winter's day a file of sledges of all forms, richly painted or gilt, and drawn by spirited horses in handsome harness, is a truly delightful sight. Sometimes the students at the universities, especially at Leyden, form sledge-parties in masks, in which their fancy frequently combines taste and elegance with the most grotesque forms.

Besides these sledges, which travel as well upon snow as ice, the Frieslanders have a third and more simple kind. The person seated in this little vehicle, moves it forward, and guides it by means of two sticks with iron spikes at the ends, which he keeps pushing against the ice, like a waterman rowing, in the contrary direction to that which he wishes to take. On these sledges it is possible to move as fast as on skates.

A sledge with sails was also formerly used by persons fond of excursions on the ice. This was a real vessel with masts and sails, but twice as large as for an ordinary ship. Underneath, a plank, half or two thirds as long as the vessel, runs athwart; and the whole moves on two boards shod with iron bands to make it glide along with ease. The lower part of the rudder is provided with a sharp iron instrument, which the pilot sticks into the ice according to the way he designs to steer. The use of these winged sledges, however, is now almost entirely relinquished, on account of the excessive cold occasioned

occasioned by the rapidity with which they cleave the air: for they proceed more swiftly than the best skater, and will frequently go at the rate of a mile in two minutes.

Mr. URBAN, 20, Upper Cadogan-place, Jan. 13.

I HAD not intended to have noticed the very able review of my work on *Armour*, which adorns your pages, because the unbounded encomiums lavished so plentifully by its author place me in the dilemma of affecting modesty, or of owning the honest truth, that, though I cannot think quite so well of myself, I am not proof against the pleasure of his praise. But as he has expressed a regret that I did not give "a miscellaneous plate of curiosities," some of which he enumerates, I think it due to him to state that my principal reason was not to perpetuate errors.

I have looked through Whitaker's "*Richmondshire*," vol. I. with great care, and most intensely at "p. 353," without meeting with "the helmets of the Burghs." That page contains the wood-engravings of three mutilated effigies of the time of Edward the First, which have, however, but *one* helmet among them, and that placed under the head of the first in order.

Will your Reviewer pardon me for asking whether he has mistaken for "helmets which open sideways in a very curious manner," the coffins de mailles, with the tasselled cords hanging down on each side, that draw them close to the head, and attach them to the capuchon? I had mentioned that these ornamental ligatures are first seen in the Bayeux tapestry, where William is adjusting the helmet of Harold, and had exhibited them in Plates XV. XVI. and XXIII. though in these I acknowledge the ends are not developed. This capuchon, with a little alteration, took in the next reign the name of Camail, and when attached to the basinet, as usual, these cords always appear in specimens anterior to the reign of Richard the Second, with the tassels upwards.

Or does not your Reviewer rather allude to the brasses of the time of Edward the Fourth, in Catteric Church, vol. ii. p. 28? If so, it is the beaver only of the helmet which "opens side-ways," and such, from an original of Edward the Sixth's time, in my

son's collection, will be found at the foot of Plate LXVII. in my work. I must, however, thank him for bringing to my notice so early a specimen, and venture to express a hope, Mr. Urban, that some of your friends will take off fresh impressions, that we may see something more distinct and correct in your useful *Miscellany*, than in the volume above mentioned.

"The singular shield of John of Gaunt" never belonged to that prince, and notwithstanding its *bouche* is on the top, as in those introduced into the initial letter of Henry the Fourth's reign, I do not conceive it to have been so early as even that period. The oldest date I can bring my mind to assign to it, is the time of Henry the Sixth. If your Reviewer will take the trouble to look at the Knight's cap surmounted by the Lion, engraved by Charles Stothard in his account of the monument of the Black Prince, he will find it a truncated cone appropriate to the form of the jousting helmet of the period on which it was placed, while that represented as on the monument of John of Gaunt is convex, such as would fit a jousting-helmet of Henry the Sixth's reign.

But I will venture a step further, and say, that the Monument itself was probably not erected before the reign of Henry the Seventh. The canopy is of a late style of architecture, and the head-dress of the female (the only conspicuous figure) has a much stronger resemblance to those of that date, than to any of the preceding.

The inscription copied in Sandford, which was on a tablet near the monument, is a further corroboration of my idea that Henry the Seventh, on his accession, caused this sepulchral memorial to be erected to revive the national respect for the house of Lancaster, and that a jousting-shield, lance, and knight's cap, were sought from among the old stores, and, with the blazon of the arms of the Duke, affixed to the canopy. An original shield in my son's possession greatly resembling it, has been engraved at the bottom of Plate LI. of my book.

Your Reviewer has mentioned these things, as he says, "*inter alia*." I will enumerate some of the same kind.

In the British Museum is a circular shield, which had belonged to Dr. Woodward, and was, I believe, purchased at the sale of his effects by Dr. Wilkinson,

Wilkinson, for the sum of *five hundred pounds!!!* under the idea that it was Roman. The same impression had induced Dr. Clarke to introduce an engraving of it into his splendid edition of "Caesar's Commentaries," and Gale to write learned treatise *de parmâ equestri*, while in reality, notwithstanding it bears on it the story of Brennus throwing his sword into the scale, persons at all conversant in these matters well know that it was not fabricated before the reign of our Henry VIII.

Captain Grose has prefixed to his treatise an engraving of an oval shield, for which he tells us Dr. Ward gave *five hundred pounds* under the idea (which is likewise his own), that the subject being Scipio receiving the keys of Carthage, it must be Roman. Now this very shield is in the possession of my friend the Right Hon. Charles Williams Wynn, President of the Board of Control, and having examined it, I find the initials of Henry the Second of France.

There is also in the case containing the Roman armour and arms in the British Museum, an embossed casque of a demi-lancer of Queen Elizabeth's time, presented to that collection under an idea that it was Roman.

It might be observed, that in my work I have abstained from noticing what the late Mr. Lysons has engraved in his "*Reliquiæ Romanæ*" for Roman standards, an inscription upon one proving that they never could have been designed for that purpose.

I have met with at least half a dozen short swords, having on them the date 1444, which I have generally traced to Hungary, and therefore conjecture that, as they are scarce a century old, this may possibly be the supposed date of the manufactory; yet, I have been told, that a late Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower used to wear one, conceiving it had been made at that period.

So the sword shewn at Dunbarton Castle as that of Wallace, is of the time of Edward the Fourth. But I will carry on the list no further.

Permit me, however, to embrace this opportunity of asking if any of your Correspondents can inform me of the etymon of *Emerase*? Weever, in his "*Funeral Monuments*," writing in 1631, calls the palettes over the armpits on Sir Simon Felbridge's figure, "*Emerases*." Qu? is there such a

word as *Embrace* for *Enbras*, and if so, is the other a misprint?

Yours, &c. SAMUEL R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

IN your vol. LXXV. p. 9, you gave an engraving of an antient Portrait from the Collection of Charles B. Robinson, Esq. of Hill Ridware, and at the same time requested some elucidation of it. This call was answered by a Correspondent, in p. 219 of the same volume, who explains it to be a portrait of Seymour Duke of Somerset. This I conceive to be an error. It is, I doubt not, a portrait of the younger brother of the Duke of Somerset, Admiral Thomas Seymour, Lord Sudley.

There is a nearly similar portrait in the collection of the Marquess of Bath, at Longleat, which is confidently attributed to Admiral Seymour. In confirmation of it, the following lines on the portrait, were written on a picture of this Nobleman, and presented to Queen Elizabeth by John Harington, 1567.

"Of person rare, strong lymbes, and manly shape,

By Nature fram'd to serve on sea or lande;
In friendship firme, in good state or ill happ,
In peace head-wise, in war-skill great, bolde hande.

On hors or foot, in peryl or in playe,
None could excell, tho' many did assaye.
A subjecte true to Kynge, a servant grate,
Friend to God's truth, and foe to Rome's deceipt;

Sumptuous abroad for honor of the lande,
Temp'rate at home, yet kept great state with staie;

And noble house that fed more mouths with
Than some advanc'd on higher steppes to stande,

Yet against nature, reason, and just lawes,
His blood was spilt, guiltless, without just cause."

A copy of the Marquess of Bath's picture has been engraved, and published in Lodge's "*Portraits of Illustrious Personages*." J. B. N.

xcm. ii. 412. The Druid in London seeing a horse-shoe nailed to a bench at the Exchange, is certainly no proof of the existence in the Metropolis of the superstition of affixing this witch-expelling amulet to the thresholds of doors. Had your Correspondent traversed the various allies and courts in this City as often as I have, he might have seen numerous instances of the horse-shoe in its proper situation. E. I. C.

Nugæ Antiquæ, vol. III. p. 260.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Memoir of the late Mrs. Henrietta Fordyce, relict of James Fordyce, D. D. containing Original Letters, Anecdotes, and Pieces of Poetry. To which is added a Sketch of the Life of James Fordyce, D. D.* 8vo. pp. 189. Hurst, &c.

MRS. FORDYCE was of an ancient family, named Cumming. Her parents died before she had attained her tenth year. A maternal relative, Mrs. Bacon Muir, conducted her education. After this, being highly accomplished in music and painting, "she was invited by the Countess of Balcarras to reside with her family, while agreeable to both parties." (p. 9.) A correspondence with the sister of Dr. Fordyce brought on an acquaintance with the latter. General Graem, who was highly esteemed by their late Majesties, pointed out to the particular notice of Queen Charlotte, (for that must have been the real case) an embroidered dress, worked by Miss Cumming, and presented to Lady Buchan, who wore it at court, no doubt on purpose to recommend the fair artist. The result was an invitation from her Majesty for Miss Cumming to superintend the education of the Princesses. A sensation of discomfort from the dependence, which the high rank of Royalty rendered inevitable, occasioned the offer to be dutifully and respectfully declined. It happened, however, that a brother of Dr. Fordyce, named Alexander, "who aspired to be the richest commoner in England" (p. 33.) had married Lady Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Balcarras; and during a visit to the splendid seat of Mr. Alexander Fordyce, at Roehampton, the rooms were lighted up in state, a special licence prepared, a Dean invited, and Miss Cumming transformed into the bride of Dr. Fordyce, whose costume on this occasion will probably amuse our readers:

"She observed, that the dress of her Cicero* was as gay as the sober costume of a Scotch kirk minister would admit: his habit was entirely new, and he wore light grey silk stockings; gold shoe, knee,

and stock buckles, and his full curled wig was newly and becomingly arranged." p. 46.

During the ceremony, the Doctor would not repeat the word *worship*, after the minister, but substituted *honour*; a distinction without a difference, for the original meaning of *worship*, never implied idolatry or profane misapplication (witness its modern use to Justices of the Peace, Mayors, &c.) but was simply a word, brought through poverty of language, into liturgies and prayers. The proper terms, applied to Deity, exist in no language, with which we are acquainted. Adore seems the fittest for religious nomenclature; but no single word is able to express the sentiment which is felt by a pious mind, in the due performance of religious offices.

There is no happiness upon earth greater than that of prudent and refined people, of domestic habits and easy circumstances. The pleasures of expense and dissipation originate in a diseased appetite for excitement, and from bad taste. The encouragement of roguery and vice is the result of such appetite. Virtue and philanthropy were the natural and valuable duties of Dr. and Mrs. Fordyce, professionally and educationally, and both parties were truly good and respectable people. But Mrs. F. was peculiarly annoyed by the imperfections of servants. This is an universal complaint; not groundless certainly, but unsophistical, that is to say, in other words, irrational. It is utterly impossible, that a person untrained for a trade, and not subject to arbitrary power, can be made a perfect automaton. How can a being uncivilized know any thing of the customs of polished life, and, of course, of the duties required? No tradesman will engage in his employ a person unacquainted with the business; but this is done every day with regard to servants. There are schools for reading and writing, but none for household duties. Religion is the sole duty impressed; and God forbid that it should not have its grand important weight, but it was never the intention of St. Paul, when he condescended to make tents, that he should make them badly, or encourage

* Mrs. F. found a resemblance in Dr. Fordyce to the (pretended) busts of Cicero, of which see Fosbroke's "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," pp. 194. 197.

courage any neglect of due worldly duties. Colts are not fit to put into a gentleman's carriage; and awkwardness must be expected from indiscriminate hiring. Addison says that masters and mistresses absurdly expect perfection in servants; and to such cruel persons we would address the following authentic anecdote of a Royal Duke. He was on a visit, and had been shooting the whole morning. Upon his return to dress for dinner, nothing was ready. A momentary exclamation of censure was uttered, and immediately checked by "I have called the poor fellow up two or three times in the night, I must look over it."—After all, the Scotch plan of taking servants when children, and so training them gradually to their duties, is the best; for by long service they become attached to the family; and it is the fault of their superiors, if they are not converted into firm friends.

Upon the death of Dr. Fordyce, in 1796, his widow was left amply jointured; a circumstance, partly owing, it is said, to the Doctor's having derived from ten to eleven thousand pounds for copy-rights (p. 61).—This the Biographer introduces with an "Incredible as it *may* seem;" and so it *does* seem, especially as the works of the worthy Doctor consist almost wholly of sermons*.

Mrs. Fordyce then removed to Bath, a place distinguished for the excellence of its police, the extent and judicious conduct of its charities; and for every civil and social duty and grace. What high life ever ought to be may be found in perfection at Bath. To such a fine state of society Mrs. Fordyce was a suitable accession. She united the ease and pleasantry of a gentlewoman, with perfect morality and piety, and unlimited charity. She had also excellent good sense, of which a favourable specimen is her letter (pp. 99—100) concerning *basbleus*, and Madame Piozzi leading down a dance at ninety. Mrs. F. expired at the age of 88—89, on a 6th of January, but in what year is not added; for it is an odd distinction of this biographical work, that dates are not considered essential. In all other respects it is a well-written judicious Eulogy.

We shall now give an extract:

"In one of her [Mrs. Fordyce's] wanderings, in a secluded glen, many miles from any other human habitation, she heard an old Highland woman, as she sat at the door of her *shirling* [hut or cottage], chaunting with unthinking glee, some of the most affectingly beautiful of Ossian's Poems in their original Erse: a full proof of their being genuine; for this poor songstress had never been ten miles from her native glen; never heard of any language but her own; and with vacant wonder stared, when she heard sounds uttered, with which her ear was wholly unacquainted." p. 52.

Our inference from this extract is a confirmation of preceding sentiments; that Ossian, as published by Macpherson, is an embellishment of Gaelic originals.

2. *Views of antient Castles of England and Wales.* Engraved by W. Woolnoth, and described by E. W. Brayley, jun. Parts I. and II. 4to. and 8vo.

IN our former Volume (part i. p. 50) we prognosticated that this Work promised to be popular and acceptable, and we are happy to find our predictions fulfilled. The First Part, consisting of Six Numbers, contains Views and Descriptions of the Castles of Peverel, Brougham, Warkworth, Chepstow, Goodrich, Newark, Ashby, Pickering, Rochester, Carisbrooke, Thornbury, Tower of London, Donnington, Bothall, Barnborough, Kenilworth, Dunstanborough, Conway, Windsor, Scarborough, and Hurstmonceux.

The Second Part embraces the Castles of Northiam, Middleham, Pencoed, Upnor, Manonbeer, Raglan, Rochester, Pevensey, Warwick, Guildford, Landaff, Pen Arth, Dover, Caerdiff, Knaresborough, Warkworth, Oxford, Caernarvon, Tower of London, Windsor, Cowling, Pendennis, and Caldicot.

The great æra of Castle-building in England was that of the Conqueror and his immediate successors.

According to the Public Record Commissioners' dissertation on Domesday, of *forty-nine* castles mentioned in that Survey, one only (Arundel) is noticed as existing in the time of Edward the Confessor. Eight are known either on the authority of Domesday, or our old Historians, to have been built by the Conqueror himself. Ten are entered as erected by greater Barons,

* See an account of Dr. Fordyce, with a list of his works, vol. LXVI. 1052, see vol. LXVII. 410.

rons, and one by an under-tenant to Earl Roger. Eleven more, of whose builders we have no particular account, are noticed in the Survey, either expressly or by inference, as new. It is singular that the ruins which are now remaining of all these castles have preserved one feature of uniformity. They are each distinguished by a mount and keep—marking the peculiar style of architecture introduced in our castellated fortifications by the Normans at their first settlement.

The castles of Dover, Nottingham, and Durham, known to have been built by the Conqueror *, with the *White Tower* in the Tower of London, are noticed in the Survey. The walled towns and cities noticed in the survey are fewer than the castles. Canterbury, Nottingham, and York, appear each to have been surrounded with a fosse. Oxford, Hereford, Leicester, Stafford, Chester, Lincoln, and Colchester, are noticed as walled towns and burghs.

Such a crowd of interesting particulars occur relative to many of the antient Castles above enumerated, that we think the ingenious Author of the Descriptions deserves commendation for the skill with which he has compressed into his narrow limits the more prominent facts relative to each building, from the great mass that must have pressed on his attention—(the Tower of London and Windsor Castle for instance); as also for the industry with which he has gleaned all that could be said of the minor Castles.

Such a series of beautiful Engravings, with the well-digested descriptions, cannot fail, we think, of being generally patronized; and the Antiquary will be gratified by the ground-plans which are occasionally given, as tending materially to assist his investigations. We shall close our commendations by a specimen of the Author's style:

“This celebrated and important fortress of SCARBOROUGH, as several of our ancient historians have recorded, was originally erected in the reign of King Stephen, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and

Holderness, and great-grandson of the Conqueror. He ruled from hence with princely authority in the surrounding district, until the accession of Henry II. when, in common with other nobles who had attained great power in the preceding reign, he was compelled to resign his Castle to that Monarch, which he did with great reluctance; and he was so much affected by this reverse of fortune, that he retired to the Monastery which he had founded at Thornton in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1180. The Castle was repaired and much improved in strength and magnificence by King Henry; or, according to some writers, entirely rebuilt by him. In the early part of the reign of Edward III. having become greatly dilapidated, it appears to have again undergone extensive repairs, the probable cost of which was estimated at 2,000*l*.

“The remains of Scarborough Castle are situated on a lofty promontory, elevated more than three hundred feet above the level of the German ocean, which laves its base on the North, East, and South sides, and presenting, in each direction, a vast sweep of craggy and inaccessible rocks; on the Western side, towards the town, it forms a rocky and highly inclined slope, thinly invested with verdure.”

The Author then quotes the minute description of the remains † from Mr. Hinderwell's “Antiquities of Scarborough.”

“At the period of the ratification of Magna Charta, the possession of Scarborough Castle was deemed so important, that the governor was obliged to bind himself by an oath, to conform to the directions of the noblemen who were appointed guardians of the privileges; and it was agreed, that such persons only should in future be made governors of the fortress, as were esteemed to be most faithful to the Barons and to the realm. When the forces commanded by the Barons, who had conspired to effect the ruin of Piers Gaveston, in 1312, were approaching Newcastle, the unhappy favourite and his patron Edward II. who had fled before them to that place from York, retired to this Castle, whence the King departed for Warwickshire, where he hoped to raise an army, leaving Gaveston behind him, as he deemed this the strongest fortress in the North. It was soon besieged by a detachment of the Barons' army, under the Earls of Pembroke and Warren, and being very ill provided with necessaries for the defence, Gaveston was compelled to capitulate, and to surrender himself a prisoner. The terms of capitulation, however, were disregarded by the more violent of the confederates, who, in direct imitation of that

* We can confidently refer those who wish to discriminate the probable age of Castles, to the chapter treating of Castles and their Parts, Origin, Eras, and Styles, in Fosbroke's “Encyclopedia of Antiquities.”

† See a view of the ruins of the Castle, in vol. LXIX. 1033.

conduct for the suppression of which they professed to have associated themselves, beheaded Gaveston shortly afterwards.

"It was in revenge for the former imprisonment of his father in this Castle, that the younger Mercer, the Scottish freebooter, entered Scarborough haven with his piratical squadron, and carried away the vessels that were in it, which were afterwards recovered from him by Alderman Philpot, whose public spirit and courage in this enterprise have become so renowned in our history."

The Work will consist of two Volumes, and will contain about 100 views.

3, Meyrick's *Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour*.

(Concluded from vol. xciii. p. 536.)

DR. MEYRICK has not limited his superb Archæological work to its direct subject; but wisely relieved the tameness of a rank and file of undertakers by a variety of military costume. Many of these embellishments are derived from chivalry and tournaments; and others from national documents of higher importance, as bearing upon the Art of War, and illustrating the greatest events of History. Of the latter kind is the following, which exhibits the ancient arms used in naval action, a subject with which, except from less perfect passages in Froissart, general readers are almost utterly unacquainted.

"In a naval engagement provide yourself with two spears, which you must not lose in throwing; let one of them be a long one, capable of reaching out of one vessel to another; the other with a shorter handle, so that you may be able to use it conveniently in boarding an enemy. Divers darts are to be used in a sea-fight, as well heavy spears fenced with iron, as the lighter ones, and headed like a dart....When you assault any one with a spear, armed with iron, strike his shield; if his shield be moved, then attack him with the lighter javelin, or with darts, if you cannot strike him with the long handle spear....Many arms may be conveniently used in a sea-fight that cannot be used on shore, unless in a city or castle. In sea-fights, scythes firmly fixed in very long spears [perhaps guisarmes], axes with broad blades, and fixed to long handles, beam hooks, slings fixed to a staff, *catapæ* [barbed darts or spears, with a string at the end to recover them], and others of that kind, stones, the bow and the rest of the missive weapons; But of these bituminous sea coal mixed with sulphur, holds the first place. Nor are Gal-

traps [here probably mallets with spikes] made heavy with lead, and sharp battle-axes, to be contemned. Towers are also good, from which you may use the arms here enumerated. Also a lever or bar, its four sides armed with iron nails. In sea-fights a boar, [a boar's head, with projecting iron tusks, placed on the prows of vessels] armed with iron, may be advantageously used, pushed forward with oars.—For the defence of a ship, the following apparatus is highly necessary. A fence of beams, erected at the side of the vessel, prepared for war, carried up so high that there may be formed four doors sufficiently large for the passage of two men in complete armour, these to be fixed to both sides of the main deck so firmly, that in jumping on the floor it may not totter. Broad shields and armour of all kinds may be advantageously used in defending a ship. But a very useful instrument for those defending a vessel, is a body covering, made of soft and blacked linen sewed together; [the *wambais*,] also, with the helmets, the pendulous protection for the head, made of iron, [probably the *coif de maille* worn under the helmet]." i. pp. 195, 196.

The mode of attacking Castles is not so obscure as that of defending them; but some light is here thrown upon the stages of assault. If the balista and catapult did not shake the walls, then the ram was tried; and if this proved also ineffectual, the idea of storming by breach was given up; and the *belfrey*, or *wooden tower*, with stories so high as to over-top the walls was adopted, in order to gain possession by expelling the besieged from the battlements. To this machine were added four escalade ladders, placed on wheels, with planks strongly fixed to them, so that they might be moved from one place to another by means of ropes, dependent from each side (p. 198). The proper measures for defending a Castle are these.

"Moreover, those who are to defend a Castle may make use of most of the arms I have mentioned (the common weapons), with many others, such as balistæ, great and small; slings, whether held by the hand, or fixed to a staff; hand-bows of all sorts; spears and long poles capped with iron, some heavy and some light; with the other kinds of missive weapons."

"For eluding the effects of the balistæ, sows, and rams, the wall should be strongly propped up with oaken posts on the inside, or rather by heaping up against it earth and potter's clay, if any is at hand. The defenders of castles may hang out hurdles or baskets made with oaken twigs, and those triple

triple or five-fold thick, filled with fat and bituminous clay, thereby endeavouring to keep their walls entire. Against the shock of the ram, large bags of hay, closely stuffed, and let down by iron chains, opposite that part of the wall to which the force of the ram is directed; nor does it unfrequently happen, that the castle is so overwhelmed by showers of arrows, that the guards are not able to remain on the ramparts (or place, opposite the crenelles in the battlements), in such case it is necessary that hanging ports should be suspended by light laths, two ells higher and three lower than the embrasures, and so remote from the walls, that all kinds of weapons may have room to be thrown downwards in the interval between the wall and these pensile ports. These ports should be fixed in long beams, that they may be thrust outwards, and retracted at pleasure." p. 199.

We apprehend that this latter mode of defence applies to walls, not machicolated, and that the latter fashion, partly at least, was adopted in substitution of these temporary guards.

"The prickly cat [*Felis echinata*] is one of the best kind of arms, and most useful for the defenders of castles, which, being made of great and heavy beams, and bristled with oaken teeth, hung at every embrasure, may, if the enemy approaches near the works, be thrown down upon him."

"Likewise a beam or great piece of timber fashioned with long poles, having well sharpened oaken teeth, were used to be erected near the battlements, that they also might be thrown on the enemy if they came under the walls."

"Among the best kind of arms is also the war-rammer [*fistuca bellica*] fitted with curved steel nails and hooks, which, when it is let down on the enemy, is fixed with chains armed with curved nails, that the enemy can neither seize nor cut it. At the end of the chain is a rope, sufficiently strong to draw it up; this serves to take and bring into the walls one or more of the enemy, as often as a body of the besiegers come within its reach."

"Nor among the defensive machines is the missive wheel to be despised. It is formed of two mill-stones, joined by an oaken axis; and is thrown down upon the enemy by means of a plank, sloping from the embrasure."

"The missive chariot may also be effectually used, formed like an ordinary chariot with two or four wheels, and so formed that it may be loaded at will with either hot or cold stones: on both sides are strong chains, which serve to stop it when it has run a sufficient distance, and to keep the wheels from deviating when it runs from a declining plank in the embrasure. This, when the chains check its course, will cast its load

among the enemy, which, from its weight will fly in all directions." pp. 199, 200.

The next paragraph exhibits, says Dr. Meyrick, the prototype of grape-shot.

"Some more prudent men than ordinary used to incrust fragments of stones in potter's clay, which would bear throwing, and when they arrived at their destined mark, separated into the smallest particles, and could not be thrown back again. For the destruction of dry walls great flints were used. If a castle, defended by a wall, would demolish by batteries a castle of wood, ambulatory towers, ladders, sows, and other machines fixed on wheels, your success will be greater in proportion as the stones used are large and hard."

"Hot water, glass, or melted lead, may be very useful in the defence of a castle. If a sow, or any other machine, is brought near a castle, which cannot be hurt by hot water, but are lower than the walls of a castle, the use of long poles, shod with iron, to which sharp and hot ploughshares are fixed, will greatly conduce to the destruction of these kind of machines, by throwing those poles with the ploughshares on the wooden engines, and the ploughshares being left, the poles may be drawn back. Sometimes burning pitch and sulphur may be thrown on them."

"Pits round about a castle are reckoned among the methods of defence; these, the more numerous and deep they are, the more they tend to the defence of the fortress. First, if the enemy attempts to move any machine fixed on wheels over these pits against the place, they ought to be prepared, that they have many and small apertures, but all so artfully covered, that no traces of them may appear; then let the pits be filled with brushwood, and other things of that kind, such as easily take fire at night, when the enemy, from his wooden castle, ladders, or other wheeled machine, attacks the castle, some man may steal secretly out and set fire to the pits."

"If it should so happen that the enemy batters the castle so vehemently with stones that the garrison cannot keep their posts without doors, or defend the castle, strong oaken columns must be erected, upon which large beams are to be laid, sustaining hoim planks, earth heaped up in the manner of a wall, three or four ells thick, for covering them from the stones thrown. The same to be done against a wooden tower for besieging a fortification of stone: the columns must be very stable and firm, and somewhat higher than the wooden tower."

"But of all the arms and machines we have enumerated, the most excellent is the curved giant of shields, vomiting poisoned flames. [This curved giant of shields Dr. M. supposes to have been something much larger

larger than a pavisé, made to curve over the heads of those it was intended to protect, and furnished with several tubes, through which the Greek fire might be thrown." i. p. 201.]

In consequence of an expression in a French Bulletin, concerning pretended *leopards* in the Royal Arms of England, instead of lions, mistakes have arisen, which Dr. Meyrick [i. 35, 36] thus explains:

"The national flag, during the reigns of William the Conqueror and his two sons, is said to have been two *leons-pardés*, or lions passant guardant; one being the device of Normandy, and the other that of Poitou, and that hence arose the mistaken idea, that the antient arms of the Kings of England were leopards.

"That it was a mistake is proved by the fact of our finding no instance of the arms of England blazoned as having leopards, while even heralds have thus termed the lions to a late period. The French call a lion passant regardant a lion *leopardé*; and a leopard rampant, a leopard-*lionné*, a confusion of terms that will account for the error."

Here we shall take our leave of this superb and national work. If this be not the Augustan age of Archaeology, we cannot think of a period when works upon the subject will be more elaborately or more judiciously compiled. But "*facile est addere inventis*," and it is a very unsatisfactory feeling to an author of high merit, to know that, after he has been sole architect of his fabrick, a mere beautifier or carpenter shall add a few embellishments, and then claim the whole reputation. Works, however, of such expence as this before us, are in some degree protected, in the respect mentioned, by the heavy cost of re-editing them. The same cost attaches to ponderous columned folios, like those of the *Fœdera* or *Chronicles*; but in various works, less matter and more plates would be preferable, and have the same preventive effect. Whether the colours of such fine prints, as those of Dr. Meyrick's book, will stand, must depend, we apprehend, upon freedom from damp, and other circumstances; but the idea of thus imitating illuminated Missals is good; and capable of being copied on various scales. Genealogical and Biographical works may thus be made to contain family portraits; and a new character and double interest be given

to such works, if they are compiled in the interesting form of Gage's *Hen-grave*.

4. *Report of the Committee of the Porteusian Bible Society for the Year 1823.*

5. *Bagster's Scripture Harmony, 1823.*

THE objects of this Society may be best detailed in their own words:

"The origin of this Society is not to be found in any idea entertained by the persons by whom it was projected, of the incompetency of those societies already in existence to furnish an adequate supply of the Holy Scriptures; nor is the most remote desire of entering into a competition with them. The conviction that ulterior benefit on the largest scale was attainable, by the adoption of some plan not hitherto tried, was the only, and, they trust, a sufficient motive for their labours.

"With this object in view, the attention of several individuals was strongly excited and directed to personal inquiry; and after close and diligent investigation, they were led to a decided conviction, that the too general disregard of the sacred volume which prevailed, originated in a want of that direction and assistance, so essentially necessary to conduct the inexperienced reader to the more devotional and practical parts of that venerable, but multifarious book.... This ultimately led to the formation of the PORTEUSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

"Others also, whose sentiments upon the great question of the authenticity and inspiration of the Scriptures are known to be lax, have become auxiliaries. They admired the morality of the Bible, but, from mistaken views and a false delicacy, objected to its circulation; because, as they conceived, its efficiency to do good was neutralized by an admixture of details and laws, the perusal of which was not calculated to profit the youthful mind. Many persons holding such opinions, and conceiving their objections to be removed by the adoption of the Porteusian Bible, have lent their aid in furthering the objects of the committee."

We shall now give the address to the reader, prefixed to the Bible:

"Those chapters which are of a more spiritual and practical nature, are distinguished throughout the PORTEUSIAN BIBLE by the figure (1) being printed at the head of each chapter; and will be found highly suitable portions for occasional meditation; and for children and others, when called upon to read to their parents or sick friends.

"The leading historical chapters are distinguished by the figure (2) being printed at the head of each chapter; and are important to be read in their course, in order

to connect the historical chain of divine revelation : forming, together with the other selections, a comprehensive and most interesting series of Scripture Readings ; adapted for the closet, the family, or the school.

"Our Lord's Discourses, Doctrines, Parables, and other chapters of a more peculiar interest, are distinguished by a star being added as above."

The plan is excellent, but not closely followed : thus, Gen. xi. is not distinguished, and historical chapters in general seem to be left to the reader's prior acquaintance with them : several in Leviticus which occur among the legal ordinances, are in this case : nor is care taken to mark the historical Psalms, the 137th, which is purely such, and not the composition of David, being without a figure. To designate any of *Proverbs* was superfluous, as they are all of the same cast. The same objection applies to the Prophecies as to the Psalms, many of which are necessary links in the chain of history. We fear, as Mr. Boone says,

— "while there reigns an itch
To teach the poor, that we neglect the
rich :"

And that this plan is too exclusive, under the wish of benefiting those who are "wearied and discouraged with tedious research ;" and who neglect the greater portion "as altogether above their capacity." Romans i. which contains a valuable account of the origin of idolatry, has no number prefixed.

On the whole we regard the execution of this Bible as useful, but incomplete. The Porteusian Index will be found serviceable to the Student ; and the chapters from Porteus' *Evidences*, and Gilpin's Series of Prophecy, make an admirable adjunct. Dr. Blackwell, in his Essay on the Classics, recommends some particular chapters of the New Testament, as containing an epitome of its contents, which we should be glad to see inserted, with some variations and additions, in the next impression, as the *Index of Reference* is here by far too long.

It might be proper to refer to, or distinguish in some way, the passages relating to the arts and sciences, such as Genes. iv. 20, 21, 22. Levit. xi. 1 Sam. xiii. 19, 20, 21. Job xxxviii. xxxix. xl. xli. &c. which deserve regard, as being the best, as well as the

earliest notices, of their respective topics.

Mr. Bagster's *Scripture Harmony*, merits the attention of Biblical readers : it includes the Chronology, the various Readings, and the References, in which "the verse of the chapter under illustration is first marked ; then follow the parallel passages in the book itself in which the chapter stands ; afterwards, the references are placed regularly in the order of the books of Scripture....References are used by authors for different purposes ; such as, similarity of doctrine, sentiment, or expression.—Prophecy and its fulfilment—parallel of virtues or of vices—connection or continuation of history—similar or opposite facts—exhibition of examples, precepts, and admonitions ; to which may be added illustration by contrast ; and some are introduced merely because the same word is found in the verse, either in the original language, or one of the versions." Under these circumstances, the concordance to the (Polyglott) Bible, is equally useful for our own, and is much more extensive than the marginal references annexed to it. The passages introduced are stated to amount to half a million !

6. *Ancient History, for the Use of Schools.* By the Rev. John Robinson. 8vo. pp. 496. Phillips.

7. *Universal Modern History.* By John Robinson, D.D. 8vo. pp. 593. Phillips.

8. *Chronology of the Reigns of George III. and IV. with a General Chronology to the year 1760.* By James Fordyce. 18mo. Longman.

DR. ROBINSON'S *Histories* have passed through several editions,—a test of popularity, but not of merit, for he copies the worst historians, and follows their worst errors. Those who compare his characters of Philip and Alexander with those by Mr. Mitford, or the original writers, will soon perceive that this is the truth.

If the *Ancient History* be erroneous, the *Modern* is defective. Thus, in the article on Persia, after glancing at the troubles which succeeded the death of *Nadir Shah*, he merely observes that "the Persians still constitute a separate nation ; and among the princes who fill so fluctuating a throne, are frequently some whose actions revive the faded glory of their country,

country, and command respect from the surrounding sovereigns." In the translation of M. Tancogne's journey (London, 1820) the reader will find a brief account of this eventful period. Prince Mirza, heir-apparent to the crown, died in 1822, when this volume is dated*.

The last century of the Mogul Empire in Hindostan is but slightly touched, and the author tells us that Shah Allum now reigns at Delhi. If we do not mistake, he died in 1807.

The account of Egypt closes at 1802, as if the taking of Alexandria by General Frazer, and the conquests of Mohammed Ali, with the downfall and extinction of the Mamelukes, were not matter for history. The canal at Alexandria, a work of European engineers, finished in 1821, might also have been noticed.

Napoleon died in 1821, yet this event is unnoticed, as well as French History since 1816.

Under America, no notice is taken of the late revolutions, which are briefly mentioned in the History of Spain. The account of British India possesses most merit.

A Chronology is subjoined, of which our readers may judge from one passage,—“1819, Massacre at Manchester, August 16.”

These editions are ornamented with cuts: an advertisement assigns 24 to the Ancient History, while its index refers but to 12. Of these, *Popilius drawing a circle round Antiochus*, is not mentioned in the text, nor *Belisarius asking alms*, which story is entirely apocryphal. *The Triumph of Pompey* is a miserable copy from *Alexander's entry into Babylon*, by *Le Brun*.

Mr. Fordyce's work is serviceable in matter, and convenient in size; its contents are of a very extensive nature, but its political passages are grossly offensive, a blemish which all chroniclers should avoid.

There is still room for an Ancient and Modern History of less extent than Dr. Mavor's, and larger and better than Dr. Robinson's, in which the narratives might not evaporate in compressing, or swell the work to an in-

convenient size. At the same time it is proper to acknowledge our gratitude to Dr. R. for his Antiquities of Greece. Colonel Mitford, we are happy to add, has devoted his talents and research to sacred as well as to profane annals, and his “*Judaic History*” is at length before the public.

9. *Fragmenta Regalia. Memoirs of Elizabeth, her Court and Favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton, Secretary of State to King James the First. A new Edition, with Notes; and a Memoir of the Author. The Text collated with the MS Copies in the British Museum. 8vo. pp. xxvi. 152. Baldwyn.*

THE study of History may be divided into two branches; the first, comprised in legitimate works, from Goldsmith to Lingard; the second, in private memoirs and county biographies. The re-publication of many of these may be traced to the Waverley Novels, which embrace various periods in British history, and have occasioned the revival of several interesting works: these admit us behind the scenes, where all disguise is thrown aside, and every character appears in its native excellence or deformity. Naunton's book, from many causes, is one of the most valuable of this class.

Fuller remarks of this work, that it was “a fruit of his younger years,” but “in such high esteem,” from its curiosity and authenticity, among men in place and business, that numerous copies of it were transcribed by clerks for “lovers of antiquity and state;” of course before it was printed, after his death, in 1641.

By a note at page 1, it appears that a translation is extant in French, and one in Spanish would be serviceable, as so many of the persons described were connected with the revolt of Holland. Naunton cannot be charged with adulation, and many passages seem to show that he never intended his Memoirs for publication, but circumstances in time rendered it necessary, as this passage will evince:

“We must ascribe some part of the commendation [of Elizabeth] to the wisdom of the times, and the choyce of Parliament-men; for I sayd not that they were at any time given to any violent or pertinacious dispute, the elections being made of grave and discreet persons, not factious and ambitious of fame; such as came not to the House
with

* Mr. Baldwyn has announced the Translation of Sir Anthony Sherley and his brothers (mentioned by Wood and Herbert, and noticed in the Retrospective Review,) from a curious MS.

with a malevolent spirit of contention, but with a preparation to consult on the public good, and rather to comply than to contest with Majesty. Neither do I find that the House was weakened and pestered through the admission of too many young heads, as it hath been of later times." P. 18.

The printing of the MS. was therefore well timed, but unequal to the object of checking the impending troubles.

This edition is beautifully printed, with nine elegant portraits, of which Elizabeth is the best resemblance, and Sussex the best engraving; that of Naunton is copied from Pass; Sidney is characteristic in the extreme. The notes display great research, and the volume cannot fail to supersede the last inelegant and inaccurate reprint, which is dated 1814. It has been collated, we must add, with the MSS. in the British Museum, supposed to be in Naunton's hand-writing, so that in every view it may rank as an *editio princeps* with the reader of taste.

10. *Cato to Lord Byron, on the Immorality of his Writings.*

How poor! how rich! how abject! how august!—YOUNG.

Pp. 128. Wetton.

WE should be wanting to ourselves and to our readers, did we neglect to notice this well-timed and energetic Pamphlet, considering, as we do, that society is deeply indebted to the Catonian spirit and virtuous indignation of the Author. We are anxious to promote its circulation, and would recommend its being laid on every table; especially on those which have been polluted by "that poetry which no modest female can peruse, no Christian commend, no Englishman, with any feelings of honour or patriotism, regard but as a national nuisance and disgrace."—Convinced, as we are, that "it is morally impossible that the mind, which sits down pure to the perusal of such offensive pages, should rise from it with the like purity," we glory in uniting with the Author to "anathematize these lawless revilers of virtue," for "he who brutalizes every feeling that gives dignity to social, every principle that imparts comfort to domestic life—he who represents all chastity as visionary, and all virtue as vile, is not

entitled to be considered, or to be treated as a man—he is a *living literary monster*." In endeavouring to account for the frenzied predilection with which the poetry of Lord Byron has been sought, too truly does the Author remark that "the present must be considered as an age which flourishes in the midst of excitement.—That few, perhaps, minutely examine the tendency where they admire the execution of a work—to be entertained is frequently the sole object."—"One consolation, however, we have left; that the Satanic school is beginning to glut the market with prophaneness and ribaldry—the commodity is become sickening." We have thus clothed our own sentiments in the language of the Author, because we could select no words more apposite and forcible, and because, by these short specimens, we would excite in our readers a desire to see the whole of a publication in which, with a zeal so manly, the writer endeavours to stop the plague, already, we fear, begun among the people.—We would lend our encouragement to his efforts, and urge him to persist; for, though the thoughtless admirers of Lord Byron "should look cold upon him," yet, we trust, that in the reflecting part of society he will find "every hand lifted up," and "every heart rise in resolution, as the demoniac spirit rises in guilt."

11. *Collections and Recollections; or, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Anecdotes, Notices, and Sketches, from various Sources; with occasional Remarks. By John Stewart, Esq. 8vo. pp. 386. Whittaker.*

THE nature of this Publication, originally collected and arranged solely for the Compiler's amusement, may best be given in his own words:

"It contains select passages from History, Biography, and Miscellaneous Literature, which are calculated to elucidate some of the characteristic principles of human nature, and the state of society in different countries and at various periods. This knowledge, indeed, may be acquired by an extensive course of reading; but the attentive perusal of voluminous authors would require more time and application than many might find it convenient to bestow. To such readers, therefore, as wish to obtain useful information, without the labour of much research, the Compiler trusts that this

this will be an acceptable volume; while to others, conversant with general literature, it may perhaps prove an agreeable one, by recalling subjects of which they retain but an imperfect recollection.—It may be proper to mention that the Compiler has extracted such *historical* articles only as he thought would be most entertaining, and has therefore confined himself chiefly to those furnished by the annals of our own country. In the *biographical* sketches, he has selected such characters as were most eminent or remarkable at the periods in which they lived. The *miscellaneous* department consists of a variety of notices relative to the customs and opinions of different nations, the maxims of celebrated men, remarkable instances of courage, magnanimity, and fidelity, and other subjects of a curious and interesting nature. In the selection of the *humorous* pieces, the Compiler has studiously avoided those hackneyed jests and anecdotes which are to be found in every repository of wit and repartee; nor is he aware of having admitted any articles which have appeared in Collections of a similar nature. He has endeavoured, in short, to render these Collections and Recollections as entertaining as possible, and shall feel gratified if they meet with the approbation of the public."

There is a good Table of the multifarious Contents of this amusing and instructive Volume.

12. *Meteorological Essays and Observations.*
By J. Frederick Daniell, F.R.S. 8vo. pp.
490. Plates.

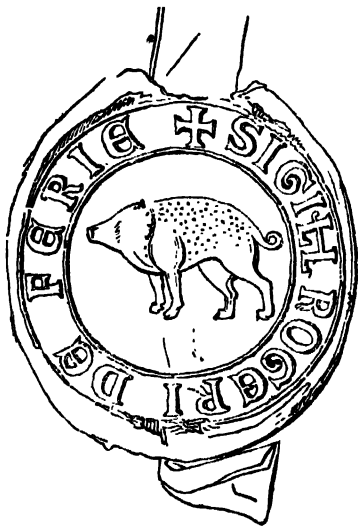
THOUGH we have no opinion that any one can open an account with the clerk of the weather, for fine days *per order*, as he would with a fishmonger or poulterer for John Dories and turkeys, yet we know that all order implies rule and method; and though from the largeness of the scale of action, atmospheric phenomena cannot be definitively foretold, like tides and eclipses, yet we think that average rules may be formed, of important consequence to health and agriculture. We are, therefore, of opinion, that much novelty is to be elicited, of an instructive kind; and certainly the work of Mr. Daniell is most elaborate, and properly conducted *en philosophe*. One of his objects is to supersede Torricelli's invention, by the construction of a new barometer; but we do not think that a preface of censure on the Royal Society will aid that object. We blame no author for submitting his opinions to the publick in the first in-

stance; but we can see no prudent reason why he should *invite* hostility? why put himself in their power at all, if he fears repulse?—As to the work itself, we sincerely hope that its success may be commensurate to the signal industry and patience of the Author, but it would require at least a twelvemonth to make the proper observations, or go through the experiments.

13. *Surtees' History of Durham. Vol. III.*
(Continued from vol. xciii. ii. p. 613.)

WE concluded our last notice with the first part of Vol. III. and now proceed to the second, which includes part of Darlington Ward.

In p. 284 we have an account of Roger de Ferie having killed a wild boar. From this Mr. Surtees makes the following deduction, concerning animals borne in heraldry: "It was not unusual, either in England or abroad, when a man had slain a boar, wolf, or spotted pard, to bear the animal as an armorial cusign in his shield.



"The seal of Roger de Ferie still remains in the Treasury of Durham, exhibiting his old antagonist, a boar passant."

This practice Mr. S. supports by other instances, but we think that though such effigies may have been borne on a shield, before the introduction of heraldry, and might be contemporary with

with it, in regard to persons not entitled to coat armour, still that the majority of the animal figures, and most others, was taken from the bearing of the chief Lord, to whom the historical origin (if there was such an origin) properly appertained. The arms parlantes of *Hairun* (a *Heron*, p. 287), of *calves* for *Veel*, or *de Vitul* is, and the vast varieties of lions, in particular, show that such an historical origin is very limited.

In Whitworth Church-yard is an antient monument*, representing a knight with his vizor closed (with only a transverse gash), the sword on the right hand elevated to the vizor, the shield on the left, and legs crossed, resting on somewhat like an angel with a human face; a couchant hound is sculptured near the sinister leg; the arms on the shield are perfectly distinct; two bars within a bordure, charged with *torteauxes*. These arms cannot be appropriated to any family now existing in the North; it can only be conjectured that the figure belongs to one of the early lords of Whitworth. P. 292.

The house and grounds at Old Park are thought to be a specimen of the fine taste of the Poet Gray. 298.

"In every principal manor the Bishop had his court-house and his hall, the residence of the steward, or, when the demesne was leased, of the principal tenant, and the hospitality of the Bishop's various residences was provided for by the reservation of stipulated quantities of corn, oats, and barley, which the villains and cotters were to carry to any of the manor-houses which the Bishop ordered." P. 304.

Now this is a most exact picture of the mode of living before money-rents were introduced; which payments, as Mr. Surtees justly observes, coming in course of time to bear no proportion to the real value of the tenures, the modern wealthy Farmer thus grew out of the ancient Villain.

It is very probable that the agricultural implements were not, at least some of them, private property, but lent out by the landlord from man to man; for we have the following item:

"William Smith, a messuage and four acres, and makes the iron work for two ploughs, the Bishop providing iron, and

the iron of four [harrows?] and this service the farmer now performs." P. 304.

In the old Manor-house of Newbiggin "*the chief staircase was of stone.*" (p. 309). This was rare.

In p. 312, under Midridge Grange, we have, "there is a manor-place built, and consisting of a grange (granary or storehouse) and an ox-house, with one chamber and a cellar for the bailiff next the gate."

Upon this item Mr. Surtees makes the following remark:

"Such is the humble origin and first state of every place which bears the name of grange; a store-house for corn, a fold for cattle, and a chamber for the steward."

They were erected instead of manor-houses, where the landlords were necessarily absentees.

In the same page we find, that during the Civil Wars the soldiers were accommodated in manor-houses, when converted into garrisons, by sleeping in hammocks, the crooks of which still remain.

It appears from the account of Kilerby, that the public-bake-house, another feudal oppression, was here at least got rid of, and that the tenants took the smithery and water-mill besides into their own hands, of course by agreement with the lord.

"The tenants pay for a forge, 12d: the bake-house is not occupied. The tenants hold the water-mill, valued with Heighinton, 11s." P. 323.

From p. 326 we find that very tasteful carving in wood, obtained in the days of Charles I. The following is certainly rare:

"A knightly effigy of *gigantic proportion* lies in the Church-yard [of Aycliffe], on the South side of the Church. The hands are elevated and clasped on the breast; the sword sheathed; a plain shield on the left arm; the legs are crossed, and the feet rest on a couchant hound." P. 326.

We do not recollect any similar sepulchral effigies, of gigantic and extraneous size; and should be glad if our readers could point to us another instance.

Under Haughton le Skerne we find "a common forge let to a certain smith for 8s." P. 337.

We are minute in these identical articles, because a smith, among the Britons, was an ovate in the Bardic order, and a high personage among
the

* This Monument is beautifully exhibited in Stothard's "*Monumental Effigies.*"

the Anglo-Saxons; and the progress of his descent in rank, to his present humble station, is curious.

In p. 346 we find one tenant obliged to "till four portions [of the Lord's land] in autumn with the whole family, except the huswife," and another "with only all his men, except the huswife in each family, and except his own household." It further appears, from p. 351, that when the Lord kept an occasional household at a manor, the tenants in villenage were charged with the carriage of wood, wine, and luxuries, and that the smaller cottagers made hay-ricks, carried fruit, and worked at the mill, by way of rent." P. 352.

These are not novelties, but they bring under one view the state of tenancy under the feudal system.

In p. 349 we have a very neat vignette view of Mainsforth, the seat of the modest and learned author, which we the rather point out to the notice of the reader, as it occurs in a part of the volume where it was little to be expected. This old mansion is noticed in p. 18, where it is stated to have been nearly rebuilt about a century since by Mr. Edward Surtees, who added a substantial square on the S.E. The house is singularly covered to the very leads and parapet, with giant pear trees, probably coeval with the building.

Drinking wine out of bowls is known to have been usual. In p. 355 we have a device "of a wine-bowle, with the Sarrazain's head upon it."

In pp. 358, 359, we find that the copyholders of certain manors were so far relieved in 1647, that they were "to have 2½d. a mile, not exceeding seven miles from the manor-house, nor going out of the county; and they are to have drink in their flasks, meat in their wallets, and their dinner when they come home." P. 358.

(To be continued.)

14. *The Phrenological Journal and Miscellany*. Oliver and Boyd.

PHRENOLOGY is a new word in English, and may therefore perhaps require some explanation. It represents the same science as was formerly called Craniology, a term by which the science of cerebral pathology was known in Europe up to the summer of 1816, when Dr. Forster,

of Ben'et College, Cambridge, published a treatise on this branch of anatomical science, and substituted the term Phrenology for that of Craniology, as being more expressive, and less objectionable. This term was afterwards generally adopted, and the new society of anatomists, formed in Edinburgh in 1820, called themselves the PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY. The work before us is the first part of a series of detached treatises on the subject of the Physiology of the Brain, and other subjects connected with it. It is edited by Dr. Poole of Edinburgh, and has issued forth, under favourable auspices, having the support of the principal anatomists and physiologists of the Scotch capital.

The work is prefaced by a very able introductory statement, detailing the motives which have prompted its publication, and giving a short sketch of the history of the science.

"When we say of the educated public," says the author, "that very few individuals have yet formed an adequate conception of the real nature, the cogent evidence, and the vast importance of Phrenology, we neither reproach the public with its ignorance, nor compliment the phrenologists on their knowledge; we merely affirm the fact, that the public *have not*, and that the phrenologists *have*, informed themselves on the subject. It is more than time that the impartial world should know that they are not only uninformed, but are grossly and scandalously misled in regard to this new department of knowledge." P. 1.

The Author then proceeds to an able and succinct history of the science, and explains the cause of the very absurd colouring that was given to it, on its first promulgation in Britain, by the enemies of the science. And he details some most extraordinary facts relative to the attempt made to suppress the promulgation of the new doctrine.

Article II. is an attempt to refute the various objections raised against Phrenology. (p. 20.)

Article III. p. 46. is a metaphysical discussion carried on between Dr. Barclay, and Dr. Geo. Combe of Edinburgh, on the science considered as connected with a code of moral philosophy.

After this follow numerous treatises on the separate branches of cerebral anatomy and pathology: but the most interesting article of all to the general

ral reader is a paper (p. 92.) "on the application of Phrenology to Criticism, and on Shakspeare's Character of Macbeth," on which it must be allowed some new and very curious light is thrown, and some very ingenious illustrations of character attempted.

The Essay at p. 120, on Materialism and Scepticism, demands particular attention, as its object is to remove the objections commonly urged on a religious score against the organology of the brain. It is followed by a cursory review of the controversy carried on respecting materialism between Mr. Abernethy and Mr. Laurence, Mr. Rennell and Philostratus, the anonymous author of a new publication, entitled "*Somatopsychonologia, or Body, Life, and Soul*," (Hunter, London, 1823.) In this review the editor exposes the reason why Mr. Rennell's arguments failed in supporting the good cause he had undertaken to defend, and at the same time that it exposes his ignorance of physiology and of criticism, it supplies an important hiatus in his argument, and thereby establishes the important part of the doctrine of Mr. Abernethy on irrefragable grounds. Want of room prevents our further commenting on this able work, which we can with satisfaction recommend to public attention.

15. *Résumé de l'Histoire de France jusqu'à nos jours, par Félix Bodin. Troisième édition, revue et augmentée.* 12mo. pp. 274. Lecointe and Durey, Paris.

IN former times, says the compiler of this summary, history was written for the use of the Dauphin, but we now write for the people, and the sons of kings are instructed in their turn by books composed for the nation. This sentence, which is a fair specimen of French *esprit*, is far from being just: what the people then neglected to do, royal munificence did; and to the care bestowed on a former Dauphin, we are indebted for a complete body of education. The Delphin editions, it is true, are now rejected by scholars, but they were intended to comprise as much information as possible for the illustrious learner, and after the publication of many others, are generally preferred for the instruction of youth.

M. Bodin complains of the difficulty, while he maintains the importance, of his task. The History of France, he observes, written as it has been so often, and with such variety of style, seems to have been hitherto monopolized by genealogists, who were more disposed to flatter the king than to enlighten the people; this is indeed a pity, as the king for the time being never reads what his subjects choose to tell each other, and as such a plan must shorten the existence of the book. An abridgment, he proceeds to say, was most eligible for many reasons; but even an abridgment must begin as early as the inevitable Pharamond: he therefore indulged his wish of tracing the migrations and settlements of various tribes among the Gauls, whose descendants are now comprised under the name of "French," and commenced at the earliest period. If, he says, the reader complains that too much space has been allotted to the last thirty years, he has thought, with Robertson, that the nearer history approaches to our time, the more useful it becomes, and the more authoritative its voice; and the French Revolution forms, to use his words, the first chapter in the future history of the world.

The History of France, like the national character, is compounded of *l'esprit* and *la bagatelle*, and presents rather a series of splendid episodes, than an important narrative: the reigns of Charlemagne, Francis I. Henry IV. and Louis XIV. up to the decease of Luxembourg; the deaths of Du Gueselin, Turenne, and Assas; the entire life of Bayard; the generosity of Belzunce*; and the names of Charles Martel, Joan of Arc, Jeanne Hachette, and Charlotte Corday, are among its principal features. To these we can produce parallels, but not to the day of St. Bartholemew, the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and the tenth of August, 1792. From a work written in the style to which we have alluded, it is difficult to make an extract longer than an apophthegm; but occasionally we meet with a few sentences on civil and literary sub-

* It is of this excellent prelate that Pope says,

"Why drew Marseilles' good bishop pure
breath, [death?]
When Nature sicken'd, and each gale was
jects,

jects, and the following remarks upon a memorable event, which display much good sense, may be offered to our readers, who will immediately perceive that the writer is a *liberal* :

"Le crime de Louis XVI. était d'avoir eu sur la royauté les idées dans lesquelles les rois sont élevés, et d'avoir voulu conserver le pouvoir dont il avait hérité. Deux hommes bons et probes, Charles I. et Louis XVI. moururent sur l'échaffaud ; leurs familles ont remonté sur le trône. Les Tarquins furent bannis de Rome, et n'y reparurent pas. Dans l'ordre de la nature, le sang d'un roi n'est que celui d'un homme ; dans l'ordre politique, est bien davantage. On ne songe pas alors combien les malheurs des personnes d'un rang élevé produisent sur le peuple une impression profonde ; la mort du roi et celle de la reine, qui la suivit, ont excité infiniment plus d'horreur que les massacres de Septembre et de la terreur." p. 200.

The celebrated Ode of Lord Byron * is greatly overcharged : Buonaparte's entire conduct exemplified the theory of La Rochefoucault, and the benefits which he conferred on France were intended for the military alone ; but he supplied the restless temper of his subjects with news ; every gazette reported a battle, and every battle claimed a victory. The perusal of M. Bodin's cursory narrative is more satisfactory than the volumes published by the Emperor's domestics, who have left the question in greater obscurity than ever. In reviewing the events of the Hundred Days, we are struck with the resemblance they bear to the alternate ascendancy of Marius and Sylla ; nor perhaps were so many and so astonishing circumstances ever comprised in so short a space of time. Let us now observe the fruits of Napoleon's reign :

"J'ai jugé Napoléon avec l'inflexible rigueur des principes. Je rends hommage néanmoins aux grandes choses qu'a faites cet homme extraordinaire. Quand sa volonté, unie à son génie, se tournait vers le bien, il creusait le port de Cherbourg, les routes du Mont-Cenis et du Simplon ; il déblayait Rome, Nîmes, et il embellissait Paris. Son blocus continental et les prohibitions, bonnes quand elles sont, des représailles, donnaient à l'industrie française cette activité que la paix a redoublée. Mais il dépeuplait les campagnes, et il couvrait déjà la France

de fiefs militaires. Il est un auteur, partisan déclaré de la féodalité, qui admire Napoléon, uniquement parce qu'il pouvait seul et voulait la rétablir. Ce qui est certain, c'est qu'il défaisait la révolution avec elle-même. Quant à sa prédilection pour la noblesse, le blason et l'étiquette dans cours, elle fait pitié ; peut-être est-elle une des causes de sa perte." p. 232-3.

The subsequent events are briefly but energetically described : of the reflections which close the work, we can only say that in some certain instances they are unjust, and are by no means calculated for the readers into whose hands this volume will probably fall. Political economy is a study which includes too many figures of rhetoric to bear strongly upon facts, and we think with Frederick the Great, that a turbulent province may be fully punished by receiving a philosopher for its governor. The two following passages, however, may be extracted, from the importance of the topics they discuss. Of America he says,

"La puissance et la prospérité étonnantes des Etats-Unis attestent combien la liberté est féconde. D'immenses contrées, le Pérou, le Chili, la Plata, le Brésil, Colombie, Guatemala, le Mexique, sont libres ou près de l'être, et vont être gouvernées par les lois. Des Washington se sont trouvés parmi les descendants des Pizares et de leurs victimes. Quel siècle ! quels prodiges ! L'Amérique n'est-elle pas un vaste réservoir pour la civilisation ? Mais que peut craindre celle-ci, avec l'enseignement mutuel et l'imprimerie ?"

Of France :

"Si nous ramenons nos regards sur la France, nous admirons les germes de prospérité qu'a développés sa révolution. Son industrie, délivrée du joug des privilèges, a pris un essor prodigieux. Son sol, affranchi des lois féodales, s'est fécondé en se divisant ; la propriété, devenue populaire et mobile, le peuple devient conservateurs : l'homme qui possède aime l'ordre. Les mœurs se sont améliorées ; la jeunesse se livre avec ardeur à l'étude de l'utile et du vrai, tandis que des missionnaires crient à la corruption : ils en ont le droit." P. 249.

An interesting subject has induced us to appropriate a larger space to M. Bodin's work than its size appears to demand : it has been already translated into Spanish, and an English version is preparing for the press ; but in our opinion the book deserves to be circulated here in its original form.

"Oh shame to thee, land of the Gaul," &c.

16. *Some ancient Christmas Carols, with the Tunes to which they were formerly sung in the West of England. Together with two ancient Ballads, a Dialogue, &c. Collected by Davies Gilbert, F.R.S. F.A.S. The Second Edition. 8vo. 90 pp. and 20 pp. of Musick. Nichols and Son.*

THE small Collection of Carols published last year by Mr. Gilbert (see vol. xcii. ii. 443), having been favourably received by the publick, he has in the present Edition considerably enlarged the Collection. The first edition consisted only of eight Carols. The present one contains twenty; to which the Editor has added the following curious antient Ballads, &c.: The Three Sisters; The Three Knights; A Dialogue between the Husband-man and the Serving-man; Account of Joan Saunderson, or the Cushion Dance; The King shall enjoy his own again; and the Helston Forey. These are all accompanied by the Musick, printed without alteration from the existing copies. They are thus introduced to the reader by the learned and amiable Member for Bodmin:

"After the time for religious carolling had passed away, and more secular festivities came to assume their turn, Ballads constituted a main article in the catalogue of amusements resorted to by our ancestors: of these the Editor has partially recollected two, bearing strong marks of antiquity. They have ceased, for many years, either to be recited or sung, yet the notes are fortunately preserved; and, if one of them is known in the Northern part of the Island, it may have suggested a much more finished composition for the Lay of the Last Minstrel."

The Dialogue between the Husbandman and the Serving-man, was a great favourite at country merry-makings, on account of the preference given to rural employments. It is as follows:

THE HUSBAND MAN AND THE SERVING-MAN.

An Antient Dialogue.

I. SERVING-MAN.

Well met, my brother friend, all at this highway end,
So riding all alone, as you can,
I pray you tell to me, what may your calling be,
Or are you not a Serving-man?

II. HUSBAND-MAN.

Oh! why, my brother dear, what makes you to enquire,
Of any such a thing at my hand?
But since you are so fain, then I will tell you plain,
I am a downright Husband-man.

III. SERVING-MAN.

If a Husband-man you be, then go along with me,
And quickly you shall see out of hand,
Then in a little space, I will help you to a place,
Where you may be a Serving-man.

IV. HUSBAND-MAN.

Kind Sir! I'turn you thanks for your intelligence,
These things I receive at your hand;
But something pray now show, that first I may plainly know
The pleasures of a Serving-man.

V. SERVING-MAN.

Why a Serving-man has pleasure beyond all sort of measure,
With his hawk on his fist as he stands;
For the game that he does kill, and the meat that does him fill,
Are pleasures for the Serving man.

VI. HUSBAND-MAN.

And my pleasure's more than that, to see my oxen fat,
And a good stack of hay by them stand;
My plowing and my sowing, my reaping and my mowing,
Are pleasures for the Husband-man.

VII. SERVING-MAN.

Why it is a gallant thing, to ride out with a king,
With a lord, duke, or any such man;
To hear the horns to blow, and see the hounds all in a row,
That is pleasure for the Serving man.

VIII. HUSBAND-MAN.

But my pleasures more I know, to see my corn to grow,
And so thriving all over my land;
And therefore I do mean, with my ploughing with my team,
To keep myself a Husband-man.

IX. SERVING-MAN.

Why the diet we eat, is the choicest of all meat,
Such as pig, goose, capon, and swan;
Our pastry is so fine, we drink sugar in our wine,
That is living for the Serving man.

X. HUSBAND-MAN.

Talk not of geese nor capon, give me good beef or bacon,
And good bread and cheese now and then,
With pudding, brawn, and souce, all in a farmer's house,
That is living for the Husband-man.

XI. SERVING-MAN.

Why the clothing that we wear is delicate and rare,
With our coat, lace, buckles, and band;
Our shirts as white as milk, and our stockings they are silk,
That is clothing for a Serving-man.

XII. HUSBAND-MAN.

But I value not a hair your delicate fine wear,
Such as gold is laced upon;
Give me a good great coat, and in my purse a gr. st.
That is clothing for the Husband-man.

XIII. SERVING-MAN.

Kind Sir! it would be bad, if none could be had,
Those tables for to wait upon;
There is no lord, duke, nor squire, nor ne'er a man of honour,
Can do without a Serving-man.

XIV. HUSBAND-MAN.

But, Jack, it would be worse, if there was none of us,
The plough for to follow along;
There is no lord nor king, nor any other one,
Can do without the Husband-man.

XV. SERV-

XV. SERVING-MEN.

Kind Sir! I must confess, and I humbly protest,
I will give you the uppermost hand;
Although your labour's painful, it is so very
gainful,
I wish I were a Husband-man.

XVI. HUSBAND-MAN.

So come now let us all, both great as well as small,
Pray for the grain of our land;
And let us whatsoever, do all our best endeavour,
To maintain the good Husband-man.

"The Cushion Dance used to be performed not only at Christmas, but on all other festive occasions; and it is said to have continued in fashion, however strange such a fashion may appear, to about the time of the Revolution" *.

"The dance is begun by a single person (either man or woman), who, taking a cushion in their hand, dances about the room, and at the end of the tune they stop and sing, 'This dance it will no further go.' The musicians answer, 'I pray you, good Sir, why say you so?'—*Man*. 'Because Joan Sanderson will not come too.'—*Musicians*. 'She must come too, and she shall come too, and she must come whether she will or no.'—Then he lays down the cushion before the woman; on which she kneels, and he kisses her, singing, 'Welcome, Joan Sanderson, welcome, welcome.' Then she rises, takes up the cushion, and both dance, singing, 'Princum Prancum is a fine dance, and shall we go dance it once again, and once again, and shall we go dance it once again.' Then making a stop, the woman sings as before, 'This dance it will no further go.'—*Musicians*. 'I pray you, good madam, why say you so?'—*Woman*. 'Because John Sanderson will not come too.'—*Musicians*. He must come too, and he shall come too, and he must come whether he will or no.' And so she lays down the cushion before a man, who kneeling upon it, salutes her; she singing, 'Welcome, John Sanderson, welcome, welcome.' Then he takes up the cushion, they take hands, and dance round the room singing as before. And thus they do, till the whole company are taken into the ring; and, if there is

company enough, make a little ring in its middle, and within that ring set a chair, and lay the cushion in it, and the first man set in it. Then the cushion is laid before the first man, the woman singing, 'This dance it will no further go;' and as before, only instead of 'Come to,' they sing, 'Go fro:' and instead of 'Welcome, John Sanderson,' they sing 'Farewell, John Sanderson, farewell, farewell;' and so they go out one by one as they came in.—Note. The women are kissed by all the men in the ring at their coming and going out, and likewise the men by all the women.

"The following extract from Selden's Table Talk is given in Brand's Popular Antiquities, as republished by Mr. Ellis, 2 vols. 4to, 1813, vol. II. p. 85:—

"The Court of England is much altered. At a solemn dancing, first you have the grave measures, then the corrantos and the galliards, and this is kept up with ceremony: at length to French-more (it should be Trench-more†), and the Cushion Dance, and then all the company dance; lord and groom, lady and kitchen-maid, no distinction. So in our Court in Queen Elizabeth's time, gravity and state were kept up. In King James's time things were pretty well; but in King Charles's time, there has been nothing but trench-more and the Cushion Dance."

We are confident the publick will join with us in thanking Mr. Gilbert for preserving these interesting relics of times gone by; and we hope that he will, at the little leisure he allows himself from more important duties, pursue these interesting inquiries.

17. *Arezzi, a Tragedy, in five Acts. Svo. pp. 192. Booth.*

THIS Tragedy is worthy of ampler space and fuller illustration than it is in our power to bestow. Whether it be suited to the Stage is questionable; but speaking of it as a Dramatic Poem, we have met with nothing to be compared with it for a very long period.

* The Literary Chronicle, Jan. 17, in noticing Mr. Gilbert's Work, says, "The Editor need not have stopped at this period, for we can assure him the Cushion Dance did not; but was within a few years, and is perhaps at present, the concluding sport of the Christmas banquet in the North of England, though the song was omitted. The custom there was for a gentleman to begin dancing with the cushion, generally a pillow, which after some time he dropped at the feet of a young lady, and fell on his knees upon it; the lady followed his example, received a kiss; and, taking up the cushion, danced also, and then dropped to some gentleman, fell also on her knees, and thus invited him to salute her: this mode was continued through the whole of the company."

† Mr. Archdeacon Nares, in his Glossary, thus describes *Trench-more*, "a kind of lively tune in triple time, to which it was usual to dance in a rough and boisterous manner; in fact, a kind of romping dance, like the Cushion Dance, with which it was classed; or the more modern country bumpkin. In the *Rehearsal*, the sun, moon, and the earth, are said to dance the hey to the tune of *Trench-morc*."

We presume not to remove the veil, or to penetrate the mysteries of authorship, but we hesitate not to affirm that "*Arezzi*" would do honour to the most popular name we could select from the dramatic talent of the age. The first Act, perhaps, being merely introductory, is somewhat heavy, but from the commencement of the second to the close of the drama, the most intense interest is roused, and continues without abatement.—The language is poetical in the highest degree; there is a command of imagery that savours of waste and prodigality. There is all the vigour and freshness of original genius, with resources unwearied and inexhaustible. It would be an injustice to what remained, to select a passage for citation,—we recommend the *whole* to the notice of our readers, without a fear on the result.

These are our honest sentiments, warm from the first impressions we have received on a delighted perusal of the Tragedy, without an interval of rest, or a wish to lay it down, and we will not weaken our opinions by any allusion to blemishes which are but as spots in the Sun.

18. *The Pilgrim's Tale, a Poem.* By Chas. Lockhart. 8vo. pp. 139. G. and W. B. Whittaker.

WELL may it be observed of the present age—

"Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim."

But of the poetry thus profusely poured out, how small a portion is destined to immortality! To be pointed out as the ingenious author of some clever stanzas, is, however, the crowning point of many a modern rhymester's ambition; and there never was a larger tribe that deserved this fainter praise than in the age in which we live.—Of the *ingenious* class of compositions, is the *Pilgrim's Tale*, written for the most part with considerable strength, and with some command of poetical diction, but disfigured and deformed by the most over-strained attempts at effect. It is in every sense of the word, a "Tale of Terror." Its *generic* and *specific* character, Byronian. There is scarcely a crime of the highest order which is not perpetrated in this

horrible melange. The foulest treachery, and the bloodiest revenge; murder and suicide; adultery, incest, and parricide! Here are ample horrors for the most depraved taste, and sufficient excitements for the most jaded appetite.

We unfeignedly regret this misapplication of genius, this waste of talent. It were useless to be more particular. Mr. L. will understand us as well as though we were loud and wrangling. We will, however, request of him that he do not offend our Christian education by an intimation that the tears of the son may atone "with pitying Heaven," for the sins of the father; and that he do not sin so grievously against good taste and morals as to compare the adulterous gaze of two sinful beings with

"the converse held above,
Where the eternal spirits look their love."

We take leave of this poet, with an expression of our sincere belief, that there is in him a germ of poetry which, if vigilantly watched and carefully matured, may do honour to the cultivation. One such gentle sentiment as the following is worth pages of overheated excitement and bombast:

"Oh, we may roam the world through, and
repose [knows;
In all the light that love or friendship
Yet never find the calm undoubting rest
That lulls the heart when on a parent's
breast!" P. 14.

19. *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Islington, in the County of Middlesex, including Biographical Sketches of the most eminent and remarkable Inhabitants; with some Account of several objects of interest in the adjoining Parishes. Illustrated by Twenty-three Engravings.* By John Nelson. 8vo. pp. 357. Second Edition.

IT was not without a sensation similar to that of experiencing an offensive smell, that we had not gone far in this book, before we found foisted into this *second** edition, p. 53 seq. a gossiping slander against Mr. Canning,—a monstrous eulogy of Orator Hunt, &c. &c. better becoming a barber's shop, or a tap-room, than a

* See our notice of the first edition, in vol. LXXXI. ii. 248.

grave History of a large and respectable Parish. After, however, putting some musked paper between the leaves, and taking care to have our snuff-box open before us, we ventured to proceed in the work; and, as injustice is a civil wrong (though forming no article in our author's political creed), we can honestly say, that the book contains a store of multifarious information,—a thing now usual. What benefit the nation may derive from such a minute knowledge of its history and statistics, we cannot tell; but this we know, that the more a man is acquainted with his deeds and his estates, the better he knows how to improve them; and so of course it must happen with the nation. The book before us is too cheap and accessible to require a lengthy notice; and therefore we shall confine ourselves accordingly to one point. That point is the scene of action between Suetonius Paulinus and Boadicea. We by no means agree with our author, that the spot was "the valley between the acclivity of Pentonville and the high ground about Gray's-inn-lane." (See p. 66.) That is to say, about Bagnigge Wells: nor do we admit that it at all accords with the description of Tacitus. His words are "*Deligit locum arctis faucibus et a tergo silvæ clausum*;" i. e. a very narrow defile, with a wood in the rear; where the "*Angustię loci*" served, as the Roman writer adds, *pro munimento*. We well know the spot in question*. The elevation is far too gentle on both sides, and the valley too wide for the description. Profound Antiquaries have therefore placed the real site of the battle in some narrow valley connected with Epping Forest, probably near Enfield.

The engravings are good, and the book, on the whole, very entertaining.

20. *The Annual Register; or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1799.*—*The same for 1811.*—*The same for 1822.* Three large Volumes, 8vo. C. and J. Rivingtons.

IN our vol. xciii. ii. 251. 445. 528, we had the satisfaction of noticing, by the publication of three volumes of this work, the prospect of its speedily regaining the time which had by unavoidable events been lost. In vol. xciii. i. p. 242, two other volumes were briefly noticed; and we have now before us

* Of this Camp, see before, p. 5.

three more; by the first of which the chasm which intervened between the last and present centuries will be filled up, all but the volume for 1800.

Compilations like these are scarcely within the province of a *Review*. We shall, therefore, barely transcribe part of the Editor's Address to the Public, prefixed to the Volume for 1799:

"The events which occurred in France during the period narrated in this Volume, with the exception of the one great change which introduced Buonaparte to the first stage of Sovereign Power, possess a very minor interest when compared with the mighty convulsions by which that unhappy Country had been agitated for ten preceding years. The novelty of the scene, and the magnificence of the scale on which the contending armies encountered in Italy and Switzerland, in some measure relieve the heaviness of the story of a Campaign. The expedition to Holland is a matter of painful national record; but even under its unsuccessful issue, it furnishes many proud displays of bravery: and the vigorous and triumphant prosecution of our Indian warfare, and the chivalric defence of St. Jean d'Acre, are among the brightest memorials of British policy and heroism. The history of the first of these events has been composed with the utmost care from the great mass of papers connected with Tippoo Sultan's designs, which have appeared from time to time, since the overthrow of his dynasty. The account of the second depends jointly upon the reluctant admissions of the conquered, and the plain unpretending narrative of the victor. The domestic History of Britain embraces the progress of that great internal Union which incorporated Ireland with ourselves."

(To be continued.)

21. *A Dictionary of Quotations from the British Poets. In Three Parts. Part the First, Shakspeare. By the Author of The Peerage and Baronetage Charts, &c.* 8c. 12mo. pp. 276.

EXTRACTS from the Dramatic Poets, particularly Shakspeare, often impart a valuable knowledge of life in the same form of instruction as that of old proverbs. Metaphysical gossamer does not attract the memory, and sermons and essays are long and argumentative. Too little of the matter may also be founded on natural feelings; and where these are not exhibited, there can be no sympathy. The poets, however, neither mysticize, prose, argue, or preach; but dress up useful truths in interesting figures. What Shakspeare says may in particular

lar be deemed true, oracular (and occasional quibbles excepted) authentic displays of nature and sentiment. But as it would be tiresome and harassing to the memory to pick the wheat out of the chaff, books of this kind present it ready-sifted and winnowed. Unknown beauties in Shakspeare may also be found by this manner; witness, in p. 51, the fine lines upon the death of Warwick, the "King-Maker," which have attracted no notice :

"Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;
Under whose shade the ramping lion stopt,
Whose top-branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from Winter's powerful wind."

Admirers of Shakspeare, Nature, and Poetry, may be highly gratified by this interesting fasciculus.

22. *A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees.* By Chas. Harrison,

F.H.S. London, Gardener to J. A. Stuart Wortley, Esq. M. P. Wortley Hall, near Sheffield, Yorkshire. 8vo. pp. 866.

DIG a hole in the ground, and *poke* in the tree, is the usual practice of planting, and nothing more is deemed necessary than to see that the tree is set with the roots downwards. But this is plainly not all; and much money would be saved, and vexation be prevented, by attending to the simple and valuable instructions derived from experience, to be found in this book. If it be true, as we have heard, that certain members of the Horticultural Society can prognosticate the future qualities of the fruit by dissecting the leaf, and examining the organs, we need no longer be deceived in the kinds; and all the rest may be found in this work. As to doctoring sickly trees (see p. 107), we do not agree with our author, because we think that it is not worth the trouble. We should consign them to the fire.

23. *The Spawefc*, is a tale of the Scottish Chronicles, by the author of the *Annals of the Parish*. The productions of this writer may be justly entitled to the second rank of historical novels; and if the Author of *Waverley* does not revive his declining reputation, by some redeeming work, this popular writer will soon take the lead. In this tale he has not simply confined himself to the delineation of Scottish manners, but has entered into scenes of remote antiquity, as connected with the history of Scotland. It may be necessary to state that the title given to this work means a female seer, or sybil; she is a mysterious character, half insane, half inspired, by name *Anniple of Dunblane*, who is herself possessed with the common superstition of her age and country, that the fairies have a power of stealing away Christian children, and leaving in their place a fictitious child made of bent grass, with human faculties, but without a human soul; and such a being she conceives that she herself is. To make up for this, however, she has the faculty of the second sight, and is consequently able to *spae* the fortunes of those who consult her; though, like Cassandra's, her predictions are commonly disregarded by those whom they most concern. The epoch which the author has chosen to place his propheticess in is well suited to her dismal trade: it is that of the accomplished and amiable, but unfortunate monarch, James I. of Scotland, who, after a long captivity at the English Court, was restored to his country, and ascended the throne of his fathers in 1424. Buchanan supplies most of the historical materials;

from which, however, the author of course feels himself at liberty to depart, for the sake of occasionally heightening the interest of the story.

24. Concerning the *Cursory Suggestions on Naval Subjects*, we apprehend that impressment would not exist, if the means of raising men, upon the spur of emergency, by any other means was practicable; for, if it be possible to avoid it, the substitute should be adopted. As to the preference shown by sailors for service in smaller ships, our naval friends say, that the superior chance of prize-money is the probable inducement. However all works of this nature should be carefully perused by our marine governors.

25. *The Dublin Problems*, or Questions, proposed to the candidates for the gold medal, in Mathematics and Ethics, assimilate the Cambridge Examinations, and place the discipline of the University in a favourable light.

26. Of Mr. JONES's *Fall of Constantino* we have to observe, that Mr. Gibbon's account of that grand incident is scarcely to be exceeded; and that Mr. JONES, as a classic and a scholar, embellishes it with animated lines.

27. Messrs. Rivingtons and Cochran have published a priced *Catalogue of Books*, consisting of more than 1700 articles. The classes of Divinity, Ecclesiastical History, and the Fathers of the Church, are particularly rich. An alphabetical Index to the Fathers is prefixed.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 9.—*Sir Wm. Browne's Gold Medals*.—The subjects for the present year are, for the Greek Ode, the beautiful exhortation of the Greeks at the battle of Salamis, taken from *Æschylus* :—

—“Ὁ παῖδες Ἑλλήνων ἴτε,
Ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδ', ἔλευθεροῦτε δὲ
Παῖδες, γυναῖκες—ὅν ὑπὲρ παντῶν
ἀγών*.”

Latin Essay.—“Aleppo Urbs Syriæ terræ motu funditus eversa.”

Epigram.—“Scribinus indocti doctique.”—

Ready for Publication.

No. II. of the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth; to be concluded in XVIII Monthly Numbers.

Sicily and its Islands, from a complete Survey undertaken by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. By Capt. W. H. SMYTH, R. N. With fourteen plates beautifully engraved by Daniell.

Christian Philosophy, or an Attempt to display by internal Testimony the Evidence and Excellence of Revealed Religion. By VICARIMUS KNOX, D. D. late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Master of Tunbridge School.

Essay on the Origin and Progress of Gothic Architecture, from the German of Mollor.

Sciography, or Rules for Projecting Shadows. By J. GWILT.

Ornaments, Grecian and Roman Architecture, &c. selected from Stuart's Athens, &c. &c. for the use of Architects, Workmen, &c.

Philosophical Treatise on Malting and Brewing. By GEO. ADOLPHUS WIGNEY.

Part I. of an Historical, Antiquarian, and Topographical Account of the antient and present State of the Parish and Palace of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey; accompanied with a correct Plan of the Parish, and about 100 Engravings.

Observations on the religious Peculiarities of the Society of Friends. By JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.

The Life of Jeremy Taylor, and a Critical Examination of his Writings. By Dr. HEBER, Bishop of Calcutta.

The Preacher, or Sketches of Original Sermons. Vol. VI.

Letters to Young Ladies on their first Entrance into the World, to which will be

* O sons of the Greeks, go on—free your children, your wives—it is all for these you struggle.

added, Sketches from real Life. By Mrs. LANFAR.

A Guide to the Mount's Bay and the Land's End; comprehending the Topography, Botany, Agriculture, Fisheries, Antiquities, Mining, Mineralogy, and Geology, of Western Cornwall. Illustrated by Engravings. By a Physician.

The Rev. SOLOMON PIGGOTT's Work on Suicide, a series of Anecdotes, and actual Narratives, with Reflections on Mental Distress.

Tales of Irish Life, written from actual Observation during a residence of several years in various parts of Ireland, and intended to display a faithful picture of the habits, manners, and condition of the people.

A Volume of Romances. By Mr. CHAS. OLLIER, Author of “Altham and his Wife.”

A Manual of Pyrotechny, or a complete System of recreative Fireworks. By G. W. MORTIMER.

Dr. FAITHORN on Derangements of the Liver and Biliary System; comprehending the various extensive, and often complicated disorders of the digestive internal organs, and nervous system, originating from these sources. The fifth edition, with cases illustrative of the principles of treatment.

Preparing for Publication.

A History of the County of Devon has long been regarded as among the chief desiderata in our library of English Topography; and, in proportion to the extent and importance of the district, and to the little that has hitherto been effected towards its illustration, must be the magnitude of the work, and the expence of time and labour requisite to its completion. We are informed that the task has been undertaken, and considerable progress made in it, by a gentleman whose professional character and circumstances, although deterring him from giving as yet any distinct pledge to the publick for the execution of his intentions, are of a nature materially to facilitate and assist the ultimate attainment of his object, even while they may operate as some impediment to the speedy arrangement of his materials. It will be readily acknowledged, that in a work of so extensive and permanent a description, the larger the portion of time allowed to its preparation, the better will be the prospect of its completion; and that the end in view is much more likely to be defeated by premature and partial plans of accomplishment, than by a prudent delay in the execution. No cause has operated more to prevent or retard the due historical illustration of particular counties, than the hasty emission

emission of crude compilations, by which the publick is disappointed.

Biographia Poetica, or Lives of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper, in four volumes 8vo, including every Poet in the collections of Chalmers, Campbell, &c. and those of the early biographers, whose writings or whose names retain sufficient interest to be comprised in an Historical Collection.

The Old English Drama, a Selection of Plays from the early English Dramatists. It will include the whole of Dodsley's Collection, and every Play of any excellence.

Memoirs of the Life of Riego and his Family, including a History of Spain, from the Restoration of Ferdinand to the present time. Under the superintendence of the Canon RIEGO.

D-lectus Lectionum, or a Selection of Lessons, progressively exemplifying the Rules of the Eton Latin Syntax. By S. ALLEN, LL.D. Also, by the same Author, a Volume of Sermons for the Use of Schools. Also, a Description of the Antiquities and Beauties of Somersetshire, with numerous and highly-finished Engravings.

Sir William Chambers's Treatise on Civil Architecture, much extended. By J. GWILT, Architect.

A Complete History of London, Westminster, and Southwark. By J. BAYLEY, Esq. F. A. S.

The Antiquity of the Doctrine of the Quakers respecting Inspiration, with a brief Review of that Society, its Religious Tenets, Practices, and legal Exemptions, and a Comparison between the Life and Opinions of the Friends and those of early Christians.

Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland, to include a sketch of the changes in society and manners which have occurred in that part of the country during the last half century. By a Gentleman of Glasgow.

A new edition of Mr. ALARIC A. WATTS's "Poetical Sketches," with Illustrations, which will include Gertrude de Balm, and other additional poems.

The Pirate of the Adriatic, a Romance. By J. GRIFFIN.

A Selection of the Geological Memoirs contained in the Annales des Mines, together with a Synoptical Table of Equivalent Formations, and M. Brongniart's Table of the Classification of Mixed Rocks. By Mr. DE LA BECHE.

A Compendious View of the History of the Darker Ages, with Genealogical Tables. By Mr. C. CHATFIELD.

Thoughts on Prison Labour; to which is added, in an Appendix, the entire Controversy collected from the Public Prints and other Publications, on the Question of the Tread-Wheel Discipline. By JACOB JONES, jun. of the Inner Temple.

The Second Part of a Descriptive Cata-

logue, interspersed with Critical Remarks and occasional Biographical Notices, of a Collection of Books. By Mr. J. SAMS, of Darlington.

The King Œdipus of Sophocles, literally translated from the Greek. By T. W. C. EDWARDS, M. A.

The Conchologist's Companion. By the author of *The Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom*.

Mr. BLORE, the artist, has recently returned from a journey in the North, and has succeeded in tracing and restoring some very valuable specimens of ancient monuments, particularly those of the early Douglasses.

Deaf and Dumb. Mr. J. H. CURTIS has lately published a farther account of three Deaf and Dumb Patients at the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear. One of whom, a young man 19 years of age, who had been deaf and dumb 18 years, from an attack of inflammatory fever, is now able to hear and speak. The two others, a boy and girl about four years old, are likewise able to hear and speak, although one of them was born deaf and dumb. It appears that such cases are often congenital, or the effect of acute diseases occurring at an early period of life; this last cause of their origin should lead to attempt relief more frequently than is usually done, and should at the same time give greater hopes of success from such attempts, than if the defects were resulting from original organic malformation—a more unfrequent cause than commonly supposed.

The Rev. T. D. FOSSBROKE, F.S.A. Author of the "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," has been elected an Honorary Member of the Philosophical Society of Bristol.

CORNARDS.—FEAST OF FOOLS.

Mr. Dawson Turner, in his entertaining Tour in Normandy, gives the following account of this curious association:

"Millin observes, with much justice, that one of the most remarkable of the decrees that issued from the Palace of Justice at Rouen, was that which authorized the meeting of the *Cornards* or *Conards*, a name given to a confraternity of buffoons, who, disguised in grotesque dresses, performed farces in the streets on Shrove Tuesday and other holidays. Nor is it a little indicative of the taste of the times, that men of rank, character, and respectability, entered into this society, the members of which, amounting to two thousand five hundred, elected from among themselves a president, whom they dressed as an abbot*, with a

* Du Cange, quoting from a book printed at Rouen in 1587, under the title of *Les Triomphes de l'Abbaye des Conards*, &c. gives a curious mock patent from the Abbot of this confraternity. See Du Cange, l. p. 24.

crozier and mitre, and placing him on a car drawn by four horses, led him thus attired in great pomp through the streets; the whole of the party being masked, and personating not only the allegorical characters of avarice, lust, &c. but the more tangible ones of Pope, King, and Emperor, and with them those of antient Writ. The seat of the Guild was at Notre Dame de Rouen Nouvelles.

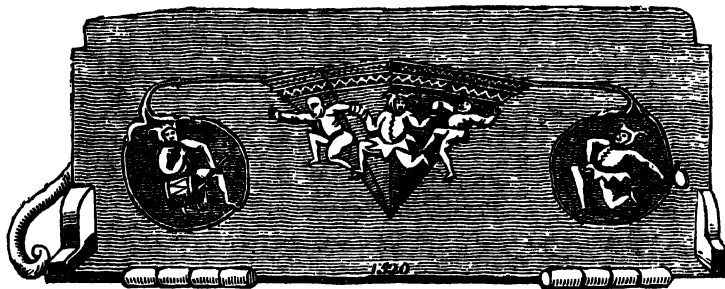
"In the Cathedral itself, the more notorious Procession des Fous was also formerly celebrated, in which, as you know, the ass played the principal part, and the choir joined in the hymn,

Orientis partibus
Adventavit Asinus, &c.

The music of this hymn, or prose, as it

is termed, in the Catholic rituals, is given in the Atlas to Millin's Travels through the Southern Departments of France, plate 4.

"These or similar ceremonies, call them, if you please, absurdities, or call them impieties (you will in neither case be far from their proper name), were in the early ages of Christianity tolerated in almost every place. Mr. Douce has furnished us with some curious remarks upon them in the eleventh volume of the *Archæologia*, and Mr. Ellis, in his new edition of Brand's *Popular Antiquities*. I am indebted to the first of these gentlemen for the knowledge that the inclosed etching, copied some time ago from a drawing by Mr. Joseph Harding, is allusive to the ceremony of the Feast of Fools, and does not represent a group of



[Carving in Beverley Minster.]

morris-dancers, as I had erroneously supposed.

"Indeed, Mr. Douce believes that many of the strange carvings on the miserees in our cathedrals, have references to these practices; and yet, to the honour of England, they never appear to have been equally common with us as in France.—According to Du Cange*, the confraternity of the Conards or Cornards was confined to Rouen or Evreux. I have not been able to ascertain when they were suppressed, but they certainly existed in the time of Taillepie, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, about fifty years previously to which they dropped their original name of *Coque luchers*. At this time too they had evidently degenerated from the primary object of their institution, "*ridendo castigare mores, atque in omne quod turpiter factum fuerat ridiculum immittere.*" Taillepie was an eye-witness of their practices, and he prudently contents himself with saying, "*le fait est plus clair à le voir que je ne pourrois icy l'escire.*"

HIGHGATE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

Jan. 17. The Lord Chancellor delivered his judgment on the case *The Attorney General v. the Earl of Mansfield*, relative to

the Highgate Grammar-School†. His Lordship took a comprehensive view of the various instruments which had been produced on both sides, and observed upon the evidence, parole as well as documentary, upon which the Learned Counsel had mainly rested their arguments. He expressed a decided opinion, that the true construction of the most ancient deeds was, that these funds were not originally granted for two purposes, but for one only, viz. the establishment of a Grammar-school at Highgate. It had been very forcibly argued by the Counsel for the Trustees, that when the Bishop originally made the grant of the Chapel to Sir Roger Cholmondeley, it never was intended that it should fall into desuetude. But to this argument a satisfactory answer might be given, that no Bishop had a right to enlarge the incumbrances and charges on the see; and when he made this grant there was no obligation upon him to enlarge it. It was plain therefore that the Bishop intended to give the Chapel and lands annexed to it for the benefit and sustentation of the Grammar-School—an obligation which existed in the founder before this grant was made. His Lordship was well aware that in the education of children there was a fashion, and that the schools of Eton, Westminster, and Harrow, had been filled. There was also a fashion among some people

* See under the article *Abbas Conardorum*, I. 24.

† See vol. xciii. l. 238.

to educate their children by private tuition. The consequence had been that the private schools had been deserted, and the funds had proportionably been increased. A doubt had existed in the mind of Lord Hardwicke, whether the heir who had been disinherited by the charitable donation, had not a claim upon the surplus of such funds, which could not be applied to the purposes originally intended by the founder. Taking a view therefore of the whole of this case, the first and most important question to be considered was, whether these Trustees of the Charity could take upon themselves the obligation of enlarging the Charity, and of applying the funds for the purpose of rendering the Chapel fit to contain 1500 inhabitants of the hamlet of Highgate? His opinion being that the Chapel and lands were granted upon trust for the benefit of the school, and that it ought to be treated in the same manner as when the original Trustees took it, it could not be liable to the trust fund for enlarging it. No new obligations were created, and the present Trustees were bound to execute the trust according to the ancient rule and custom. These were the strong impressions upon his mind, and if a decree was thought necessary by the parties, he would pronounce it. With respect to the costs incurred in Parliament it was quite new to allow them in a Court of Equity, and he would make no order with respect to them.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this Society for the present session took place on the 20th of November last, when Major-Gen. Sir G. Murray, and John Rennie, Esq. were admitted Fellows; and the Croonian Lecture was read, on the Anatomy of the Human Brain as compared with that of Fishes, Insects, and Worms; by Sir E. Home, Bart. V. P. R. S.

This lecture was very short, and consisted, principally, of remarks illustrative of the microscopical drawings by Mr. Bauer, with which it was accompanied, some more particular observations being reserved for the explanation of them. Occasion was taken to award a high and just tribute to the microscopical investigations of Swammerdam, which were unequalled by any, it was remarked, except those of Mr. Bauer. The ability of both observers was of such and so rare a nature, that, with respect to each, it had been ascribed to some particular construction of the microscope; and it had even been suspected that Swammerdam had a peculiar method of using the instrument, which had died with him.

A portion of very recent human brain, merely steeped in distilled water, was examined by Mr. Bauer, who perceived in it rows of globules proceeding in straight lines from the cortical into the medullary part. A comparison was instituted of the human

brain with the same organ in fishes, insects, and worms. In the tench, the brain has a central cavity, and its basis is nodulated. In the bee, that organ is larger in proportion than in the other insects which have been examined; it is also large in the moth and in the caterpillar.

The reading was commenced, likewise, of *Some Observations on the Migration of Birds*; by the late Dr. Edward Jenner, F. R. S. communicated by his Nephew, Mr. H. C. Jenner.

Nov. 27.—Dr. D. Cresswell and Professor Barlow were admitted Fellows of the Society; and the reading of Dr. Jenner's paper was concluded.

Dr. Jenner had intended to present this paper to the Royal Society himself, but was prevented from fully completing it, as to arrangement, by his extensive correspondence on the subject of vaccination. It commences with some general observations on the Migration of Birds, and particularly with respect to their capability of taking such great flights as migration must require, and which some writers have questioned. Dr. Jenner brings forward various facts, to show that there are no grounds for such doubt; among which are the following:—A hobby-hawk was seen in a vessel near Newfoundland; and an owl, seemingly the common brown owl, flying above the Atlantic wave, with as much agility as if pursuing a mouse in the fields; cuckoos, snipes, and other birds, have likewise been seen in the Atlantic; a flock of birds resembling linnets settled on the rigging of a ship, remained awhile chirruping in concert, and then flew away; geese have been caught in Newfoundland with their crops full of maize, a species of corn which is not grown but at an immense distance from that island. The discussion of this branch of the subject is succeeded by some remarks on the faculties of discrimination and guidance which must be exercised by birds, in the long flights thus taken, and which, Dr. Jenner conceives, must be of some peculiar and unknown nature; pigeons, it is observed, which have been taken several hundred miles, completely secluded from the light, by being shut up in a box, will, when set at liberty, immediately return to the place whence they were taken. The periodical disappearance and return of birds has been ascribed to hybernation, but of this Dr. Jenner never witnessed an instance; nor could he ever obtain any satisfactory evidence of it. When birds appear for the season, they are never in the emaciated and weakened state attended with loss of fat, seen in hybernating quadrupeds when they quit their retreats; but, on the contrary, they are quite vigorous, and as active as at any period. With regard to the supposed immersion of birds in ponds and rivers for the winter, Dr. Jenner remarks, that their respiratory organs

are very similar in structure to those of quadrupeds, and are no better adapted for performing their functions under water. He took a swift, about the 10th of August, or on the eve of its departure, and held it under water, when it died in two minutes. It has been conjectured, that repeated alternate immersions and emersions might have the effect of altering the corresponding action of the heart and lungs; but though swifts and martins, it is observed, in reply to this conjecture, frequently splash in the water over which they are skimming, yet they never immerse themselves in it, and indeed if they were to do so, their wings would become so wet as to prevent their flying. The common duck, when pursued and forced to dive repeatedly, by a water-dog, arrives at the surface again much exhausted; as is likewise the case with grebes and auks, after repeated diving. Dr. Jenner had been in the habit of receiving Newfoundland dogs from that country, and had ascertained that they never continued under water for more than thirty seconds, and even then seemed confused when they came up. It had been asserted that negro and other divers remained under water several minutes; but Dr. Jenner conceives this assertion to be grounded only on a vague guess, and that the time was not measured by a stop-watch.

The next division of the paper relates to the remarkable effect of instinct in birds, of their returning to build on the same spot for many successive seasons. The author took twelve swifts from their nests in a barn, indelibly marked them all, by taking off two claws from one foot of each, and then set them at liberty. Some of them were caught again on the same spot, at the expiration of a year, and others after two years had elapsed; they were not attended to afterwards, but at the expiration of seven years from their original capture, one of these marked swifts was brought in by a cat.

Dr. Jenner next proceeds to state, as the cause of the migration of birds, that the tumid and enlarged state of the testes in the male, and of the ovaria in the female, at the season of their departure, prompt the animals to seek those countries where they can obtain proper succours for their offspring;—that, in fact, the nestlings are the objects of this provision. The parent birds leave the countries they migrate from at a time when their own wants are completely supplied, and they remain in those to which they migrate, no longer than suffices for the rearing of their young. Thus the swifts arrive in this country about the 5th or 6th of April, and depart hence about the 10th of August.—Dr. Jenner here observes, as a remarkable circumstance, that Ray, who attributed the migration of fishes to its true cause, that of seeking proper situations for spawning, overlooked the corresponding im-

pulse as actuating birds.—The martins leave this country successively, some continuing to rear a brood much later than others: many of these birds roost in the walls of Berkeley Castle; and Dr. Jenner found, by dissecting a number, taken at the same time, that the ovaria of the females were in a variety of states; in some the eggs being no bigger than hemp seed, while in others they were as large as peas; the testes of the males exhibited analogous degrees of tumidity.

Swallows are seen flying over pools and waters in spring, in search of the gnats on which they are then obliged to feed; and not because they have arisen from the waters. Their usual food, like that of swifts and martins, is a species of scarabæus, as the author ascertained by dissection.

Birds that rear several broods in the season, frequently leave the last brood to perish; thus a pair of swifts that had brought up three broods in one nest, left the fourth to perish; and the mother came back in the following year, threw out the skeletons, and laid in the nest again. Many nests of late birds, of various species, are deserted in this manner by the parent animals; but the latter thus leave the country when it abounds with their own food.

The young birds, it is remarked, cannot be directed in their migratory flights by the parents, but must be guided by some unknown principle: if it be admitted in the case of swifts, martins, and other birds associating together in flocks, that the young may be directed by the motions of their fellows, yet this cannot be the case with the nightingales; nor with the cuckoos, who, though reared in the nests of many different birds, are regular migrators. The parent cuckoo has left the country before its young are reared, always departing early in July.

Dr. Jenner next gives some particulars relative to the enlargement of the testes and ovaria in birds, supplementary to those which have been pointed out by Mr. John Hunter. In those birds who pair but for a short time the testes are small, while in those with whom the connubial compact is of long continuance, they are large. In the cuckoo, a polygamist, and who continues with the female but for a very short time, the testes are of the size of a vetch only; but in the wren, whose attachment to his mate extends from spring to autumn, they are equal to a pea in magnitude; thus much larger in the latter than in the former, in proportion to the size of the bird. A continued supply of generative power is required in birds who pair for a long time, in case the brood should be destroyed—but in those like the cuckoo this provision is unnecessary.

The *winter birds of passage* leave this country for precisely the same reason that impels the *spring migrators* to come hither; some of them, as the wild-duck and the wood-

wood-pigeon, which occasionally build here, are irregular in their migration; the most regular are the red-wing and the field-fare, of whose building in this country Dr. Jenner never met with an instance. The food of the former, he observes, is not haws, or the fruit of the white thorn, as has been stated, but worms and insects, which they gather from the ground, feeding in flocks; Dr. Jenner had seen them dying of famine when haws were abundant. A gentleman saw a flock of field-fares on the day before the thawing of the great frost of 1794, and they seemed as wild and vigorous as if in season; he shot one, which Dr. Jenner examined, and found to be in excellent condition, but there was no food in the stomach, and the last which the animal had eaten was digested: now as the ground was covered with snow, and as the long frost had destroyed every thing they could feed on, these field-fares must have returned here for a short

time, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather abroad. Red-wings and field-fares always leave this country when they are in the best condition. The approach of severe frost is indicated by the arrival of water-birds, as that of thaw is by the coming of the spring migrators. Birds often outstrip in their migrations the progress of the frost itself.

Dr. Jenner considers that Dr. Darwin must be mistaken in what he says respecting cuckoos seen feeding their young. The birds in question must have been goat-suckers, which are very easily confounded with cuckoos by those who are not fully conversant with the characters of their plumage, &c.

This very interesting paper concludes with a recapitulation of the principal facts contained in it, and of the author's views respecting them.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

WONDERFUL ACQUISITION OF LANGUAGES.

The following article, by Mr. Burt, a miniature painter at Chester, accompanies a portrait he has lately published of Richard Roberts Jones:

Outlines of the Life of R. R. Jones.—Few subjects have ever occurred better calculated to interest the lovers of Phrenology, and to occupy their investigations, than Richard Roberts Jones—a particular mental feature, so powerful as to absorb every other faculty—and yet even that, powerful as it is, totally incapable of adaptation to any useful purpose.

Richard Roberts Jones was born in 1780, and is second son of Richard Jones, a carpenter, in the Port of Aberdaron, in Caernarvonshire, inhabited by small farmers and labourers, occasionally employed in fishing, and trips to Liverpool, with fowls, lobsters, &c. in small schooners, common on that coast. It was in that town that the book-stalls attracted Richard's attention, and elicited the latent spark that was not to be smothered by untoward circumstances, parental harshness, and even blows. Before this happened, his learning reached no higher than reading the Bible, in his native Welsh, in acquiring which, his mother was his assistant. He then attempted the English (to him a foreign language) which he says he found difficult, owing to its changeable pronunciation. The Latin followed, in the attainment of which he was befriended by one of the boys in the Village School. The finding a Greek and a Hebrew Grammar was one of the fortunate circumstances of his life; and these he studied with such assiduity, that he was enabled to

read Homer, and such authors, as chance or kindness threw in his way. Indeed, he has always discovered a strong partiality for these languages—particularly the latter—yet not so as to exclude the modern tongues from his attention, as appears from his correct and ready answers to questions put to him, in the French and Italian. But from the singular composition of his mind, it would seem that the acquisition of knowledge forms no part of his object in the study of languages, but the genius and construction of them, and his own judicious mode of accomplishing this point, is best told in his own words. "If it was the Spanish, for instance, I would take a vocabulary of the language, and examine what words corresponded with or resembled the words in any other language, with which I was acquainted: as, for instance, the Latin, French, or Italian; and those words I would strike out of the vocabulary, leaving only such as were the original or peculiar words of the Spanish tongue; and then, by the assistance of a grammar, I should soon be able to attain a knowledge of that language." But what has enabled him to surmount every difficulty, in pursuit of his favourite but unproductive object, is his invincible temperance and frugality. A limitation of wants that has almost enabled him to set poverty at defiance. His external appearance is that of a mendicant, with an addition of the grotesque—notwithstanding which, the rapacious, more than once, have found even in his possession something to carry off; this was his only wealth—his books. Among these, he still bemoans the loss of P. Martin's Chaldee Grammar, and that of Epe-
nius

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nus in Arabic. After having rambled to London, Dover, &c. he returned to his favourite abode, Liverpool, where several beneficent and liberal characters, at the head of whom is its pride and ornament, Mr. Roscoe, beholding with a pitying eye, the destitute situation of one of the most extraordinary men of his day, supported him for a considerable time, by a private subscription, and with a view to a small permanent support, have published a memoir of him, in which laudable design they have, I most truly hope, been successful. In the possession of a few shillings weekly, Richard "will be passing rich," and as a contended being he will have few superiors.

MUSICAL PHENOMENON.

In the musical circles there has been obtrusively stealing into notice a child, in whom is developed so early and so extraordinary a talent for music, that the most fastidious predict for him a reputation of the highest order, and speak of him as the genius born to bestow a character for eminence in that art which has hitherto been withheld by foreigners from the natives of this country. The name of the child is George Aspull, and his present age is only eight years. It was not till he had considerably passed the age of five years that he gave any indications of that decided bent which his mind has since taken; but the marks of genius he then discovered were so evident, that his father determined to undertake himself the care of his education in music. The instrument on which he performs is the pianoforte, at which he does not usually sit, his stature being so small as to render the position of standing that which gives him the most perfect command of the instrument. His fingers are extremely short, even for his age; with the left hand he cannot reach an octave so as to press down the two notes which form it at one time, and is only enabled to do so with the right hand with much difficulty, and by depressing the wrist. The compositions of Kalkbrenner and Moscheles, prepared for displaying in public the manual skill of those celebrated professors, are played evidently without the smallest effort by this extraordinary child. He has also made himself master of a piece of most singular difficulty, by a foreign composer whose name is Czerny, and who wrote it as a trial of skill for all the eminent professors of Europe, and in order to combine all the mechanical niceties of execution of which the instrument is susceptible. This piece, consisting of only one movement, occupies nearly 40 pages of printed music, every one of which is crowded with rapid divisions, intricate modulations, and the most chromatic passages that the art of the composer could devise. The boy's mind evidently participates in all that his hand executes. A passage which he is compelled to leave imperfect through a defect of phy-

sical power, does not stop or disconcert him, as it would an ordinary pupil, but he passes on to the next, and is as certain to give it with effect, as if himself had composed it. Short as the period is which young Aspull has devoted to the study of music, he has cultivated every style, and all with success. In these are included the concertos of Handel, and the fugues of the Bachs and Scarlatti, than which latter, perhaps, no works could possibly be selected less accessible to a juvenile student. Young Aspull unites with these the talent, which is rare among professors, of *extempore* playing, at which, if permitted to do so, he will pass hours, and with a fluency that would indicate musical notes to be that vehicle by which he could best express his ideas. The merits of this extraordinary boy are as yet known only in a very confined circle. He is shortly to be introduced to the King, who, having heard his wonderful talents described, has expressed a desire to be enabled himself to judge of their reality.

TUNNEL UNDER THE THAMES.

Mr. M. J. BRUNEL, F.R.S. C.E. has issued Proposals for raising 160,000*l.* for opening a Roadway under the Thames, from near the East end of the London Docks to the parish of Rotherhithe. The estimated expence of this undertaking is so much under that of a bridge, as to have occasioned doubts whether it has not been underrated. But to remove these, it is sufficient to state, that it will be constructed almost entirely of brick, laid in the best Roman cement. The cost of a rod of brick thus laid will not exceed 18*l.* exclusive of the labour: and as the length of the body of the Tunnel will be 1200 feet (a length exceeding by much that of Westminster Bridge), it will require 1280 rods of brick, the amount of which, at 18*l.* the rod, will be 23,040*l.*; a sum that would scarcely pay for a single pier of a substantial bridge. The declivity of the descents, not exceeding four feet six inches in every hundred feet, will be perfectly easy. The traffic on Waterloo and Vauxhall Bridges, inconsiderable as it appears, produces a clear yearly income, the former of 14,000*l.* and the latter of 8,500*l.*, the least of which would give a greater interest on the capital required for executing the projected Tunnel than Government securities now do. It is not unreasonable, however, to expect that a Thoroughfare so distant, as it is proposed to be, from the London Bridge, open to existing roads, and in the vicinity of all the Commercial Establishments connected with the most extensive Shipping Trade in the world, will be more productive than even the first bridge alluded to.

BRIDGE OF SUSPENSION OVER THE THAMES.

It is intended to apply to Parliament, in the next Session, for a Bill to erect a Patent wrought

wrought iron-bar BRIDGE OF SUSPENSION over the Thames for carriages, from below the Tower of London on the Middlesex side to the opposite shore; such Bridge to be of sufficient height to admit ships to pass under it at all times.

METHOD OF RESTORING LIFE TO THE APPARENTLY DROWNED*.

CAUTIONS.—Avoid all *rough* usage. Do not hold up the body by the feet. (By THESE ABSURD PRACTICES, HUNDREDS OF LIVES ARE ANNUALLY SACRIFICED.) Do not roll the body on casks, or rub it with salt, or spirits, or apply tobacco.—LOSE NOT A MOMENT. Carry the body, the head and shoulders raised, to the nearest house. Place it in a warm room. Let it be instantly stripped, dried, and wrapped in hot blankets, which are to be renewed when necessary. Keep the mouth, nostrils, and the throat, free and clean. Apply *warm* substances to the back, spine, pit of the stomach, arm-pits, and soles of the feet,—rub the body with *heated* flannel, or warm hands. Attempt to restore breathing, by gently blowing with bellows into one nostril, closing the mouth and the other nostril. Press down the breast *carefully* with both hands, and then allow it to rise again, and thus imitate natural breathing. Keep up the application of heat. Continue the rubbing, and increase it when life appears, and then give a tea-spoonful of warm water, or of very weak wine, or spirits and water warm. Persevere for six hours. *Send quickly for Medical Assistance.* W.

SWISS COTTON MILLS.

At St. Gall, Switzerland, they have an establishment for spinning cotton in the English manner, with this difference—that instead of being moved by water or by a steam-engine, the great wheel is turned by an ox walking on the inside of the rim, as the dog turns the wheel of the roasting spit. The diameter of the wheel is 35 feet; and on the inside of the wheel are fixed small pieces of wood, like the rounds of a ladder, at convenient distances, on which the poor animal places his feet while he walks; and walk he must; for if he stops, he is carried round by the wheel or thrown down. Three oxen work successively for two hours at a time, that is, each four hours a day. This great wheel sets in motion 29 frames of 216 spindles and bobbins each. This manufactory occupies 180 persons, of which one-half are children, who earn 3*d.* a day, the men about half a dollar, or 2*s.* 1*d.* a day, which is about half what they were paid a few years ago.

ARTIFICIAL ANATOMY.

It is well known that imitations of the human subject, for anatomical study, have

* Taken chiefly from the Manuals and Reports of the Royal Humane Society.

been made in wax hitherto, in consequence of its flexibility. These imitations, however striking and correct, could only present the surface of objects; they could not give the internal details, which are still more necessary to the student; they were fitter for the purposes of a museum than a theatre of anatomy. M. Aroux, a young and clever French physician, has made an astonishing improvement in those imitations. With a composition resembling pasteboard, he has been enabled to construct complete bodies, in which all the organs, the minutest details of external and internal conformation, are accurately represented. The exterior parts are unslipped easily, and according to the rules generally observed in dissection. They give place to the interior parts, which in their turn can be removed with similar facility. Thus the human body can be decomposed into a thousand different pieces, which, as they are regularly numbered, can be again re-united to each other. Two advantages are thus obtained over the ordinary method—the disgust inseparable from the dissection of dead bodies is avoided; and the pupil by re-composing the body, may gain a perfect knowledge of its individual points. The only objections to M. Aroux's invention is, that the shades of colour are better represented by the wax than by his composition; but this may be surmounted; and, for the rest, his imitation is perfect. The smallest organs, the nerves, the muscles, the veins, and all the vessels, are represented with rigid accuracy. This ingenious invention admits of being applied to many useful and interesting purposes of anatomical pathology.

A NEW ERA IN CHRONOMETRY.

Mr. H. G. Dyar, of Vermont, in America, has invented a clock, the principles and movements of which are entirely different from those of Chronometers now in use, and are not to be found in any treatise on mechanics extant. The pendulum moves in a cycloidal arch, and performs long and short vibrations in equal times; while that of our common clock swings in the arc of a circle, and makes unequal vibrations in unequal times. The striking and chonical parts are no less peculiar; the hammer, which is balanced and turns on a pivot, strikes the internal limb of the bell, and is so easily put in motion, that eight ounces of power is sufficient for that purpose. The machinery of the whole is surprisingly simple, it requiring but two wheels to continue the operation of eight days without a renewal of the power; three will do this a year, and four will perpetuate its motion a century. Ease, strength, and uniformity are striking characteristics in all its movements. Two clocks, as above described, are now in operation, and may be seen at a manufactory in Boston.

THE GLOW-WORM.

Mr. John Murray, in a communication recently made to the Royal Society on the luminous matter of the Glow-worm, states some curious facts as the result of his own observations and experiments. He shews that this light is not connected with the respiration, nor derived from the solar light; that it is not affected by cold, nor by magnetism, nor by submersion in water. Trials of submersion in water, in various temperatures, and in oxygen, are detailed. When a Glow-worm was immersed in carbonic acid gas, it died, shining brilliantly; in hydrogen it continued to shine, and did not seem to suffer. Mr. Murray infers that the luminousness is independent, not only of the respiration, but of the volition and vital principle. Some of the luminous matter obtained in a detached state, was also subjected to various experiments, from which it appears to be a gummo-albuminous substance, mixed with muriate of soda, and sulphate of alumine and potash, and to be composed of spherules. The light is considered to be permanent, its eclipses being caused by the interposition of an opaque medium.

Professor Schubler, in his "Researches on Milk, and its constituent principles," differs considerably in the result of his analysis from those lately published by Profes-

sor Berzelius; and hence, in the author's opinion, proves the great influence of food and climate on the lacteal secretion. 1000 parts of new milk contain 110 of fresh cheese, 50 of fresh serai, 24 of butter, 77 of coarse sugar of milk, and 739 of water; or, in a dry state, 42.6 cheese, 7.87 serai, 24.0 butter, 77.0 sugar of milk, and 884.53 water. 1000 parts of skimmed milk contain 48.64 of dry cheese, 8.06 dry serai, 78.94 sugar of milk, and 869.84 water. 1000 parts of cream contain 240 butter, 33 cheese, 6 serai, and 781 whey.—Lastly, 721 parts of whey contain 60 coarse sugar of milk. These observations were made at Hofwyl.

Mr. Peechys, of Bury, is about to submit to the Society of Arts, an invention, by which he has succeeded in raising water by the most simple machinery out of a well more than 90 feet, through an inch pipe. The invention will be highly serviceable as a cheap pump for deep wells.

A new gold coinage for Greece has been executed at Paris, under the direction of Denon, the traveller. The piece rather exceeds our sovereign in size. On one side is the Archangel Michael, with the flaming sword and the dove; the latter the symbol of peace. On the reverse, the lion, the emblem of strength, encircled by a serpent, meaning to pourtray eternity, and around, the word "Resurrection."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

A Paris paper says, "Among other valuable objects brought from Egypt by M. Caillaud, was a mummy of unusual weight and size. The case in which it was enveloped had a zodiac, like that of Denderah, painted on it, together with a short Greek inscription, nearly effaced. It was expected that on opening it some manuscripts might be found. Some, from its great weight, conjectured that it also contained a quantity of metal. The bandages were unrolled on the 30th November last, but none of these expectations were realised. Another mummy opened by M. Caillaud was interesting, from the peculiar mode of embalming. There was neither bitumen nor salt of any kind in the preparation; but a thick coat of saw-dust or bark was placed between the different foldings of the linen. The moisture had thus been effectually absorbed."

The Newcastle Chronicle says, "Dr. Young in this country, and M. Champollion in France, have been able to decipher many of the paintings on the Egyptian antiquities. A very interesting letter from the latter gentleman to Mr. Lamb, in this town, was read at a meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society here, deciphering, in a great measure, the hieroglyphic paintings on the mummy in the Society's rooms. The following is pretty nearly a translation of the legend painted on the mummy, and

will be considered as a great curiosity:—"May she be approved by *Phrc*, the lord of the celestial gods, and by *T-M* (Egyptian Mars), Lord of the Worlds. May *Osriris*, the supreme ruler of *Amenti* (Hades), grant repose to the Lady *Tasurpe*, daughter of _____ (name of the mother), deceased." The name of the mother, though given on the mummy, is not yet deciphered; nor, what is of more importance, has the time when the lady lived been ascertained."

ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.

"In that part of the citadel of Metz which commands the Moselle, near the Tour d'Enfer, some remains of antiquities were discovered at the foot of the curtain. The first is a tomb, two stones of which were dug up. The lower part of the monument bears the following inscription:

CATVLLINVS CARATHO VN(ICUS)
FIL(IUS) SEXTILIA SEDVLI FIL(IA)
CONIVX MONIMENTVM
SIDI VIVI POSVERVNT ET
P(.) CATVLLIANO QVI VIXIT
AN(.) IIII M(.) VI.

The end of the inscription is illegible; the style of the characters proves that the inscription is of the third century. On the lower part is the place where the ashes were preserved; and on the upper a niche adorned with two pilasters, in which three heads are fixed

fixed (of a man with a beard, of a woman, and of a child,) which may be supposed to represent Carathio, Sextilia, and the young Catullinus. On the left side of the monument, below, is a female figure, holding in the right hand a discus, and in the left a palm,—perhaps as an indication that Carathio had gained a prize in the public games. The bas-relief on the upper side represents the bust of a woman, raising her hair with the right hand. On the left side are fragments of a winged Genius, and of a woman playing on the lyre. The style of the monument and the ornaments proves it to be that of a family of distinction. This opinion is confirmed by their connexion with the Sedulii, who have left numerous monuments in the country.—The second monument is likewise a sepulchre, which is remarkable, though not executed in so pure a taste as the first. Only the upper part is preserved: it is a niche, in which are three busts, the head of a woman between those of two men. It may be supposed, from the attitudes, that those three persons are reclining at an entertainment. One of the men holds a goblet in his hand. Above these three figures a winged infant is hovering, that seems to have come from the Christian paradise, rather than from the heathen Olympus. In the upper part of the niche are vine leaves and grapes; a squirrel is seen, partly hidden among the leaves, and a bird pecking at a grape. On the right side of the monument is a man in bas-relief, dressed in Gallic military costume, playing on a shepherd's pipe; on the left a bas-relief of a young man, dressed in a short tunic, and holding a trident in his hand. This sepulchre is adorned with pilasters and fluted pillars, and the receptacle for the ashes is still visible. The workmanship appears to be of the period of the latter part of the Roman dominion in this country.—The objects represented on the third monument are less correctly drawn than those on the first two. We here see a man at a table, on which are some weights; on the left hand lie some tables for casting accounts; he holds a book in his left hand, and his right is extended as if pointing at something,—the two last fingers are bent; before him a young man, standing, with his right hand over the reckoning table, seems to be calculating. This monument, which is believed to be the first of the kind which has been described, appeared to be that of a Mensarius, or some officer of a similar description.—The fourth monument is also a tombstone, which is very much damaged: the following letters of the inscription are still legible:

VENDI V PANI
EX OPTIONE LEG. XXIIIP
P. F. DEPVNCTI ET FINITIMI
AE NONNAE CONIVGI
V VAE
FILI T HERDES I. C.

At the beginning of the inscription the letters V.M. should, probably, be supplied, and then it would be as follows:—*DIS MANIBUS VENDI VETERANI EX OPTIONE LEGIONIS VIGESIMAE SECUNDÆ, PRIMIGENIAE, PIAE, FIDELIS DEFUNCTI ET FINITIMAE NONNAE, CONIUGI VIVAE, FILII ET HEREDIS FACIENDUM CURAVERRUNT.* The twenty-second Roman legion has left numerous memorials in the countries on the Rhine; its historical epithets were *Primigenia Pia Fidelis*, which we see on many monuments.—These monuments are made of white calcareous stone, which is found in abundances in the environs; and all these antiquities are deposited in the museum of the Academy of Sciences at Metz.

EDINBURGH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

On Monday (Dec. 22) at a meeting of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, Dr. Hilbert read some valuable remarks, suggested by the resemblance which certain steinbartes (or stone-axes) found near the Humber, bear to those of Orkney and Shetland. He began by combating the common notion that these and similar instruments of warfare are Celtic, and shewed that they were *Toutonics*. It had been doubted whether the people who used these weapons had ever invaded England; but it should appear from the discovery of these steinbartes in Lincolnshire, that they had landed there. Some axes of various shapes and materials have been found in different parts of the world; and it is suggested that different ancient tribes had weapons of shapes peculiar to their respective tribes. There seems nothing improbable in this suggestion—nay, it is partially confirmed by the portion of the globe where discoveries of them have been made being limited. One of the steinbartes produced was of a very rare shape; it was very nearly square, tapering out a little to one side; it was not quite half an inch thick in any part, and its edges were extremely sharp. It was supposed that it had originally been inserted into a very long handle, and it has been suggested that it was the predecessor or archetype of our modern halberts (hall-bartes, or axes, used for guard or ceremony in the halls of Kings or Princes).—A very singular drawing was exhibited to the Society, from the pencil of Captain Jones of the 29th Regiment. It was a sketch from an ancient oaken pannel of the costume of an English bagpiper of the 16th century. The original design had a great deal of spirit in it, and the bagpipe and the bagpiper were very well made out. That it was not a Scottish bagpiper was evident from the dress being open in front, which is contrary to all examples of our early northern costume; and as a corroborative proof of the probability of the figure being intended for a representation of an English bagpiper, an animal long since extinct, many quotations from ancient authors were produced.

SELECT POETRY.

Lines on the Roman Pavement, lately discovered at Bramdean, Hants.

ENWRAPT amid the gloom of silent night,
Impervious to the lucid beams of light,
Thy hist'ry, ancient pavement, lies concealed,
For ever from our longing vision sealed.
Yet tho' 'tis here Oblivion rears her throne,
And here she claims the sov'reignty her own;
Arise, thou magic spirit of the plain,
Spurn the proud Tyrant's adamant chain;
Burst the thick mantle of surrounding gloom,
Call to the tow'rs their station to resume,
Lead forth th' embattled legions to the field,
Teach them once more the bloody sword to
wield;

Arouse the trumpet's sound, the battle's rage,
Bid foe with foe, and man with man engage.
Lo! at thy call what various forms appear!
Hark! 'tis a martial sound salutes my ear!
Join'd is the battle—see, above the rest,
By glory raised, waves Cæsar's tow'ring crest,
Swift fly the winged arrows thro' the air,
Deep their fell points the warrior's bosom tear,
Loud clash the arms, from far the shouts
resound, [ground,

Dark wave the banners o'er the bloody
But now 'tis gone—the mystic visions fail,
Ceased is the conflict in Bramdusian's vale,
Hush'd is the din of war, the battle's fled,
The violet blossoms where the vanquish'd
bled;

With bleating flocks this lowly plain re-
sounds, [rounds;

Where once the sent'nel walk'd his nightly
And stopp'd to gaze upon the ev'ning star,
As from the East she rolled her silent car;
Or stood to view the moon's majestic rise,
And mark her course along th' illumin'd skies:
That orb! which, rolling in her lurid sphere,
No longer views imposing grandeur here,
No longer marks with orient beams of light
Th' extended camp or turret's tow'ring
height. [world!

O Rome! thou mighty conqueror of the
To what great depth is now thy glory hurl'd!
These sad mementos here before our eyes—
The fighting champions, and th' inciting
prize*

Which lay depicted on this varied floor,
Tell what thou wert, but what thou art no
more;

Tell us that here thy sceptre once was sway'd,
Tho' here thy potent rules no more obey'd:
Ages of pagan thralldom! yes, ye're fled,
Diviner light its glorious beams has shed:
Rising with pow'r, with majesty divine,
The star appears, the star of Judah's line,
Dispels the gloom that hung o'er Albion's
shore,

Shines on his happy isle to set no more.

J. S.

* The principal figures described on the pavement.

TO THE RIVER SEVERN,
near Tewkesbury.

THOU lovely river! winding through the
vale,

That so serenely roll'st beneath my feet;
I come once more thy placid stream to
greet,

And sweet retirement on thy banks to hail.

No boisterous winds disturb thy noiseless
tide;—

I see in thy mild bosom faintly gleam,
The swift-retiring sun's last golden beam,
And light wing'd breezes o'er thy surface
glide.

Around thee Solitude and Silence dwell;
Save when the shrubs that on thy border
grow,

Sigh to the waves that in succession flow,
And as they're passing seem to say "farewell."

I often come to view this lovely scene,
To watch thy sparkling waters as they roll,
And while I wander on thy shores, my soul
Seems like thy gentle self to be serene.

But what a different aspect did'st thou bear,
When armies fought beside thy peaceful
flood; [with blood;

Once were these meadows crimson'd o'er
Once they resounded with the din of war*!

Long has that dread-inspiring sound been
hush'd,

And passing centuries have stepp'd between
That day when bloody strife usurp'd the
scene, [flush'd.

And thy green banks with human gore were

Oh! may the noise of battle now no more
Drown the soft rippling of thy gentle wave;
No mangled slain in thee e'er find a grave,
But peace for ever linger near thy shore.

Thou limpid stream! the time will shortly
come [shore;

When thou wilt reach thy mighty parent's
Soon will thy lonely wanderings be o'er,
And every moment finds thee nearer home.

Haste then, Sabrina, to the ocean haste,
And through the mossy meadows swiftly
flow,

Dispensing blessings wheresoe'er you go,
Wat'ring alike the fertile and the waste.

Let no rude blast thy tender breast assail,
But Eolus his softest breezes send
To waft thee onward to thy journey's end,
And calm composure on thy banks prevail.

Thus may the stream of my short being roll,
And in its progress to th' eternal sea,

Oh be it useful and serene like thee:—
And soft the waves which flow across my soul!
Tewkesbury. T. P.

* In allusion to the battle of Tewkesbury.
CARMEN

CARMEN NATALE !

TIS come—the fulness of that promised
hour, [power !

When Woman's seed shall break the serpent's
'Tis come—the hour prefigured and foretold
When He—“ whose goings forth were from
of old ”

Should quit his Throne of Majesty on high
With Man to sojourn—and for Man to die.
Hark—the glad hour attesting Seraphs hail,
And songs of triumph swell the midnight
gale ;

Heaven's choral host to human sight appears,
And strains angelic burst on human ears !

See in the East his herald star arise !
Type of that light desired by Israel's eyes !
Led by this guide, their gifts the Magi bring,
And Heav'n-instructed, hail their Infant
King—

What tho' a manger is his earthly throne,
Yet strong in faith the Godhead veil'd they
own ;

There at EMMANUEL'S feet is incense pour'd,
And there the INCARNATE GOD is first adored.

What precious gifts attend the God-born
child,

Opposing claims in Him are reconciled ;
Thro' Him each jarring attribute shall meet
In perfect love—in harmony complete ;
Mercy and Truth are knit in firm embrace,
Justice appeas'd, now shares her throne
with Grace.

On Him the iniquity of all is laid,
By Him the price of our redemption paid,
By Him the fetter'd captive is unchain'd,
Deliverance won, and Paradise regain'd.
Rejoice, ye ransom'd. You, your God hath
freed [creed ;

From pains pronounced, from penalties de-
The grave he vanquish'd with exulting wing,
And wrung from Death its triumph and its
sting.

Pour forth your notes of praise, be glad, oh
earth, [birth !

And tell the blessings of your SAVIOUR'S
By every nation and by every tongue
The joyful song of the redeem'd be sung !

Oh, if the choral melodies above
Peal the loud anthem of Redeeming Love,
To Man forgiv'n, belongs a grateful strain,
Which guiltless Seraphs may attempt in vain ;
No pard'ning love awaits that spotless Host,
He who is most forgiv'n should love and
praise the most. J. S.

RETROSPECTIVE LINES.

Written at Barnet Wells.

TELL me, pure stream, amid that osier'd
glade,
Where invalids for health oft whilom stray'd ;
Where are the Naiads, that once lov'd to reign
With Hygiea's renovating train :

While love and blooming youth undimm'd
by care

Would oft at early morn assemble there ?

Ah ! soon on halcyon wing the love-fraught
hours, [bow'rs,

That sweetly charm'd thy peaceful sun-gilt
Soon, soon they flew, and thou clear stream
no more [o'er !

Can charm the eye—thy pleasing hours are
Though village-maids may to thy fount repair,
They'll find the fountain-nymph no longer
there !

Though round thy mead, the wild-rose loves
to breathe, [wreath :

And there the sweetest of wild flowrets
They serve but yet to tell—if Truth preside,
That Pleasure is to Grief too near allied !
T. N.

SONNET.

By the Rev. WILLIAM-LISLE BOWLES.

WHEN last we parted, thou wert young
and fair,

How beautiful let fond remembrance say !
Alas ! since then old Time has stol'n away
Full thirty years, leaving my temples bare.

So hath it perished like a thing of air,
The dream of love and youth !—Now
both are grey,

Yet still remembering that delightful day,
Though Time with his cold touch hath
blanched my hair,

Though I have suffered many years of pain,
Since then ; though I did never think to live
To hear that voice or see those eyes again,

I can a sad, but cordial greeting give,
And for thy welfare breathe as warm a prayer
Lady, as when I loved thee young and fair !

LINES

*On the Mausoleum of the Princess CHARLOTTE
at Claremont.*

[From “ Forget me Not,” See vol. XCIII.
ii. 449.]

ALAS ! how many storm-clouds hang
O'er every sunny day below !

How many flowers die as they bloom !

How many more before they blow !

But all the blight, or lour the blast,

O'er every other pleasure here,

If they would leave untouched that one

Of all earth's joys most pure and dear !

Young love, how well thy smile can cheer

All other ills that wring the heart !

All other sorrows may we bear

But those in which thyself hast part.

And is not this thy worst of griefs—

Thine uttermost despair—to see

The grave close over the fond heart

Just wakened into life by thee ?

To watch the blight steal o'er the rose—

Yews spring where myrtles wont to be—

And for the bridal wreath, to wear

One gather'd from the cypress tree ?

Look

Look on yon grave, where a white fane
Grows whiter as the moonbeams fall;
There is a bust upon its shrine,
Wearing a white rose coronal.

It is the monument where hope
And youthful love sleep side by side,
Raised by the mourner to the name
Of her—his lost but worshipp'd bride.

L. E. L.

TO A LADY.

O WOULD stern honour but allow
Me all thy charms to feel,
Delighted would I breathe the vow,
To thine my fate to seal.

O could I press that bosom chaste,
And gaze upon thy charms,
I might the joys in fancy taste
Of heaven within thy arms.

But, ah! I must that bosom fly,
And those bright eyes of thine;
To gain that heart I must not try,
It never can be mine.

Adieu then, lovely maid, above
All other maidens fair!
O look not with that look of love,
That look I cannot bear.

I. H.

*To the loved Memory of Miss SARAH PERKINS
FRAMPTON, who died of a rapid decline,
Dec. 10, 1823, in the 22d year of her
age.*

WEEP for the young, the fair, the good,
Untimely snatch'd from earth away;
To one with choicest gifts endued
Grief's tribute pay!

Weep for the child so fondly lov'd;
The relative so justly dear;
The sweet associate; friend approv'd;
Stint not the tear!

Weep that the cold damp grave encloses
That graceful mien, that cherish'd form;
Weep that those cheeks, which bloom'd
with roses

Now feed the worm!

Weep that an intellect so bright,
Which promis'd still a brighter ray,
Is shrouded in the veil of night,
To death a prey!

Weep for a heart—so gentle, kind,
Pure as the flake of falling snow—
Lost to each sympathy refin'd
Of joy or woe!

Weep, yet rejoice! the mortal clay
Alone lies mouldering in the tomb:
The deathless spirit wings its way
To Heav'n, its HOME!

Rejoice! a suffering child of dust
With seraphs finds a blissful rest:
Think, that the memory of the just
Is ever blest!

Rejoice, that she has won the prize!
The chastening hand of God adore:
Prepare to meet her in the skies,
To part no more!

From.

M. A. DAVIS.

A MIRACLE!

*As related by the late Prior of Lough Berg!!
Addressed to Prince Hohenlohe!!!*

'Mutato nomine de te Fabula narratur.'

TWO Friars to the fair of Antwerp trudging,
Puzzled by poverty to their wit's end,
Were plotting as they went, and shrewdly
judging

The shortest method their distress to end;
When straight before them, from his poor
abode,

They saw a simple clown demurely stalking,
With a stout Ass for sale, along the road,
Led by a collar long, and gravely walking.

One of these monks, a Benedictine bred,
Stept gently on, the clown no danger
spying,
And slipped the collar from the Ass's head,
The headstall round his own broad visage
tying—

The other seiz'd the prize and slipped away,
While onward went the Benedictine lowly,
Nor from his careless leader sought to stray,
'Till they their journey finish'd calm and
slowly.

The clown then turn'd the collar to adjust,
Or comb the Ass's mane, or give him water,
Or clean his legs and fetlocks from the dust,
When down he dropp'd and mumbled out
"a pater."

Holy St. Anthony, what's this I see!
His knees began to shake, his tongue to
falter,

Then off he ran and left the Friar free,
Who slyly smil'd and pocketed the halter.

The next fair-day of Antwerp this poor clown,
Attended as a friend upon a neighbour,
And travers'd with him through the busy
town,

To buy a beast of some kind for his labour:

At last a large Ass struck the farmer's eye,
Who said, "Oh that fine brute, come let
us try him; [high,
He's made so well, with shoulder strong and
That if I can, my friend, I'll surely buy
him."

Then on they went to ask the Ass's price,
Whose worth each step they took they
valued higher;

'Till the clown terrified, and cold as ice,
Exclaim'd, "It's not an Ass, it is a FRIAR."

And if you give your money for him here,
Or bond or promissory-note to bind you,
A grim old Monk will in his place appear,
The very first time that you look behind
you."

DERRIANUS.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the Court of Assize at Paris an indictment has been preferred against seven individuals, who are therein accused of a plot against the State.—In the charges against these individuals, the name of Mr. Bowring and Sir Robert Wilson are mentioned, as being implicated in the conspiracy.—All the above seven individuals have made their escape from France, excepting the woman, who is an alleged accomplice, and who is in the hands of the police. Messrs. de Lafayette, father and son, Manuel, and several other distinguished Oppositionists, who had been subpoenaed on the trial as witnesses, neglected to attend. The Court consequently postponed the hearing of the case till next Sessions, but on the motion of the Attorney General, condemned the accused to pay a fine of 100 francs each, besides the expenses occasioned by the delay, and if not forthcoming of their own accord before next February, to be brought by force before the tribunal.

The French Journals contain an ordinance of the King of France, sharply reprehending and suppressing as a presumptuous and illegal abuse, a Pastoral Letter written by the Archbishop of Toulouse, and published under his sanction and authority. Its offence is, that it contained an attempt to enlarge the power of the Church, at the expense of the Civil Institutions of the Country.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid state, that every Spanish soldier is to be withdrawn from that capital, the custody of which, and the protection of the Royal Family and the Government, will therefore be entirely committed to the French. This determination had been taken in consequence of the increasing antipathy between the Spanish and French troops, and the urgent representations of General Bourmont, who is stated to have declared his inability to preserve tranquillity, and threatened to withdraw with his force, unless the Royalists were sent away.

The King of Spain has issued an edict, replacing things in his Kingdom of the Indies exactly in the situation in which they were previous to 1820; prefaced by a summary of the benefits which the world and the Christian Religion have derived from the efforts of the Allies in his favour. He ordains that a *Te Deum* be celebrated in his dominions in South America, for his happy delivery; that the political Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy be for ever abolished;

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and that all the Constitutional Authorities be displaced.

NETHERLANDS.

Hague, Jan. 11. A plot has lately been discovered in Bavaria, which threatens to have very unpleasant consequences for many families. Several young men of the respectable middle class, all under twenty years of age, had formed a band of robbers, which had spread chiefly in the high schools at Ratisbon, Nuremberg, Amberg, Salzbach, Erlangen, &c. These youths were aided in their criminal enterprises by subaltern officers. Their principal object was stealing and plundering when fires broke out, for which the confusion incident on such occasions gave them but too frequent opportunity; and it is supposed, that for the attainment of their object, they not unfrequently became incendiaries.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

A letter from Ancona, dated the 26th Dec. and advices from the Morea, dated the 10th Dec. confirm the accounts previously published of the defeat of the Capitan Pasha by the Christian fleet, near the Island of Skiathe. In this action the Turks suffered the loss of 10 ships sunk, 12 burned, and 8 captured. They also state that the Christian Chief, Mavrocordato, in his passage with 14 ships for the relief of Missolonghi, fell in with the Algerine fleet off Patras; that a severe engagement immediately ensued; and that the result was the capture of one frigate and one brig. Five other Algerine vessels were sunk during this battle, and the remainder of the piratical fleet escaped. Mavrocordato, as soon as the siege of Missolonghi had been raised, blockaded Patras, whilst Colocotroni closely invested this fortress by land with thirteen thousand men. The same information also states, that Larissa, the capital of Thessaly, was blockaded by the Christians, and that Coron and Modon had submitted.

Trieste, Dec. 26. Letters from Corfu of the 18th of Dec. state, that all the English men of war that are cruising in the Levant have received orders to meet at Malta. The object of their meeting is an expedition against Tunis, the Dey persisting in his refusal to comply with the demands of the British Government, which claims the release of the Greek Slaves. On hearing this news, the Tunisian vessels have quitted the Turkish squadron in the gulph of Lepanto, to hasten to the assistance of their Sovereign.

POLAND.

POLAND.

Alexander has permitted the erection of a monument to the memory of Kosciusko near Cracow, which has become an object of extreme veneration to the Poles. It is a simple barrow or tumulus, like the renowned sepulchres of the ancients, about 300 feet in diameter, and 180 feet in height, and it stands within view of the ancient monuments of Cracus and Wanda, on a low hill near the Vistula, which happens to bear the appropriate name of *Bronislawa*, or "the Defender of Glory." Ground has been bought, and houses built, for four peasants, who fought under Kosciusko; and who, with their families, are charged to take care of the monument. The money for raising the monument, and supporting the peasants, has been raised by subscription throughout all Poland.

AMERICA.

Political and commercial relations between Mexico and the United States appear likely to be established. A mission, at the head of which was General Cortes, was proceeding to Washington for that purpose. It is now stated, that the Commissioners sent out by Spain, instead of being authorised to recognise the independence of Mexico, had instructions only to negotiate a commercial treaty. The Mexican Government insisted that the basis of any treaty must be an unconditional acknowledgment of Mexican independence, and the "delivery of the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, as an integral part thereof." The Commissioners having no power to accede to these propositions, they were ordered to leave the country in eight days.—New York papers to the 9th inst. state, that the Mexican Government has issued a Declaration of War against Spain. All political and commercial relations between the two Countries are declared to be at an end; and but four months are allowed before this notification is to affect vessels arriving from Spain, and forty days for those from the Havannah. After the expiration of these respective periods, the productions of the Spanish soil will not be admitted to an entry under any flag whatever.

An Association has been formed in London, for working some of the principal Mines in Mexico. It appears that, during the Revolution, the working these mines has been suspended by the disturbed state of the Country, and the principal part of them have become, in consequence, nearly filled with water. To supply the capital and machinery necessary for restoring these mines to activity, is the object of the Association; in return for which, the Mine Proprietors concede, in some cases, a share of the produce of the mine for a term of years, and in others, part of the proprietorship. The mines for which contracts thus have been made, are Valenciana, Tepayac, Sirena, Cata, La Laz, situated on the mother vein, in

the district of Guanaxuato; and Purissima Concepcion, in the district of Potosi. They are considered some of the best mines in the Country, and a particular description of them, especially of the great mine of Valenciana, will be found in the third volume of Humboldt's New Spain. The capital of the company is a million sterling, divided into 10,000 shares of 100*l.* each. The first instalment of 5 per cent. has been paid, the remainder of the money is to be called for in instalments of 5 per cent. each, the Directors giving thirty days' notice of each call.

New York Papers to the 24th ultimo, contain the particulars of the taking of Puerto Cabello by the Colombians. The city was carried by assault on the 8th of November, in so decisive a style, that nearly the whole of the Spanish troops were killed or taken prisoners. Calzada, the commanding General, was amongst the latter.

Letters from Rio de Janeiro, brought by the Brothers, have arrived at Guernsey. They are dated the 27th November, and contain intelligence of the utmost importance, both to Brazil and to Europe. The new Emperor of Brazil is stated to have most suddenly and unexpectedly adopted measures which show his intention to secure absolute sovereignty. It appears that the Emperor had dissolved the Congress, then sitting and engaged in deliberation on subjects of the most important nature, among which was that of the future constitution by which Brazil was to be governed, and the terms of which were presumed to have had the Emperor's approbation. Not content with a simple dissolution of the Legislative Body, an order was at the same time issued for putting under arrest those of its members known to be attached to liberal principles. They were seized, and placed on board a transport lying in the harbour. The dissolution of Congress, and the deportation of the liberal members, was followed by the dismissal of the existing Ministry and the appointment of a new one.

Lord Cochrane has been created Marquis of Maranhham, besides receiving other titles of Nobility. Cochrane's Correspondence relating to his operations in Maranhham and Paria, have been published. In it he avows that he had no instructions to go to the two latter places; but, he adds, having followed the Portuguese fleet that evacuated Bahia to a very great distance, and being alone and without an adequate force to attack them, he deemed it most expedient to give up the chase and undertake an enterprise which he was convinced was conducive to the interests of the Brazils, trusting that his success would secure the approbation of the Government. He gives a long account of the contributions he had levied, the manner in which he had organised the new Government, and provided for its defence and future adhesion to the Emperor. He then announces his intention

of shortly returning to Rio, when he would bring the banners he had taken.

WEST INDIES.

The West India Colonies are greatly alarmed at the pledge which Mr. Canning, as the organ of Government, gave in the last Session, that something should be really done "for meliorating the condition of the Slaves," with a view to their ultimate participation in "those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects." The Speaker of the

House of Assembly of the Island of Dominica, in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Jamaica, says: "Let us seize the moment to combine our efforts, and energetically mark our firm determination never to consent to kiss the rod, or meekly 'Hok the hand just raised to shed our blood,' but with one voice denounce in the face of the world the blind fanaticism of 'the Saints,' who would now for a phantom cast to perdition these once highly-valued and still valuable Colonies."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Popish Priests of Ballinasloe, Dr. Costello and Mr. Dillon, have lately resorted to a new method of obstructing the course of religious education among the poor.—Lord Clancarty has established four schools on his estate, in the vicinage of that town, where the Gospel of Jesus Christ is read, and inculcated.—About six months ago Mr. Dillon made a domiciliary visitation round the cabins, and bore away the books belonging to the children who are educated at these schools. This arbitrary measure was suffered to pass with impunity, until, emboldened by forbearance, he made a second descent, in September last, by the express direction of Dr. Costello, the titular Bishop, and despoiled the children of a number of books of the same description. An action of trover was brought, at the suit of Lord Clancarty, before the Assistant Barrister, at the Quarter Sessions, now sitting at Loughrath, to recover the value of the books; at which, the Priest was cast, upon the examination of a single witness.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Scotland, it seems, has had considerably more than its share in the improvement of trade last year. The increase of the Customs for the Empire was one tenth; the increase for Liverpool one eighth; the increase of the Clyde, the great outlet of North Britain, no less than one-fourth.

Increasing Prosperity of Liverpool.—The number of vessels arrived at this port in 1823 exceeded that of 1822 by 591, being in the former year 9,507, measuring 1,120,114 tons. The cotton trade there appears to have no climax, the supplies having prodigiously augmented last year, although unprecedentedly large in 1822. The import into all Great Britain in 1823 was 671,623 bags, of which Liverpool engrossed 578,512 bags, viz.

	From	Bags.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Bags.	Bags.
United States	412,020	122,031		
Brazil, &c. ...	135,978	841		
Demerary, &c.	8,126	—		7,464
West Indies...	11,785	3,846		
East Indies ...	3,142	1,021		
Other Parts ...	2,516	1,356		
	578,512	128,595		7,464

The consumption of this article is now calculated to be 10,880 bags per week.

The supply of timber continues increasing from the British Colonies in North America, notwithstanding the new duty, being in 1823 upwards of 5,000,000 of feet.

The number of hides is also much greater, last year's import being 968,000, and that of 1822, 875,000. The duties received at the Custom-house in 1823 amounted to 1,808,402*l.* 13*s.* exceeding those of 1822 217,278*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

Cast Iron Church.—St. George's Church, Liverpool, is an object of considerable architectural interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first iron church erected in the kingdom. The whole of the frame-work of the windows, doors, pillars, groins, roofs, pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length is 119 feet; the breadth 47. It is ornamented by a splendid east window of stained glass. The tower, raised to the height of 96 feet, and standing on a hill, the site of an ancient sea-beacon, is elevated 345 feet above high water-mark, and commands one of the finest views in the kingdom, comprehending the town and shipping of Liverpool, the estuary of the Mersey, the level surface of Lancashire, as far as the eye can trace the prospect, with the craggy hills of Wales towards the West, and towards the North-east the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

HERTFORD GAOL.

Hertford, Jan. 6. The trial of John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt, for the Murder of Mr. Weare, having been postponed, at the request

request of the prisoners, to this day, the town presented an unusual scene of commotion. Owing to very important evidence which Mrs. Probert had given, it was thought proper that her husband should be acquitted, for the sake of receiving her testimony. Hunt was accordingly put upon his trial with Thurtell. The indictment being read, Mr. Gurney opened the case to the Jury, and detailed all the circumstances in a minute and luminous manner. The learned Counsel then proceeded with the evidence for the prosecution, which in a great measure confirmed the facts stated in our account of the murder (see vol. xciii. ii. p. 459.) After Probert had been minutely examined, and all the circumstances attending this foul deed elicited, his wife was placed in the witnesses box, and gave the following important testimony:

Mrs. Probert—I remember the night when Thurtell and Hunt came to our house; I came down stairs and found John Thurtell, a stranger, and my husband, in the parlour. My husband introduced Hunt to me as the stranger. Thurtell produced a gold watch and a gold chain; he gave me the chain, which I gave up to the constable in the presence of the Magistrates. [The chain was here shown to the witness, who identified it.] When I went up stairs I left John Thurtell, Hunt, and my husband, in the parlour; I leaned over the bannisters; what I heard was all in a whisper; I thought at first they were trying on clothes; I heard one say, I think that will fit you well, but all in a whisper; I heard a rustling like papers on a table, and something like papers thrown in the fire; I afterwards went up to my chamber, and saw out of doors two gentlemen go from the parlour to the stable; they took a light with them; they led a horse out of the stable; I heard something dragged in the garden near where the pond was, apparently very heavy, and it seemed to have been brought from the stable and proceeding to the pond; I had a view of it when they dragged it out on the walk; it seemed very large and very thick; it was in a sack; it was after the dragging in the garden that I heard the whispering in the parlour; I could see about half way down the walk, and after I saw the sack I heard something like a heap of stones thrown into a pit. I cannot describe it in any other way. The next thing I heard was in the house; I heard a voice saying something about three shillings; and also, "we must say there was a hare thrown on the cushion of the gig." I heard a voice also say, "We had better be off to town by four or five in the morning," and then John Thurtell said, "We had better not go till eight or nine." I heard John Thurtell say, "Holding shall be the next." I can't say whether Holding had any transaction with my husband's bankruptcy. It was past one, or nearly two, before my husband came to bed. After he came up some conversation

passed between us relative to what I had seen. The next morning Thurtell and Hunt left me in the parlour and went away; they came and dined on the Sunday, and Thomas Thurtell and Mr. Noyes; on the Monday night John Thurtell and Hunt came again; they stayed to supper and then went away.

The learned Judge, and almost every person in Court, seemed to be equally exhausted with the prisoners.—At half past ten o'clock the Court, after sitting nearly 15 hours, was adjourned till nine o'clock next morning (Wednesday), and the prisoners were re-conducted to gaol. Thurtell throughout maintained his usual composure. He took notes of the principal evidence throughout the trial, and wrote constantly to his solicitors, communicating in person with Mr. Jay, who stood in front of the dock, and in writing with Mr. Fenton and his counsel. He took some slight refreshment in the course of the day—a sandwich, a biscuit, an orange, and a glass of water. Hunt seemed to possess similar composure.

Jan. 7. Thurtell being called upon for his defence, entered into a detail of his past life, and strongly represented the fallibility of circumstantial evidence, by several instances. He contended that he was the victim of Hunt and Probert, who in all probability had committed the murder attributed to him alone. He concluded his defence in the following words:

"Gentlemen of the Jury,—My existence is in your hands. If there be a doubt give me the benefit of it.—(The prisoner burst into tears.) Cut me not off in the summer of my days. Render not the once happy bosom of my father desolate. If there be one among you who think me capable of the crime, I say to him, in the words of the Apostle, "I would to God you were in all things as I am, save these bonds." Gentlemen of the Jury, remember these my last words.—I am innocent of the crime, so help me God!" Having uttered these words he sat down, forcibly clasping his hands upon his breast. After a pause he proceeded to call four witnesses to character; and when their evidence was concluded, Hunt was called upon for his defence, and declared his innocence of the actual murder.

Mr. Justice Park, at half past twelve o'clock commenced his address to the Jury. Of part of Thurtell's address, the learned Judge expressed the strongest admiration; but he entertained a different opinion of the farrago read from the publication called *Percy Anecdotes*. With respect to the cautions which Thurtell had given to the Jury on the subject of circumstantial evidence, if his doctrines were carried to the extent he wished, there would be an end to the judicature of man. Circumstantial evidence was greatly to be preferred in cases of this kind to the evidence of a single individual. It was to be admitted—and no one who sat in that Court

Court could deny it—that Probert was one of the blackest characters that ever appeared in a Court of Justice; certainly the worst he had ever seen in his professional experience. But was the evidence of this man to be rejected, when supported by the details of nearly 63 other persons, most of whom had never seen Probert? Could these 63 persons have conspired with Probert? The learned Judge then read the evidence most minutely, which he commented on as he proceeded.

At the conclusion of the Judge's charge, the Jury desiring to withdraw, an officer was sworn to attend them in the usual form.—In half an hour the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* against Thurtell, as principal, and Hunt as an accessory before the murder.

The sentence of Thurtell was, that he should be executed on Friday morning, and his body given to the surgeons for dissection, which accordingly took place. Hunt's sentence has since been remitted by his Majesty, and he is to be transported for life.

Jan. 12. At Cambridge Sessions, on Monday, a youth of most respectable connections, named James Such, one of the students of Trinity College, was indicted on a charge of having fraudulently obtained, of a bookseller of Cambridge, a set of Haine's *Virgil*; he was also charged with fraudulently obtaining silk stockings and other apparel from another tradesman. W. Newby, bookseller, stated, that in July last he received a letter signed by W. H. Ord, and dated from the Isle of Wight, ordering the set of *Virgil* to be sent in a parcel to London. The deponent, suspecting the letter to be fabricated, employed a constable to arrest the person who should call for the parcel, and that person proved to be the prisoner.—Mr. Ord disclaimed having any knowledge of the letter.—The prisoner employed able counsel in his defence; and he himself made an eloquent address to the Court, protesting, before the face of Almighty God, that he was entirely innocent of the crime laid to his charge. He said the letter ordering the books was written by a faithless acquaintance of his, of the name of Hales, who requested him (the prisoner) to go to the coach-office for the parcel, which he did, not suspecting any fraud at the time. He urged the great improbability of his guilt, as he had himself five sets of *Virgil* and a good library; besides which he had wines and every comfort that a student wanted, and his father supplied him abundantly with money.—The Jury, after two hours consultation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and the Recorder sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.—The prisoner (who is about 18 or 19 years of age) on hearing his sentence, sobbed aloud.

A new Literary Society has recently sprung up in Edinburgh, of the nature of the London Roxburgh Club, for the republication of scarce and valuable tracts, especially

poetry. Sir Walter Scott very properly takes the lead in this literary junta, and Mr. Laing, jun. son of the respectable bookseller, is the Secretary. At their last convivial meeting, one of the members sang a new ballad to the old tune of 'One Bottle more,' which was repeatedly encored, and ordered to be repeated at all subsequent meetings. This song is attributed to the Great known Un-known author of *Waverley*.

Jan. 21. A beautiful chapel, completed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, at Bowood, Wilts, for family worship, was opened this day by the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The official accounts of the Quarter's Revenue are of the most gratifying description. In every item of income there has been an increase beyond the corresponding quarter of the year before, except in the Assessed Taxes, on account of their having been reduced one half by Parliament. In all the great sources of Revenue, the Customs, the Excise, the Stamps, the Post Office, and Miscellaneous, there has been an increase. The surplus of the quarter, that is, the excess of income beyond the charge, is 3,104,773*l.* being above three millions beyond the surplus of the corresponding quarter, in which, however, the charge for the reduction of the National Debt was nearly two millions more than this quarter. The second official paper relates to the net produce of the Revenue for the years and quarters ended on the 5th Jan. 1823 and 1824. There has been a decrease in the last year of 630,000*l.* owing to the diminution of the revenue on Spirits chiefly, and to the reduction that took place last year in the Assessed Taxes. But the Customs increased above a million last year, and there was also an increase in the Stamp, Post Office, and Miscellaneous Duties.—In the net Revenue for the quarter there is an increase in the Customs, Stamp, Post Office, and Miscellaneous, whilst the Assessed Taxes have experienced a diminution from the cause we have already stated, and the Excise has fallen off owing to the decreased demand for Spirits. Yet there is still an increase in the net Revenue of the quarter of 262,000*l.*

Orders have been issued to expedite the re-equipment of the *Fury* and *Griper*, which ships are to sail early in the spring with Captains Parry, Lyon, and Franklin, who are to renew their efforts to make a North-western passage to the Eastern Seas. These officers are simultaneously to proceed, but from various points, each taking a course which former lights and experience point out as most likely to promise success. It is at present intended that Captain Parry will endeavour to make the passage by the Prince Regent's Inlet, which runs out of Lancaster Sound to the Southward, towards Hudson's Bay, and which was discovered by him in the second voyage;

voyage; Captain Lyon to land in Repulse Bay, leaving charge of the *Griper* to Lieutenant G. Dixon, and proceed over land to the Coppermine River; whilst Capt. Franklin will explore by land the coast of the Arctic Sea, from Mackenzie's River to Icy Cape.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Jan. 15.—*The King v. Hunt*.—This was a criminal information filed by the Constitutional Association against the defendant, John Hunt, editor and proprietor of a publication called "*The Liberal*." The libel complained of was a poem, entitled "*The Vision of Judgment*," published by the defendant in "*The Liberal*," as a burlesque upon a celebrated poem of that name, written by Southey, and tending to ridicule his late Majesty King George the Third, and all the Royal Family. Mr. Adolphus and the Attorney General, in stating the case to the Jury, considered it was one that called for their serious attention in suppressing such publications. The learned gentleman enlarged considerably upon the disgusting burlesque contained in the publication, and of the manner in which they treated his late Majesty. The learned Counsel then read the alleged libel. Evidence was called, who proved the publication of the libel, and of the defendant's proprietorship. Mr. Scarlett addressed the Jury for the defence. The Jury retired for about half an hour, when they brought in a verdict of Guilty against the defendant.

A most numerous meeting of the Magistrates for Surrey lately took place at the Sessions House, Newington. The Reports of the Guildford and Brixton Houses of Correction were read by the Clerk of the Court; by which it appeared, that the visiting Magistrates had strictly attended to the operations of the Tread-Mill on the health of the prisoners, moral and physical, and that they were convinced that with respect to the physical condition of the prisoners, the greatest improvement had been derived from the application of the mill as a punishment. They were also satisfied that the health of those in confinement had been materially benefited—a fact that was apparent from the difference of the behaviour of the prisoners on the first day of their probation and on the last.

The science of Phrenology is not likely to be long in fashion. Important anticipations were entertained of indications and discoveries in the head of Thurtell, but they have failed. Some time ago a gentleman found a large turnip in his field, the shape of a man's head, and with the resemblance of the features of a man. Struck with the curiosity, he had a cast made from it, and sent the cast to a Society of Phrenologists, stating that it was taken from the head of Baron Turenepourts, a celebrated Polish Professor, and requesting their opinion thereon. After

sitting in judgment, they scientifically examined the cast, in which they declared that they had discovered an unusual prominence, which denoted that he was a man of an acute mind and deep research, that he had the organ of quick perception, and also of perseverance, with another that indicated credulity. The opinion was transmitted to the owner of the cast, with a letter, requesting as a particular favour that he would send them the head. To this he politely replied, "that he would willingly do so, but was prevented, as he and his family had eaten it the day before with their mutton at dinner."

In a Zoological Memoir, communicated to the Linnean Society, by Sir J. T. Raffles, is given an account of some animals of Sumatra, collected by that gentleman for the East India Company. The most popularly curious of these is the *Ursa Malayana*. This bear was caught young, and brought up in the nursery among the children. It appears to be a variety of the common bear and bear of India. It was perfectly tame, and in its habits extremely playful. Sir T. mentions sportively, that it was also a brute of taste, which it displayed at the dinner table, where it was a frequent visitor, by refusing to eat any fruit but Mango-steens, or to drink any wine but Champagne. The only instance in which it was ever seen angry was when there was none of the latter at the desert. Bruen commonly messed in peace with a dog, a cat, and a lory. The dog was its favourite, and suffered to worry and tease without offence or resentment. The strength of the animal, when full grown, was nevertheless very great, and it could tear up by the roots from the garden a plantain tree of such size as to be almost too large for its embrace.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Dec. 26. The Christmas Pantomime was *Harlequin and the Flying Chest*.

Jan. 5. A four-act drama, from the Novel of Kenilworth, was produced: to this was appended a fifth act, consisting of a kind of pantomimic pageant, which consisted of little else than show. The piece was indifferently received.

Jan. 13. This evening was produced a new comic opera, attributed to the pen of Mr. Beazeley, intitled, *Philandering, or the Rose Queen*. The principal incidents are founded on the feast of the Rosière, once prevalent in some parts of Germany, and in many of the villages of Provence. The piece was honoured with one of the most crowded audiences of the season, and was announced for repetition amongst universal approbation.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 26. The Christmas Pantomime was *Harlequin and the House that Jack built*.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 6. Major-gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Antigua; and Major-gen. Sir Benj. D'Urban, K. G. B. to be Lieutenant-governor of Demerara and Essequibo.

H. B. Hinrich, esq. to be Lieutenant of his Majesty's Band of Pensioners, *vice* William Henderson, esq. resigned.

Jan. 10. Wm. Parish, esq. appointed Chief Consul at Buenos Ayres.

NEW LAW APPOINTMENTS.

Sir Robert Gifford, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and sworn a Privy Councillor.

William Alexander, esq. Lord Chief Baron; since knighted; and sworn a Privy Councillor.

Sir John Copley, M. P. Attorney General. Charles Wetherell, esq. M. P. Solicitor General.

John Pearson, esq. Advocate General of East India Company at Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Frederick Browning, Uffculme Prebend, in Salisbury Cathedral, *vice* his father, late Dr. Browning.

Rev. John Still, Rector of Fonthill Gifford, to the Prebendal Stall of Stratton in Salisbury Cathedral, *vice* Hon. and Rev. T. Alfred Harris, dec.

Rev. G. G. Beadon, Axbridge B. Somerset.

Rev. Frederick Browning, M. A. Titchwell R. in Norfolk, *vice* his father.

Rev. T. W. Champnes, Fulmer R. Bucks.
Rev. J. Davies, Pauntley V. and Upleadon Perp. Cur. Gloucestershire.
Rev. Noel Ellison, Huntspill R. Somerset.
Rev. Daniel Evans, Jordanstone R. Pembrokeshire.

Rev. W. Gower, Little Hempstone R. Devon, *vice* Weston, resigned.

Rev. James Harriman Hutton, Leckford V. Hants.

Rev. R. Lampiu, St. Enoder V. Cornwall.

Rev. John Morse, Oxenhall V. Gloucester.

Rev. T. Salway, Oswestry V. Salop.

Rev. J. S. Scholefield, Luddington V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. S. Turner, Nettleton R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Richard Waldy, Turnerspuddle R. and Affpuddle V. Dorset.

Rev. P. Walthall, Wistaston R. Cheshire.

Rev. J. B. Williams, Lantwit Major, or Llan Illtyd Fawr*, with Liswerni V.V. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. T. Burroughes, Chaplain to D. of York.
Rev. T. Wilkinson, Chaplain to Marquis of Londonderry.

Rev. James Hartley Dunsford, Chaplain to the Earl of Suffolk.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Dr. Richards, to hold the Perpetual Cure of East Teignmouth, with the Rectory of Stoke Abbot, Dorset.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Liskeard, Lord Eliot, *vice* his father, now Earl of St. Germain's.

BIRTHS.

December 10. At Shenstone Moss, Staffordshire, the wife of H. Case, esq. a son.—11. In London, the wife of C. Beaven, esq. solicitor, of Woodland Cottage, Kent, a son and heir.—25. The wife of J. Cornwall, esq. a dau.—At Swifden-house, the wife of J. Clifden Jukes, esq. a dau.—The wife of Leonard Hodgson, farmer, at Swetton-Dalagill, in the parish of Kirby Malzeard, near Masham, Yorkshire, was, on the 16th of October 1822, delivered of three remarkably fine boys. The same woman was on Christmas-day 1823, delivered of three fine girls; so that, in the short space of one year and ten weeks, she gave birth to six fine children, five of whom are now living.—28. At Genoa, the lady of E. Le Mesurier, esq. a dau.—31. At Swarwich, near Bath, the wife of the Rev. P. Maud, a son.

January 7. At Beaksbourn, the wife of Hon. and Rev. W. Eden, a dau.—9. At Chiswick, the wife of Lieut.-col. Cavendish, a son.—In Albemarle-street, the wife of Charles Soltau, esq. of Down-hall, a dau.—At Egham, the wife of G. F. Furnivall, esq. a dau.—10. At Dover-place, New Kent-road, the wife of William Thomas, esq. a dau.—12. At Crichell, Lady Charlotte Sturt, a dau.—13. At Tonbridge, the wife of the Rev. C. Hardinge, a dau.—In Baker-street, the wife of C. B. Curtis, esq. a son.—16. The wife of Joseph Faulder, esq. of Upper Gower-street, a son.—In Great Coram-street, the wife of Captain Balderston, a dau.—17. In Baker-street, the wife of Major Rivett Carnac, a son.—18. At Esmere, near Ullswater, the wife of John Charles Bristow, esq. a dau.

* A very full and curious account of this large and populous village, by the Rev. Robert Nicholl, is in Carlisle's "Dictionary of Wales."

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 8, 1823. At Dublin, Charles, only son of T. Osborne, esq. of Balmagroy, to Jane, eldest dau. of Capt. Maingay, York.
 —10. In Dublin, C. Grimston, esq. of Grimston and Kilnwick, co. York, to Jane Trench, dau. of Hon. the Dean of Kildare, and niece of Lord Ashdown.—11. Rev. Rob. Burl, of Maldon, to Mary, dau. of Mr. Death, of Hunsdon.—12. Rev. R. Pickering, of Brigstock, to Catherine, dau. of Mr. H. Coles, of Aldwinckle.—At Great Marlow, Bucks, Jos. Heath, esq. to Susanna-Mary, dau. of late C. Thompson, esq. of Mile-end.—15. At Clifton, Rev. G. C. Frome, of Folke, Dorset, to Mary, dau. of E. M. Playdell, esq. of Whatcombe Court, Dorset.—17. John-William Wilton, esq. of Gloucester, to Mary-Anne Chalmondeley, dan. of Lieut.-col. Mason, of the Spa-road, near that city.—Frederick J. Prescott, esq. to Elizabeth-Oliveria, eldest dau. of T. A. Russell, esq. of Cheshunt Park, and granddau. of late Oliver Cromwell, esq.—Rev. Rich. Battiscombe, to Anne, dau. of Rev. C. Marshall, Rector of Lawhitton.—At Chorley, William-Ince Anderton, esq. of Ince Hall and Euxton Hall, Lancashire, to Mary, daughter of Christopher Crook, esq. of London.—18. T. Gardiner Bramston, esq. of Skreens, Essex, to Charlotte, widow of Rev. Brook-John Bridges, and dau. of Sir H. Harley, bart. of Leybourne Grange, Kent.—At St. Anne's Church, Dublin, John Jackson, esq. of Armagh, to Louisa, dau. of Sir Wm. Stanmer, bart.—19. At Staple-grove, near Taunton, Major Stepney Cowell, of the Coldstream Guards, to Euphemia-Jemima, dau. of Gen. John Murray.—20. At Cambridge, Christopher Ward, esq. of Halifax, to Mrs. Crabtree, of Peckham.—Rev. John-Charles Lucena, B. A. of North Cray, to Mary-Catherine, dau. of James Harrison, esq. of Barton Hall, Staffordshire.—25. W. Nettlehip, esq. of Cheltenham, to Mary, dau. of late John Best, esq. and niece of Mr. Justice Best.—26. At Southampton, Henry Hardman, esq. of Old Park, Wilts, to Mary, dau. of Edmund Armstrong, esq. of Gallen-Fairbairnes, Ireland, and niece of Lord Ashdown.—27. At Brighton, Rev. T. Roy, Vicar of Woburn, to Miss Hanson, of Brighton.—Rev. John T. James, to Marianne Jane, dau. of Frederick Reeves, esq. of East Sheen.—At the Manse of Methlick, James Nicol, esq. Advocate in Aberdeen, to Barbara, only dau. of late Rev. G. Allan, Minister of Newhills.—Robert Hibbert, second son of R. Hibbert, esq. of Birtles Hall, Cheshire, and of Chalfont House, Bucks, to Charlotte, dau. of John Drummond, esq. Charing-cross.—James

Barry, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Anne Cundell, of Hoddesdon.—29. At Edinburgh, Sir Abraham Elton, bart. of Clevedon Court, Somerset, to Mary, dau. of late W. Stewart, esq. of Castlestewart, and niece of Earl of Seaforth.—Mr. James-George Bisset, son of Mr. Bisset, of Leamington, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of late Mr. Joseph Granger, of Hales-Owen.

December 8. Edw. Filder, esq. of St. James's-place, to Eliza-Maria, dau. of Rev. J. Jones, of Brithder-house, Montgomeryshire.—5. J. P. Robinson, esq. of Meltonby, Yorkshire, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of J. Scott, esq. late of Edinburgh.—18. John May, esq. Capt. North Devon Militia, to Mary-Jane, only dau. of Rev. C. Davie, Rector of Heanton.—28. Rev. E. Hodgkinson, Incumbent of Stainburn and Curate of Otley, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Jonas Whitaker, esq. of Greenholme, near Otley.—25. At Featherstone, Mr. Nichols, of Wakefield, bookseller, to Miss Middleton, of Aekton.—26. John Aitkin, esq. of London, merchant, to Helen-Rebecca, dau. of J. Young, esq. of Hull.—27. At Islington, W. Penfold Kite, esq. to Sarah-Adeliza, dau. of Capt. Popplewell, of Stoke Newington.—29. At Bloomsbury, Louis Fenwick, esq. of Langton's Lodge, Essex, to Eliza-Mary, only child of Mr. T. Wedlake.—Rev. D. Umpleby, M. A. to Marianne, dau. of Mr. Camidge, all of York.—30. Rev. Joseph Simpson, to Anne, widow of John Long, esq. late of Clapham.
Lately. Rev. S. Martin, Vicar of Coleby, to F. E. dau. of late Theophilus Williams, esq. of Demerara.—Rev. Philip Heringham, Rector of Chadwell St. Mary, and Dorley, Essex, to Susanna-Jackson, only dau. of Rev. Godfrey Bird, Rector of Little Waltham.—Rev. W. Richardson, M. A. to Mary, dau. of Rev. J. Darwell, of Camp Hill, Warwickshire.—Rev. Samuel Lee, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, to Mrs. Palmer of Regent-street.

Jan. 3, 1824. T. Vincent Holbeche, esq. to dau. of Mrs. Cox, of Kent-road, London.—5. J. Davies, esq. Royal Artillery, to Mary, dau. of late H. Hickman, esq. of Newnham, co. Northampton.—6. George Watts, esq. of Sloane-st. Chelsea, to Charlotte, dau. of late Sir J. Everitt.—8. Edw. Reddish, esq. of Inner Temple, to Eliza, dau. of T. La Coste, esq. of Chertsey.—At St. Marylebone, Rev. James Barrow, Rector of Lopham, Norfolk, to Louisa, dau. of late Sir C. W. Malet, bart. of Wilbury-house, Wilts.—15. At Lichfield, Capt. C. Warde, R. N.-son of Gen. Warde, to Marianne, dau. of late Arthur-William Gregory, esq. of Veranda.

OBITUARY.

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GEN. THE EARL OF BRIDGEWATER.

Oct. 21. At his seat at Ashbridge, co. Bucks, John William Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, Viscount Brackley, co. Northampton, and Baron Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, co. Salop.

He was the son of John Lord Bishop of Durham by Anne-Sophia, daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Kent; was born in 1758, and being bred for the Army, entered the service Jan. 25, 1771, as a Cornet in the seventh Light Dragoons, in which regiment he was appointed Lieutenant, June 7, 1773, and Captain, May 29, 1776. He received the Brevet of Major, August 27, 1779; the Majority of the twenty-second Light Dragoons, Dec. 14, 1779; and that of the twentieth, March 23, 1781. In this year he married a daughter of Samuel Haynes, esq. by whom he had no issue.

On the 20th of November 1782, his Lordship was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the twenty-first Light Dragoons, and reduced with the regiment June 24, 1783; in 1790, Lieut.-Col. 7th Light Dragoons; the 19th Oct. 1793 he received the Brevet of Colonel; the 20th February 1795, that of Major-General; and the 1st of June 1797, was appointed Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons. He served on the Staff in Ireland to May 1796, when he was removed to the Staff of the Eastern District in England, where he continued till December 25, 1802. On the 29th of April 1802 he received the rank of Lieutenant-General; and January 1, 1812, that of General.

Excepting the Majority of the 20th Light Dragoons, he purchased his different regimental commissions.

Before his accession to the Peerage, he sat many years in Parliament for the borough of Brackley, and voted invariably with Administration. On the death of Francis, the last Duke of Bridgewater, the title of Duke became extinct; but the Earldom of Bridgewater, and the title of Viscount Brackley, fell to this gentleman. The Earl of Bridgewater was, when he died, Colonel of the 14th Dragoons, Steward for the Duchy of Cornwall to the estates of that duchy in Hertfordshire, and master of Greatnam Hospital, Durham; also F.R.S. On the death of the late Duke of Bridgewater, he succeeded to the Buckinghamshire estates, the patronage of the

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borough of Brackley, and a large fortune. He is said to have been the largest holder of Bank Stock of any man in England. His Lordship was much of an economist, and has been able to expend a very large sum in rebuilding the family-seat of Ashbridge, now one of the most splendid mansions in England. It is built in the Gothic style, and is said to have cost upwards of 300,000*l*. Lord Bridgewater had been long ill. By staying out too late on a shooting party with the Duke of York, one of his feet was so much affected by the frost, that at one time it was feared amputation would be necessary, and he actually lost some of his toes. He was a man of a quiet domestic turn, and much esteemed in the circle of his acquaintance. He was long distinguished for his love of the fine arts, his hospitality, and the employment given to the poor on his large estates. The title devolves on his brother, the Rev. F. H. Egerton, Prebendary of Durham, Rector of Whitchurch, &c. the last male survivor of the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. The Earl of Bridgewater has left by will *six thousand pounds per annum for ever, for the employ and improvement of the poor in the parish of Ashbridge, Herts.*

EARL OF PORTMORE.

Nov. 15. In Beaumont-street, Marylebone, aged 78, the Right Hon. Wm. Charles Colyear, Earl of Portmore, Viscount Milsington, Lord Portmore, Blackness, and Colyear, and a Baronet of England. He was the only surviving son of Charles 2d Earl of Portmore, by Juliana, daughter of Roger Hale, esq. of Halewell, co. Devon, relict of Peregrine 3d Duke of Leeds, and who died Nov. 20, 1794. On the death of his father, July 4, 1785, he succeeded him in the titles and estates. He married Nov. 5, 1770, Mary Leslie, 2d daughter of John, 9th Earl of Rothes, and by her, (who died March 21, 1799), had issue, Thomas Charles Colyear, Viscount Milsington, Colonel of North Lincoln Militia; who succeeded to the title of Earl of Portmore; and who married the only child of the last Duke of Ancaster, by whom he had one son, the Hon. C. E. Colyear, a youth of high promise, (who died Feb. 8, 1819, at Rome, in consequence of an attack of a banditti, see vol. LXXXIX. i. p. 280), and six other children, 3 sons and 3 daughters.

EARL

EARL OF ST. GERMAIN'S.

Nov. 17. At Port Eliot, Cornwall, aged 63, John-Craggs Eliot, Earl of St. Germain's, co. Cornwall, and Baron. Eliot. He was third but eldest surviving son of Edward-Craggs Eliot, 1st Lord, by Catharine, sole daughter and heiress of Edward Ellison, esq. of Southweald, co. Essex; was born Sept. 28, 1761; married, Sept. 8, 1790, Caroline Yorke, half-sister to Philip Earl of Hardwicke, K.G. and by her, who died July 26, 1818, had no issue. On the death of his father, Feb. 28, 1804 (who only survived his Lordship's mother about a month) he succeeded to the titles. On the 30th of September 1815, his Lordship was advanced to the dignity of Earl of St. Germain's. On the 19th of August 1819, he married, secondly, Harriet, daughter of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew; but having no issue, is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Wm. Eliot, Member for Liskeard.

LORD CHIEF BARON RICHARDS.

Nov. 11. At his house in Great Ormond-street, aged 71, Sir Richard Richards, Lord Chief Baron. His Lordship had been suffering from spasmodic attacks for a considerable period, and was so seriously indisposed during the last Circuit, that on one occasion he was compelled to leave the Court. Sir Henry Hallford and Mr. Hill, who attended his Lordship, had pronounced his life extremely precarious.

In the whole circle of the profession no man stood more high in private estimation or public respect than Sir Richard Richards. His peculiar urbanity and benevolence, which pervaded every action of his life, gained for him the affectionate attachment of all who had the happiness to share his acquaintance; with him cold friendship could not exist; his whole time was spent, when free from the cares of his judicial duties, in the exercise of philanthropy and the offices of social life.—As a Lawyer and a Judge, his decisions, particularly in Exchequer cases, were sound, and built upon the firm basis of deep penetration. He fully enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the Lord Chancellor, for whom on several occasions he presided, under special commission, as Speaker of the House of Lords. He was appointed on the 4th of May 1813 Chief Justice of Chester. Sir Richard Richards was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1814, on the retirement of Sir A. Macdonald, and on the succession of Sir A. Thompson, as Lord Chief Baron;—and in April 1817, on the death of Sir A. Thompson, Sir R. Richards succeeded him in his high office.

THE HON. MRS. JAMES YORKE.

Dec. 30, 1823. At Forthampton Court, Gloucestershire, aged 81, Mary Yorke, daughter of Isaac Maddux, formerly Bishop of Worcester, and widow of the late Hon. James Yorke, son of the first Earl of Hardwicke, and Bishop of Ely.

This excellent woman was exemplary in the discharge of all the duties of life, and shewed the resignation of a Christian under the severest domestic privations. Her charities were unbounded. Numbers will have reason to lament, that the hand is now cold, which had so often been holden out to relieve their distresses. It is but justice to add, that the "unknown Friend," who for years had contributed to the comforts of many poor and deserving clergymen in the diocese of Chester, and, probably, in others, was Mrs. James Yorke!

She, alas! is no more; but she departed this life, full of faith and works: and is gone, as we humbly hope and trust, to receive, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, her full reward in Heaven.

RIGHT HON. THOMAS STEELE.

The late Right Hon. Thomas Steele, who died *Dec. 8, 1823*, was eldest son of Thomas Steele, esq. Recorder of Chichester 1746, who died Sept. 30, 1775; was born in the year 1753, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Cambridge in 1771. He became M. P. for Chichester in 1780, and which city he represented in every Parliament till the dissolution in April 1807. By Charles the third Duke of Richmond he was introduced to the notice of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, and by the same influence appointed Secretary to the Treasury in conjunction with the late Right Hon. George Rose, in December 1784, upon the dissolution of Mr. Fox and Lord North's celebrated Coalition Administration. Both the Secretaries possessed the entire confidence and intimate friendship of Mr. Pitt, which continued without the smallest abatement till his death.

Mr. Steele discharged the multifarious duties of this office, requiring no inconsiderable share of judgment, delicacy, and conciliation, to the entire satisfaction of his friend and patron for more than six years, as eventful as any recorded in English history.

On February 13, 1791; he was appointed (with the Earl Harrowby, then the Hon. Dudley Ryder) Joint Paymaster of the Forces, in the room of the present Duke of Montrose and the late Lord Mulgrave; was sworn a Privy Counsellor, and continued under Lord Sidmouth's admi-

administration till removed and succeeded on June 27, 1804, by Lord Charles Somerset. He was likewise in 1797 appointed by Mr. Pitt to succeed his brother-in-law, the Hon. Edward James Eliot (then lately deceased), as King's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer, which he held to the time of his death. Mr. Steele married September 3, 1785, Miss Lindsay, daughter of Sir David Lindsay, bart. and has left one son by her, a Lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards, married to the eldest daughter of the Duke of Manchester; also two daughters, the eldest married to N. W. Ridley Colborne, esq. M. P. for Thetford, and the youngest to Henry John Conyers, esq. of Copt Hall, Essex.

GEN. BARCLAY.

Nov. 12, 1823. At Taunton, General John Barclay, late of the Royal Marines. He was appointed, on the 15th March, 1755, Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marines. He served from 1757 till 1759 in the Mediterranean, and was present, in 1760, at the siege of Belleisle. He was subsequently employed on an expedition to the coast of Africa; was present at the first relief of Gibraltar, at the attacks of Red Bank and Mud Forts, in the Delaware, at the capture of the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Langara, and at the taking of Admiral de Grasse, in the West Indies.—His commission as First Lieutenant, was dated the 12th July, 1756; as Captain, 14th October, 1762; as Major, by brevet, 19th August, 1777; and Lieutenant-colonel, 19th February, 1783. He was appointed Major in his corps the 24th Dec. 1791; Colonel, by brevet, 1st March, 1794; Lieutenant-colonel in Marines, the 29th October, 1794; Second Colonel Commandant, 1st of February 1798; Colonel Commandant, 21st December, 1803; and Resident Colonel Commandant, the 24th September, 1806. He received the rank of Major-Gen. on the 3rd of May, 1796; of Lieutenant-General, 25th September, 1803; and of General, 4th June, 1813.—General Barclay was placed on the retired list, the 28th April, 1814.

General Barclay's son is a Colonel in the Army, and in the command of the 55th regiment, on service in India.

GEN. ROBERTS.

Nov. 30. At Brussels, of an inflammation of the chest arising from a neglected cold, in his 75th year, General Thomas Roberts, formerly of Bradenham College, Bucks. He was in the enjoyment of perfect health within a week of his decease.—General Roberts, who had made Brussels his residence for several

years past, was universally esteemed for the urbanity of his manners, his social qualities, and his kind and generous disposition. He entered the Army in 1771, as a Cornet in the Horse Guards. In 1773, being desirous of active employment, he negotiated the purchase of a Company in the 38th Foot, in which he did not however succeed. In 1780, he obtained a troop in the Horse Guards. In 1794 he effected an exchange into the Line; and a large force being immediately required for Foreign Service, he suggested to Mr. Pitt, that the principal inhabitants of the manufacturing towns should be invited to promote the Recruiting Service in the places under their influence. The idea being adopted, 10,000 men were shortly raised; 2000 of which were recruited by this officer, and formed into the 111th Foot, of which he was appointed Colonel. In the course of a year, the 111th was drafted into the 99th, and Colonel Roberts was placed upon half-pay. On the 18th of June 1798 he was made a Major-General; and in 1804 was appointed to the Home Staff. In 1805 he was appointed Lieut.-Gen.; and in June 1814 General.

COLONEL BUCKLAND.

Lately. Colonel John Buckland, half-pay 53rd Foot. This officer was appointed Ensign 53rd Foot, June 14, 1786; Lieutenant, February 18, 1793; Captain, October 22, 1794; and Major, in the same corps, January 7, 1801. He received the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, April 25, 1801; was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, June 13, 1811, and June 4, 1814, Colonel in the Army. He first served in Quebec, and the Back Settlements in North America; next the campaign in Flanders; then went to the West Indies, and was at the reduction of St. Lucie, St. Vincent's, and Trinidad. From 1805 to 1815 he served in India.

COLONEL ANDERSON.

Lately. Colonel Henry Anderson, of Royal Marines. He was appointed First Lieutenant, Royal Marines, October 8, 1772; Captain, December 19, 1778; Major in the army, March 1, 1794; Lieut.-colonel in the army, January 1, 1798; Major and Capt. Royal Marines, February 1, following; Colonel in the army, and Col. Commandant in second, in the Royal Marines, December 21, 1803; and Col. Commandant, September 24, 1806. In 1809 he was allowed to retire on fullpay.

LADY BUCHAN HEPBURN.

Nov. 16. At Smeaton, Lady Buchan Hepburn, 2nd wife and widow of Sir Geo. Buchan

Buchan Hepburn, bt. one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland. She was Margaretta-Henrietta, daughter of Zacharias Beck, of Saxe Gotha, esq. relict of that gallant officer, Brigadier-general Fraser, who fell bravely at the battle of Saratoga in North America. She married April 19, 1781 George, B. Hepburn, who had succeeded in 1764, on the death of his uncle, George Hepburn, of Smeaton, as heir line of that ancient family, to the Barony of Smeaton Hepburn, and in consequence assumed the name and arms of Hepburn. He was created a baronet, Dec. 27, 1814 (see vol. LXXXIV. ii. 872.); and died July 8, 1819. (see vol. LXXXIX. ii. 91.)

LADY CAROLINE PENNANT.

Jan. 10. In Hyde Park Terrace, Cumberland-gate, the Right Hon. the Lady Caroline Pennant, only surviving daughter of George the fourth Duke of Marlborough and Lady Susan Stewart his wife, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Galloway, K. T.

Her Ladyship was born December 10, 1798, and was married on June 21, 1822, to David Pennant, jun. esq. of Downing, co. Flint (and grandson of Thomas Pennant, esq. F. R. S. the celebrated Naturalist, Topographer, and Traveller), by whom she has left issue a daughter, born in December last.

Educated with exemplary care, under the superintendence of her amiable mother, to the highest station in society she united every attractive and feminine virtue which best adorns it; and if universal charity, unaffected humility, and truly Christian piety, are passports to the "joys of Heaven," to her afflicted Parent and Husband this consolation remains, "She has not lived in vain."

Her remains were removed on January 17th, for interment in the family vault at Whiteford, near Holywell, in Flintshire.

REV. KELSALL PRESCOT.

Dec. 15. At Stockport, in the county of Chester, in the 36th year of his age, the Rev. Kelsall Prescott, second son of the late worthy and much lamented Rector of that extensive parish.

The Rev. Kelsall Prescott was born at Stockport, passed through the ordinary course of classical education, was admitted in 1805 a scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, and in the usual time obtained his degree with academical distinction. In a few years afterwards he was admitted into holy orders, and assisted his father in the spiritual superintendence of his extensive and popu-

lous parish. Long before this, however, he had viewed with sorrow and anxiety the deplorable condition of the working classes, and had resolved to exert himself in the attempt to ameliorate it. Those whose experience has not made them conversant with the manners of the people in a manufacturing district, can scarcely appreciate the almost heroic zeal of one who undertakes a task like this. But he was not daunted by the difficulties of the work. Opposition could not quench his zeal, nor disappointment damp his energies. His first care was to establish a Sunday-school for the instruction of the young in their religious duties, and in the principles of the Established Church. He could not behold without regret thousands of the younger population wandering in the darkness of ignorance, and polluted with the grossest vice; nor could his zeal for that Church, of which he was a minister, endure, what to him appeared but "in the next degree," that they should be seduced by active sectarists, and tossed about by the gusts of fanaticism. Under his auspices and superintendence the schools attached to the Establishment, which then afforded instruction to about 50 children, soon numbered on their books 3000. From the year 1810 unto the time of his death he continued always their principal, and latterly their only support. Nor was his care confined to public instruction. In private also, by admonition, by exhortation, by entreaty, by example, by every means that zeal and affection could suggest, he endeavoured to reclaim the vicious, to confirm the good, and lead his flock into the way of peace and salvation. He attended the bed of sickness, awakened the hardened sinner, and consoled the dying penitent. Neither business nor pleasure was permitted to interrupt these holy employments,

"For in his duty prompt at every call,
He watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt
for all."

Nor was he less careful to minister, perhaps even beyond his means, to the temporal wants of the afflicted. His unsuspecting goodness rendered him liable to the practices of imposture, but with him the rule of conduct was to satisfy his own conscience, and to leave no cause for self-reproach.

For some years past the sphere of his exertions had been enlarged. He was called to the ministry of a church in the vicinity of Stockport. But whilst he discharged with more than scrupulous fidelity the new duties which had thus devolved upon him, he did not discon-

tinue

tinue those labours which had occupied him before. In the midst of this truly Christian career of active piety, he was suddenly cut off by a fever in the brain, and then the usefulness of his life received a public and unfading testimony from the universal mourning with which the sad intelligence of his death was received.

At his funeral, although studiously private, about 700 children of the working class spontaneously attended, most of them clad in the habiliments of sorrow, and evincing by their tears their sense of the irreparable loss they had sustained. Crowds of people pressed to view his grave, and pay the last tribute of affection to the mortal remains of their benefactor and friend. The whole population mourned. His own immediate Congregation instantly entered into a liberal subscription for the erection of a monument to his memory, and a general eagerness is displayed to honour in his death the man who was esteemed and beloved in his life.

In his private relations the subject of our memoir shewed himself a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a faithful friend. Many are the acts of beneficence and generosity which he performed, studiously concealed by himself, and known only to the objects of his bounty.

LADY SULLIVAN.

Nov. 13. At Clifton, Lady Sullivan, relict of the late Sir Benjamin Sullivan. She was daughter of Admiral Sir Digby Dent, kt. and was married to Sir Benj. Sullivan, kt. one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

SIR PYERS MOSTYN, BART.

Oct. 29. At Talacre, co. Flint, Sir Pyers Mostyn, bart. of Talacre. He was a Roman Catholic, and the younger branch of the illustrious family of Mostyn; the two brothers having been created Barons by Charles II.

Peculiar records, that this family trace their immediate descent from Tudor Trevor, and the present Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, is in possession of the ancient seat of this celebrated Prince, near Llangollen, by direct descent; possessing also at this time the identical sword with which the Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. fought and conquered in Bosworth field, where the Lord of Mostyn had attended his relative Richmond, and when solicited to follow him to Court, made this reply from the Scriptures:

"I dwell among mine own brethren."

He was eldest son of Sir Edward 5th Baronet, by Barbara, daughter and heiress of Sir George Brown, bart. by Barbara, daughter of Edward Henry Lee, 1st Earl of Lichfield; was born Dec. 23, 1749; succeeded his father, in March 1755; married in 1780 Barbara Slaughter, of Ingatestone, co. Essex, and by her, who died Oct. 2, 1815, had issue one son, Edward, who succeeds him. His mother married, secondly, Edward Gore, esq. and had issue W. Gore Langton, esq. M. P. and the Rev. Charles Gore.

Sir Pyers Mostyn died enormously rich, the personality being sworn to be under 300,000*l.* and the duty paid to Government was 5,625*l.*

SIR JOSEPH ZAMMIT.

Lately. Sir Joseph Zammit, a Maltese, Knight of the Order of St. Michael and George (being the first Order recently conferred by the Maltese Government for the encouragement of legal talents), Chief Judge of Malta. All the Government officers and merchants were invited to the funeral. Sir Joseph being the first of the new Order that has died since its creation, the Lieutenant-Governor, who attended the funeral, ordered all the Crosses, &c. to be buried with him. The Bishop of Malta had previously sent word, that the Order not having been yet approved by the Court of Rome, he would not permit them to be carried with the body. A long correspondence has, in consequence, been entered into between the Bishop and the Governor on the subject; and the result has been that the question is now referred to Rome. In the mean time two of the Judges have resigned the Order, perceiving that the Church disapproves them.

MISS BALLS.

Dec... At Havering-atte-Bower, Essex, aged 63, Miss Elizabeth Balls, who will be long remembered in that retired hamlet and its neighbourhood for her very extraordinary eccentricity of character. Her father was a respectable farmer at Hemel Hempsted, where she was born. She inhabited a cottage near Havering Green, which was her own property, where she passed the greater part of her life with no human creature, but constantly sharing her pittance with a herd of from 20 to 50 goats, 2 sheep, a number of fowls, a French dog, and 2 or 3 cats. From such inmates, as might be expected, the cottage became constantly so filthy, as to be inaccessible to any one but the whimsical owner. Her cottage had been originally handsomely fur-

furnished, but the straw and dung had so accumulated, that her furniture were mostly useless, it being only near the fire-place that it was possible to stand upright. Curiosity, however, brought to the outer rails of her little courtyard continual visitors, to whom she would kindly come out, and hold a conversation about her "dear children" the goats (whom she would call about her); and on general subjects would talk very rationally. In short she was one of the *Lions* in the neighbourhood; and scarcely any one came to Havering-atte-Bower without calling at her door. One day in particular a lady of quality took several of her friends to see the strange sight; and tauntingly asked Miss Balls "where was her library;" the old woman stepped in her cottage, and returning with a bible in her hand, said firmly, "this, madam, is my library; I hope it is also your Ladyship's."

She kept a poney, to which she attended herself, it never doing any work but conveying her to and from London every half year, to receive her dividends; and going in a little cart, in which she drove herself to Romford to purchase hay for her goats.

One very wet summer she seriously inconvenienced her finances by purchasing a quantity of fresh-mown grass, which she intended to make into hay in her orchard. But the skies were unpropitious to her well-meant endeavours; for shower succeeded shower, faster than her single hands could turn the grass to dry it again; which was finally never made into hay, but passed at once into dung. For the cost of this very unfortunate grass Miss Balls was afterwards arrested, and put into Chelmsford gaol.

She was of the middle stature, with a fair pale complexion, and a weak voice; her manners were mild, without any of that vulgarity or ferocity, to be expected from a person entirely domesticated with brute animals. It is said, that a disappointment in her affections, either from the death or defection of her lover, was the original cause of this whimsical conduct and seclusion from all human society. She possessed an income of nearly 150*l.* a year. Some years since her cottage was rifled by thieves, and whilst one of them was holding her down on the bed, she imagined it was one of her favourite goats that had leaped on her.

Of her dress, which was always squalid in the extreme, a good idea may be formed from "a striking likeness of Miss Balls, taken lately from the life by J. Deare," and published in a half-sheet lithographic print.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.

Dec. 26. At his house in Chigwell-street, at the advanced age of 86, John Wilson, esq. He was never married, and has left but few relatives to lament the loss of his association and liberality. He was of the Society of Friends; but he was a kind friend to all who knew him; of gentle and unobtrusive manners, yet firm in his principle of unshaken integrity and truth; of pure mind and pious disposition, he may be said to have exemplified the Christian character, acting always upon the conviction that the sacred records of Divine Revelation contain the high example of righteousness and peace in the present life, and of eternal felicity in the life to come. His charitable temper was proved by his readiness to relieve distress, when it presented a well founded plea for his benevolence. We have also recognized his more public acts of charity in some of the Institutions of this Metropolis: he was a Governor and Member of the Committee of the Hospital for the Small-pox and for Vaccination, and a generous contributor to it on several occasions. He was, during many years past, Treasurer of, and a very kind benefactor to, the City of London Lying-in Hospital, to which he, by his frequent attendance, rendered very essential services, in promoting its beneficent designs. We cannot enumerate the others to which his benevolence was alike afforded. He had, until within a few years of his decease, attended Lloyd's Coffee-house as an underwriter, of which house he was the oldest member, and had been so several years previous to its removal from Lombard-street to the Royal Exchange. In looking so far back to these early associations, it may be said that most, if not all, of his intimate friends, have gradually gone before him; but not leaving him either friendless or forlorn, for his name and his virtues endeared him to many who had succeeded to his acquaintance. He had, through his protracted life, been blessed with even but not vigorous health or strength; with even but never elevated spirits; cheerful in all his familiar associations, but never prominent; and, as he advanced in life, his natural gentleness acquired a passive sweetness, that became a pleasing ornament in his old age: but this tranquillity of temper, as it never forsook him in his latter days, contributed to cheer his mind, and to accompany his many solitary hours, during the last few years of his life, when he became incapable of mixing in the world, and preferred the retirement of private life, and the silence of his own apartment. At the close of his earthly existence it pro-

protected him from discontent or murmur at the increase of his infirmities. About a week previous to his death he was stricken with palsy on one side while lying in his bed; his usual articulation then became very imperfect, and he gradually sunk out of life, without one symptom of bodily pain, or dissatisfaction of mind. He now rests from his labours, but his works do follow him!

A. H.

ROBERT RAYNSFORD, Esq.

Lately, in Queen-square, Rob. Raynsford, esq. Chief Magistrate of the Police-office, Queen-square. Mr. Raynsford had been in a declining state of health for some time past; but he was not incapable of attending his magisterial duties till within the last fortnight, since which he has been entirely confined to his bed, in consequence of a confirmed stricture, which baffled the skill of the faculty. Mr. Raynsford had acted for many years at Shadwell Office, and from thence was removed to Hatton-garden, and lastly to Queen-square, where his valuable labours terminated. He was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was between sixty and seventy years of age, and has left a widow, but no family.

JAMES HENRY LEIGH, Esq.

Oct. 28. At his seat, Stoneleigh-abbey, Warwickshire, James Henry Leigh, esq. Mr. Leigh had retired to rest on the evening of the 27th, apparently in perfectly good health, and on the following morning was found dead in his bed. He was the only son of John Leigh, esq. by Lady Caroline Brydges, daughter of Harry, and sister of James last Duke of Chandos. A large family are left to deplore the loss of a man who, from the excellence of his private life, the extent of his charities, and his universal philanthropy, will long be embalmed in the recollection of a numerous circle of friends. Mr. Leigh sat last in Parliament for the city of Winchester. He first sat in Parliament for Marlborough, co. Wilts, in conjunction with Lord Bruce, whose family long possessed great influence in that borough. His estates, which descend to his son Chandos Leigh, are very extensive.

MAURICE QUILL, Esq.

Aug. 15. At his Quarters in the New Barracks, Cork, Maurice Quill, esq. Surgeon of the 1st Veteran Garrison Battalion. Mr. Quill was a native of Tralce, the capital of "the kingdom of Kerry," as it is called in Ireland. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the 31st foot about the year 1807 or 1808, and followed that

regiment to Portugal in 1809. Maurice Quill was one of the finest specimens of the Irish character that has appeared in our day. He possessed and displayed, in an extraordinary degree, all the wit, humour, eccentricity, and talent for *badinage*, that distinguish his countrymen. To the originality of his conceptions, the address of his remarks, and the strangeness of his phraseology, the richness and purity of his *brogue* gave peculiar piquancy. He loved ease, good living, and society—to want the latter required him to be placed in a desert. He was witty, and addicted to *badinage*; but the shafts of his wit were not barbed, nor were his personal allusions rendered unpleasant by the slightest touch or tinge of ill-nature or offensive coarseness. He was brave, but affected cowardice; and gave such whimsical expression to his assumed fear as provoked laughter in the hottest engagement; of this his conduct at "the bloody fight of Albuera" will be a sufficient example. Col. Duckworth ordered the regiment to form in square, in the centre of which he discovered Maurice, shaking from head to foot with well-dissembled terrors; when the following conversation took place between them: This is no place for you, Mr. Maurice." "By J—s, Colonel, I was just thinking so. I wish to the Holy Father that the greatest rascal in Ireland was kicking me up *Dame street**, and that even though every friend I have in the world were looking at him." Finding it impossible to break the square formed by the 31st, the enemy's cavalry, having sustained great loss, retired; when, ordering his regiment to deploy, "Fall in!" said the Colonel, "Fall out!" said Maurice, and scampered off; but hearing that a captain of the 31st was severely wounded, he returned into fire, and dressed him. He had just finished this operation, when a 12-pound shot struck the ground close to them, and covered Maurice and his patient with earth. "By J—s there's more where that came from!" said Maurice, and again took to his heels. Of his professional abilities we know nothing. That they were not beld in high estimation, would appear from the fact of his having "lacked promotion" during the whole of the Peninsular campaigns. That he himself despaired of advancement, after the termination of the war, is obvious, from his reply to a friend who asked him what rank he held: "Why, I have been thirteen years an assistant-surgeon, and with the blessing of God—that is, if I live and *behave my-*

* The Bond-street of Dublin.

self, I shall be one for thirteen years more." We feel some degree of pleasure in observing, by the notice of his death, that this prophecy had been falsified, and that he had been promoted to the rank of full surgeon. Mr. Quill died young; he must have been under forty years of age. Of him it might be truly said that he possessed —

"Spirits o'erflowing—wit that did ne'er offend; [friend."

He gain'd no enemy, and he lost no

And the tear of many a veteran will fall when he shall hear that poor Maurice Quill is no more. *New Times.*

WALTER PYE, ESQ.

Jan. 9. In Caermarthen-street, Bedford-square, aged 72, Walter Pye, esq. Barrister-at-law, the senior on the list of Commissioners of Bankrupts, and Chaff-wax to the Lord Chancellor. He was of a highly-respectable family, who came into England with the Conqueror, and were seated originally in Herefordshire, but afterwards at Faringdon, in Berkshire. His great-great-grandfather, Sir Robert Pye, was Auditor of the Exchequer to James I.; and his son, Sir Robert Pye, married Anne, eldest daughter of the patriot John Hampden; from whom the late Mr. Walter Pye was consequently descended. His father, Henry Pye, esq. was elected M. P. for Berkshire no less than five times without opposition. He died in 1766, just as his eldest son, the late Henry James Pye, esq. became of age. His widow survived him forty years. This last gentleman injured his fortune so materially, in a contested election for Berkshire, in 1784, that he was obliged to sell his paternal estate. He afterwards was appointed Post Laureate, and a Police Magistrate for Westminster. A memoir of the Post Laureate, with anecdotes of his family, will be found in vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 293.

MARCO BOTZARI.

Aug. 9. Marco Botzari, the Achilles of the modern Greeks,—the Achilles in all things but his invulnerability.

Marco Botzari was the son of the celebrated Kitzo Botzari, a member of one of the principal families of Sulei, and a head of his tribe during their long war with the late Ali Pacha. When this war was terminated, by the fall of Sulei into the hands of the Pacha, Kitzo Botzari retired to the Ionian Islands; but Marco, the subject of this notice, remained in Albania, with several other members of his family, and lived for some time in the most entire obscurity. During this period, no circumstances

occurring to call forth any particular traits of character, nothing was noted of him but that he was a young man of great personal courage, and with high notions of justice and honour. A trifling anecdote will best illustrate his views on the latter points. A particular friend of Marco was playing at cards with two persons who were in the service of Ali Pacha, at the time the latter was at Prevesa; and this friend, in conjunction with one of the other players, had contrived to mask the cards, and thus make a certainty of winning the third. But Marco, who was present, and observed what had been done, openly noticed it, saying, "There is no true victory, my friend, but that which is gained by fair skill and open courage."

It was at the time Ali Pacha was reduced to the last extremity, when besieged in Joannina (in the latter end of the year 1820), that Marco Botzari first began to distinguish himself as a warlike leader of his countrymen, the Suliotes. At this epoch the Suliotes had leagued themselves with Ismael Pacha, the successor of the deposed Ali, in the hope of recovering their country which the latter had taken from them. In this league, under the command of his uncle Noto Botzari, Chief Head of the Suliote Tribe. Marco led several bold and successive attacks against the troops of Ali—chasing them to the very gates of the fortress of Joannina. This league, however, was almost immediately broken, on the discovery that Ismael Pacha, jealous of the Suliotes once more gaining any head in Greece, had actually employed a company of his Albanian troops to take the field in the rear of the little tribe of Sulei, for the purpose, if possible, of extirpating them altogether.

On the discovery of this perfidy, the Suliotes made common cause with Ali Pacha against the Turks; and in this league Marco displayed, from time to time, the most conspicuous military talents, and became the terror of all the Pachas, and of the Albanians. On one occasion, in particular, with a little troop of about thirty followers alone, he succeeded in dislodging Hassan Pacha of Negroponte, from the village of Scrivina, in the plain of Arta. On another occasion, with a very inferior force, he defeated and took prisoner a Bey of Gregaria, at the foot of some mountains near Joannina.

Again, when the town of Arta was occupied by the expedition, consisting of mixed troops, Greeks, and Mahomedan Albanians, who were acting for Ali Pacha, Marco, with a little troop of twenty-five men only, night after night attacked the

the fortified dwelling of Combotti, which is a place of great strength, and in which were posted the Hosnadar (treasurer) of Chourschid Pacha, and Soutzo Kersca, with two hundred men; and not a night passed that the enemy did not lose several men, either by the boldness and suddenness of his attacks, or by his dexterity in picking them out with his musket through the windows and other accessible points of the place. Twice, also, he set fire to the building; and had nearly succeeded in mining and blowing it up.

On the defection of the Mahomedan Albanians at Arta, which happened shortly after this, he retired with his countrymen to the mountains of Sulei.

At the period now alluded to, the distinguished talents and reputation of Marco Botzari had acquired for him the particular notice of Prince Mavrocordato, and the uses to which he applied the influence which this gave him immediately cemented a friendship between the two leaders; and at the time that the general rising of the Greeks against their Turkish oppressors took place, Marco was the first to submit himself to the regular Government that was formed, and to use his almost irresistible influence with his countrymen to induce them to follow his example. When it is considered that Marco was (unlike his brother Constantine) an entirely uneducated man; in the flower and heat of his youth; at the summit of a well-earned fame; and with unbounded influence over the sentiments and conduct of his countrymen; his thus laying aside all personal and ambitious views, and submitting himself wholly and unconditionally to a newly-formed Government—seeking and desiring to hold no higher station in it than that of an humble agent in fulfilling its plans for achieving the liberties of his country—evinces a self-devotion and simplicity of character rarely to be met with under circumstances which might seem more likely to call it forth.

When Sulei was invested by a formidable Turkish force, and every avenue of entrance or escape was shut up, Marco, who was there, contrived, with a very few of his countrymen, to effect a passage through the Turkish camp, and to reach Messolongio; where, after having collected more troops, he took up a position at Plaka, and the memorable battle fought on that spot testified his extraordinary skill, valour, and devotion. He fought sword in hand for a great length of time against a party of Mahomedan Albanians; when, after

having killed several of their officers, and been himself severely wounded, he lost his horse and baggage, and was again compelled to retire to Messolongio.

When the Suliotes afterwards made terms with their besiegers, he was at Messolongio; and though, aware of the critical situation in which they were placed, he did not disapprove of their resolution to submit themselves conditionally to their enemies, yet he refused to follow their example and retire with them, as he might have done with honour, but resolved to remain with Prince Mavrocordato, conscious that if he had left him, he would have lost that most efficient support which he derived from the opinions of his fellow-countrymen as to the state of their cause, and that the edifice of liberty, which seemed to be just rising from its foundation, cemented by the blood of his fellow-soldiers, would again fall to pieces and go to nought. He therefore sent away his family to Ancona to avoid the importunities which they were urging upon him, and linked himself, for better for worse, to the fortunes of Mavrocordato and his suffering country.

The most successful, distinguished, and important epoch of Marco's exploits, was that which included the siege and storming of Messolongio by the Turks. At this period, when the town was invested on all sides by a Turkish army of 15,000 men, he still kept possession of the weak outskirts (for they do not deserve the name of fortifications), in company with his friend Mavrocordato, and with a body of no more than 300 men—both of them determining to perish in the ruins of the town rather than willingly abandon it. And it may, perhaps, be attributed to this determination, that the cause of Greece at present bears an aspect of hope instead of despair. In this campaign, with the aid of some slight reinforcements, they occasioned the Turks a loss of 3,000 men, and finally saved the town. This latter event was effected purely by a piece of personal valour and conduct on the part of Marco Botzari. The Turkish troops had assaulted Messolongio, and actually gained possession of the outposts of the town, overpowering for a time the chief body of troops under the command of Botzari, and compelling them to retire to the shore, and endeavour to escape in their boats, &c. Marco was compelled to follow them in this extremity; but he determined to make one gallant effort to rally them, which entirely succeeded. While they were retiring precipitately, he rushed in among them, flourishing

his

his sword, and shouting *Hurras!* and gave them to believe that their fellows had routed the Turks, and that they were flinging themselves from the walls into the ditch. His troops rallied at these sounds; he again placed himself at their head, and led them unexpectedly on the enemy, and the place was finally abandoned by the Turks, leaving behind them an immense booty in artillery, ammunition, and baggage of great value.

Botzari was in no instance known to avail himself even of the fair spoils that were taken from the enemy, but suffered them all to be divided among his men; with whom, however, he invariably shared all the dangers and hardships of the campaign, being neither armed, attired, or fed in any way different from them. It is also well known that he has in many cases refused large bribes offered him by the enemy, if he would retire into the Ionian Islands. Once, in particular, at Messolongio, five hundred purses* were offered to him if he would quit the place. The person from whose lips these notices of his life are collected was informed of the above through an unquestionable channel.

But the most prominent and striking illustration that can be offered of the pure patriotism that actuated Botzari in all his views, is perhaps to be found in the following fact: the father of Marco (Kitzo Botzari) was extremely obnoxious to Ali Pacha, on account of his being one of the heads of the Suliote tribes, against which Ali had so long made war. It was mentioned, in the commencement of this paper, that, on the fall of Sulei into the hands of Ali, Kitzo Botzari retired into the Ionian Islands. Shortly after this period, Ali made several underhand attempts on the life of Kitzo, one of which at last succeeded. Having occasion to leave the Islands and come to Arta, he was there privately shot by an agent of Ali. At the time the Greeks first rose on their oppressors, this agent in the death of Marco's father (one Capitan Gogo, of Tzumeska) was considered as an important aid to the cause, but he was reluctant to come forward in conjunction with Marco, knowing that the latter was aware of the part he had taken (by the order of Ali) in the death of his father. But Marco voluntarily sought an interview with this person, in which he assured him that this was an epoch at which he had thought it necessary to dismiss from his breast all passions but the love of country; and he urged him to do the same; adding, "It was not you who

killed my father, it was Ali." And he actually endeavoured to bring about a marriage between some branches of their respective families, in order to strengthen the bond of union which he wished to exist between them on this occasion.

Only one more anecdote will be added, in illustration of the personal coolness and intrepidity of this distinguished chieftain. The relator of the foregoing was one day dining at the head-quarters of Marco's uncle, at Arta; and after dinner he was walking alone in the town with Marco, when several balls from the Turkish batteries fell at a very short distance from them. While the relator, who is no soldier, was endeavouring to conceal his sense of the danger that seemed to surround them, Marco observed, laughingly, and pointing to the balls, "You see, these are the only kind of apples the Turks would send us for a dessert."

In the neighbourhood of Valto, the Greeks had again assembled in considerable force, and made a most determined resistance, and compelled the invaders to take the direction of Carpanesi. The Suliotes, having marched upon this place in the end of July, under the command of their illustrious chief, Marco Botzari, and having been joined by other chiefs as they advanced, came up with the barbarians on the evening of the 8th of August; and on the next morning, by one of those daring movements for which this nation of Christians has always been so justly celebrated, they gained a great victory over the Turkish army. During this memorable engagement, Marco Botzari placed himself at the head of four hundred of his countrymen, penetrated to the centre of a column of five thousand of the enemy, and by his example infused the greatest confidence into his small but determined phalanx of Suliotes. He was severely wounded in the groin, but concealed his situation until, in the heat of the action, he received a musket-ball in the head, and instantly fell.

Another account states, that Marco Botzari penetrated to the tent of the Pacha himself, whom he slew, but was wounded by a black servant, faithful to the Pacha, while he was exhibiting the head to his soldiers.

Marco Botzari was, at the period of his death, not more than thirty or thirty-one years of age, stout, but of low stature, with extremely fine bright black eyes, dark complexion, and a countenance finely animated and expressive. His arms consisted of a musket, a sabre, and a Turkish knife, and one small pistol of extremely inferior quality.

* A purse is about 500 Turkish pistres, or about 10*l.* sterling.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Oct. 7. Aged 24, at Clonfinkeen, in the county of Roscommon, of a typhus fever, which he caught while in the discharge of his pastoral duties, the Rev. *Richard Pendergast*, Roman Catholic Curate of the parishes of Templetogether and Buynagh.

Oct. 17. At York, aged 68, the Rev. *George De Smith Kelly*, M.A. Prebendary of Ampleford, one of the Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of York, a Prebendary in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, Vicar of Wirksworth, Rector of Kirk Ireton, in the county of Derby, and Vicar of Featherston, co. York. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. Dec. 8, 1787; and was presented by that College in 1798 to the living of Featherston. In 1802 he was elected one of the Canons Residentiary and Prebendary of Ampleford in York Cathedral. In 1815 was presented to the Vicarage Wirksworth, by the Dean of Lincoln, who the same year presented him to that of Kirk Ireton. His remains were interred in the Cathedral of York.

Nov. 9. At the Glebe House, Wexford, the venerable Archdeacon *Elgee*. He was fifteen years and a half Curate of the parish, and twenty-eight Rector.

At Brookmans, aged 28, the Rev. *James-Augustus Franks*. He was of Peter House, and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1814; M.A. 1821.

Nov. 22. At Swerford, co. Oxon, the Rev. *Nicholas Earle*, M.A. 44 years Rector of that parish, having been presented to that Rectory in 1799 by T. Earle, esq. He was of Hertford College, Oxford, M.A. July 14, 1772. Mr. E. was a gentleman who, to all the information and knowledge suitable to his profession and character, united a mildness and politeness of manners which rendered him incapable of giving just offence to any one; and who, with a modesty becoming his other highly valuable endowments, expressly desired to be interred at the East end of the chancel in the churchyard; thinking with those great luminaries of the Church, Bishop Sanderson and Bishop Hurd, that to be a more proper place for the ashes of the dead, than the holy edifice adjoining. "Churches for the living; church-yards for the dead."

Dec. 26. At Glynd, Sussex, in his 62d year, the Rev. *George Bass Oliver*, many years Vicar of that parish, and also of Belgrave cum Burstall, Leicestershire. He was son of Peter Oliver, esq. of Leicester; was of Clare College, Cambridge, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1796. He was presented to the Vicarage of Glynd in 1789, by the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and to that of Belgrave cum Burstall, March 22, 1796, by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Lately. At Livilands, the Rev. *James Bain*, LL.D.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, aged 85, the Rev. *W. Baskett*.

At Dunkirk, France, of an inflammatory fever, the Rev. *Robert Crowther*, Vicar of Spratton, co. Northampton, to which he was presented in 1794, by Robert Andrew, esq.

Aged 65, the Rev. *F. Fenley*, of Flamborough.

At Beverley, aged 71, the Rev. *G. Ferriman*.

At Alcester, the Rev. *R. R. Jenkins*, D. C. L.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, of typhus fever, aged 34, the Rev. *John Leigh*, Ecclesiastical Commissary of Newfoundland.

At Calne, the Rev. *G. M'Kenzie*, Curate of that place

Rev. *Chas. Mordaunt*, Rector of Badgeworth, co. Somerset. He was of Christ Church, Oxford; and was presented to the rectory of Badgeworth in 1800, by Sir J. Mordaunt.

Rev. Mr. *Secombe*, Curate of Lanivet, co. Cornwall.

At Barrie, aged 69, the Rev. *David Sim*. At Thick Thorn, near Ilminster, the Rev. *T. Thomas*.

Jan. 5. At his residence in the Precincts, Canterbury, and in his 74th year, the Rev. *James Ford*. This highly respectable divine was a native of the county of Gloucester, and received the early part of his education at the College School in that city, from whence he was removed to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1772. In 1774 he was ordained a Deacon by Dr. Louth, the then Bishop of Oxford; and in 1776, a Priest, by Dr. Egerton, Bishop of Durham. In 1775 he was elected a Minor Canon of the Collegiate Church of Durham, and which he resigned in 1777, on his appointment to the same situation in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Canterbury; and in the same year was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Rectories of St. George the Martyr and of St. Mary Magdalene, in that city. He married Dorothy, the third daughter of William Spearman, of Durham, esq. of a very ancient and highly respectable family in that county (an account of which, together with their several pedigrees, is inserted in Sutes's elaborate History of that County), and by whom he has left issue four sons and two daughters. After a conscientious discharge of the respective duties of his situation for the long period of forty-seven years, he departed this life on the 5th, and was interred in the cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral.

Jan. 9. At Barling, Essex, aged 64, the Rev. *James Sutt*, Vicar of that parish, and of Hornndon on the Hill in the same county, and one of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's, London, to which situation he was elected in 1791; and by the Chapter of which Cathedral

thedral he was presented to the Vicarages of Barling, in 1798, and to that of Horndon in 1798. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1783, M.A. 1786.

Jan. 12. In the 39th year of his age, at Stonham Parva, the Rev. *James Vernon*, formerly the Curate of Stonham Earls, and latterly the assistant at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and Sunday Evening Lecturer of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Oct. 24. At Sunbury, Mrs. *Eliz. Nicholson*, of the Crescent, Bath.

Oct. 26. In Aldersgate-street, *Joseph Aldridge*, esq. Timber-merchant.

Nov. 2. *Anne*, wife of *R. Byham*, esq. of Sloane-terrace; and, on the preceding day, the infant son of the above.

Nov. 5. At his chambers, King's Bench-walk, Inner Temple, after an illness of a few days, *Frederick Eden*, esq. Barrister-at-law. He was eldest son of Rt. Hon. *Morton Eden*, present Baron Henley, by *Eliz.* youngest dau. of first Earl of Northampton, and was born at Dresden, Aug. 19, 1784.

Nov. 6. *Lady Burton*, widow of Sir John Burton, and wife of *James Balkie*, esq. of Soho-square.

Nov. 9. At Edmonton, aged 53, *Sam. Knight*, esq. late of Norton-falgate.

Nov. 10. At Brentford, aged 74, *T. Smith*, esq.

Sophia, eldest daughter of *Joseph Gwilt*, esq. of Abingdon-street.

Dec. 11. At Islington, aged 43, *Mr. Wm. Owen*, the well-known proprietor of some of the Islington stage-coaches.

Dec. 12. At Kirkman's Hotel, Lower Brooke-street, aged 56, *Robt. Dormer*, esq. of Kington and Leamington, co. Warwick. He was second son of Hon. *Jas. Dormer*, third son of John seventh Lord Dormer, of Grove Park, by *Mary*, dau. of Sir *Cecil Bishopp*, fourth bart. of Parham Park, co. Sussex.

Caroline, third dau. of *Matt. Burchell*, esq. of Fulham.

Aged 24, *Martha-Caroline*, dau. of *A. D. Stone*, M. D.

Dec. 19. Aged 75, *Cratchrode Whiffing*, esq. of Ratcliff-cross.

Dec. 20. *James Benson*, esq. of Upper Clapton.

Aged 74, *Jos. Finch*, esq. of Dolley's-hill. *Mary-Anne*, wife of *T. Shapcote*, esq. R.N.

Dec. 30. In Bloomsbury-sq. *Martha*, wife of *Dr. Richard Bright*, and third dau. of *Dr. Babington*, of Aldermanbury.

Dec. 31. At Walthamstow, *Tho. Courtenay Warner*, esq. Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Aged 80, *Mrs. Theodosia Causton*, of Highgate.

Lately. Aged 76, *Rich. Till*, esq. many years Principal Clerk to the Commissioners of Land-tax for the City of London, by whom his extraordinary talent, accuracy, and assiduity, were duly appreciated. Mr. Till had also been very long the confidential Agent of the Proprietors of the London Bridge Waterworks.

At his house in St. Catharine's, near the Tower, Mr. Thomas Man. He was a Waterman on the river Thames. By hard labour and economical habits he acquired, in the course of a long life, a considerable fortune; but his mind was not contracted thereby. Religion had its due influence upon him; he was always ready to relieve the distressed, and, after the death of his father, he supported his mother and sisters by his industry. His character was honourable in all things to his Christian profession; it was so well known on the river, that he was called "the honest waterman." He has bequeathed liberal legacies to various religious societies, besides a considerable sum to his relatives.

Jan. 6. *Mr. Henry Dibbin*, of Basing-lane. His death has occasioned, in private society, a chasm that will not soon be filled; and the high value of his public character is too well known in the City of London, especially in the Common Council, of which he was one of the most upright, consistent, and efficient members, for Bread-street Ward, for the last 12 years, to need any elaborate eulogy. In public and private life he was ever a candid, intelligent, and honest man.

Elizabeth, relict of *J. B. Shackle*, esq. of Botwell, Hayes, Middlesex.

In Upper Bedford-place, the wife of *John Lock*, esq.

Jan. 8. In Great Woodstock-street, aged 60, *Mr. W. Whitelaw*, formerly of Bath-place, New-road, statuary.

Jan. 9. In York-street, Baker-street, aged 72, *Richard Dennison*, esq.

Jan. 10. At Clapham-common, aged 49, *Joseph Bradney*, esq.

At Clapham, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, *John Prior*, esq. He had been attending the last moments of one of his patients; he stopped an hour after to console the widow, and then went home in his carriage. Finding himself unwell, he walked up stairs, sent for his wife and partner, and on Mrs. Prior entering the room, he said, "My dear, I am dying." It was too true; he had burst a blood-vessel, and died in quarter of an hour after the declaration.

In Commercial-place, *Anne*, wife of *John Tiltone*, esq. of His Majesty's Customs.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 68, *Catherine*, relict of *Benjamin Kent*, late of Clifford's inn, and Cashio-bridge, Watford, Herts, esq.

Mrs. Esther Townsend, of Enfield.

Jan. 11. In Upper North-place, Guildford-street, aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Legge.

Jan. 12. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 48, the wife of Col. James Smith, Bombay Army.

At Brentford, the dau. of G. Burchett, esq.

At Lambeth, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Wellford, formerly of Tower-dock.

Jan. 13. At Peckham, Surrey, aged 78, Mary, widow of the late Rear-admiral Samuel Wittewronge Clayton.

Jan. 17. Aged 69, at his apartments in Albany-house, Wm. Osgoode, esq. barrister-at-law, M. A. of Christchurch, Oxford, and formerly Chief Justice of Canada. At the time of his decease he was also one of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Fees of Courts of Justice. Previously to his appointment abroad, this gentleman practised some years in the Court of Chancery; and during that period published an elaborate Treatise on the Law of Descents.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Dec.* 27. At the Swan-inn, Bedford, Mr. James Lilburne, of Southill, upwards of 40 years a faithful and respected steward in the family of W. H. Whitbread, esq. M. P. the duties of which situation he continued to perform to the very last with the most exemplary integrity, zeal, and ability. His accounts were found to be accurately completed to within three days of his death.

BERKSHIRE.—*Dec.* 31. Aged 77, Mr. John Collingwood, of Abingdon.

Jan. 4. At Woodley Lodge, Maria Teresa, and, in 20 minutes after, Frances Margaret, the seventh and second daughters of James Wheble, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Nov.* 8. At Westoe Lodge, aged 62, Mary, the wife of Ben. Keene, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Nov.* 24. At Fowey, aged 56, Capt. William Lyne, R. N.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Oct.* 28. At Cloakham-house, Axminster, aged 65, James Alexander, esq. formerly of New-inn, London.

Nov. 29. On board H. M. packet Sandwich, whilst performing quarantine at Falmouth, aged 20, Charles, 2d son of the late John Mais, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

Jan. 6. At Torquay, Maria, daughter of Joshua Knowles, esq. of Wanstead, Essex.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Dec.* 1. At Melbury, aged 19, Peter, third son of the Rev. Robert Bradley.

DURHAM.—*Nov.* 12. Aged 70, Thomas Wrightson, esq. of Durham; an alderman of Doncaster.

Dec. 23. At Norton, near Stockton-upon-Tees, suddenly, during the night, in his 62d year, John Hogg, esq. formerly of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, and Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's-inn. He was kind in every social affection, of strict integrity, and had deservedly gained the esteem and respect of his acquaintance.

ESSEX.—*Oct.* 28. Aged 68, Martha, wife

of T. Butterfield, esq. of Boreham.

Nov. 12. At Colchester, after a lingering illness, Capt. Bell, many years adjutant of the East Essex militia.

Nov. 21. At Walthamstow, Duncan Mac-laurin, esq. of Lombard-street.

Nov. 24. At Foxburrows, near Colchester, aged 80, Anne, relict of the late G. Ward, esq.

Dec. 7. At Boreham, aged 67, Rebecca, relict of John Mellersh, esq. late of Shalford, Surrey.

Dec. 12. At Maldon, aged 73, Hannah, relict of John Piggott, esq.

Dec. 13. John Hays Dunkin, aged 17, only son of J. H. Dunkin, esq. of Winsley, Wilts, and late of Beleigh, Suffolk.

Dec. 16. At East Bridge, Colchester, William, 2d son of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Kempston Manor-house, Bedfordshire.

Dec. 28. Jane, wife of Rev. Francis Knipe, Rector of Sandon.

Dec. 29. At Leytonstone, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Philip Sansom, esq.

Dec. 30. At West Ham Abbey, aged 42, William Kebbell, esq. Proctor, Doctors'-Commons.

Jan. 10. Aged 70, Thomas Lane, esq. of the Grange, Leyton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Nov.* 1. At her house, Stapleton Grove, after a long and painful illness, the relict of late Mich. Castle, esq.

At the residence of his son, Orchard-street, Bristol, aged 75, Mr. James Foster, sen. architect, of Bristol.

Nov. 4. Martha, wife of P. Jones, esq. of Bristol.

At Iron Acton, aged 70, Elizabeth, last surviving daughter of late Rev. Dr. Shute.

Nov. 7. At an advanced age, S. Miles, esq. of Clifton House.

Nov. 10. At Cheltenham, Catherine Maria, wife of John Hyde, esq. late of Lexham-hall, Norfolk.

Dec. 2. At her lodgings in Hilgrove-st. Bristol, aged 88 years, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson.

Dec. 22. Aged 78, Mrs. Hester Edwards, of Alvington, near Chepstow, widow.

At Stapleton, near Bristol, Frances, wife of Rev. Dr. Cockayne, Vicar of Burnham, Essex.

Jan. 6. At Cheltenham, Elizabeth, relict of John Pycroft, esq.

Aged 84, Mr. Wickham, of Chipping Sodbury.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Nov.* 19. At Newton, near Portsmouth, aged 66, T. Auldjo, esq. of East Cowes.

Nov. 26. At Bishop Morley's College, Winchester, Mrs. Mary Hudson. She was burnt to death from her clothes taking fire while sitting alone.

Dec. 22. William Thorp, esq. late Chief Clerk in the Master Shipwright's Office in Portsmouth Dock-yard.

Dec. 25. At Southampton, aged 30, Jessy Anne,

Anne, wife of T. Ashmore, esq. of Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—At Belmont, near Hereford, Elizabeth, wife of Col. Matthews.

In Hereford, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Walwyn, daughter of the late R. Walwyn, esq. of Longworth.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Nov. 12. At the Priory, at Hertford, aged 76, Esther, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Ellis.

At Hertford, aged 67, Mrs. Elizabeth Payne, late of Christ's Hospital.

Dec. 18. At Broxbourne, aged 79, Mary, relict of Nicholas Luytens, esq.

Dec. 25. At Newhouse Farm, St. Peter's, aged 64, Mr. Charles Elliott, late of Upper Thames-street.

Dec. 2. At Redheath, in his 77th year, John Finch, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Stukely, aged 65, Miss Bailey, sister to Mr. Justice Bailey.

KENT.—In Sandwich workhouse, two of the oldest inmates: Samuel Gimber, aged 100, many years landlord of the King's Head, Sandwich; and Mrs. Bridges, aged 100.

Oct. 21. At Rochester, Mrs. Rebecca Hargood.

Nov. 10. Aged 84, the relict of William Wilmot, esq. formerly of Sundridge.

Dec. 16. At Lewisham, aged 75, Mr. Alex. Rowland, formerly of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

LANCASHIRE.—Nov. 11. At Hutton Hall, the relict of Lawrence Rawstorne, esq.

Dec. 22. Aged 47, Margaret, wife of J. Burton, esq. of Swinton, near Manchester.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Dec. 25. At Osgathorpe, the eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Fell, of Orston, Notts.

Jan. 3. Emma-Euphemia, wife of Rev. Wm. McDouall, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Jan. 6. Aged 72, Robt. Walker, esq. of Stockerstone.

Jan. 11. At Birstall, aged 66, George Peake, esq. many years a resident in Leicester of distinguished eminence as a surgeon.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Nov. 28. At Stamford, aged 70, on his road from London, William Bury, esq. of Ripon, Yorkshire, formerly a Captain in the 11th regiment of foot.

Dec. 11. At Ingham, aged 97, Anne, relict of Mr. Christopher Smith.

NORFOLK.—At Yarmouth, in his 105th year, Luke Waller. He retained his faculties to the last, his sight and hearing only shewing marks of decay, and that in a very slight degree. He enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health until about a month before his decease.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—At Grafton Underwood, in his 68th year, Mr. Tho. Carley; who was born without hands, and his arms not more than eighteen inches in length; yet this great phenomenon of nature could write well, understood arithmetic, was clerk

to the parish, and many years employed as public schoolmaster; all which offices he discharged with satisfaction to the parish.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Nov. 22. At St. Altons, near Newcastle, aged 84, Mr. John Taylor, formerly of Whitchy, brother to Mr. H. Taylor, Ship and Insurance-broker, Shields.

SHROPSHIRE.—Oct. 22. At Meertown House, near Newport, aged 48, Francis Eginton, esq. engraver. He evinced great taste in many of the plates he engraved to embellish topographical and historical works; amongst which are, Shaw's Staffordshire, Price's Histories of Hereford and Leominster, Wheler's History of Stratford-upon-Avon, many plates for Bissett's picturesque Birmingham Guide, Pratt's Leamington Guide, Howell's Shrewsbury, &c. also a large plate of Pont-y-Cysyllte aqueduct. Mr. Eginton was a cheerful and gentlemanly companion, and much respected.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Dec. 19. At Abbot's Bromley, aged 64, Esther, wife of William Flesher, esq.

SUFFOLK.—Dec. 19. At Aldborough, aged 81, Mr. M. Hindes, Trinity-pilot.

Jan. 2. At Stuston Parsonage, very suddenly, aged 74, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Wm. Walker, Prebendary of Litchfield and Rector of Stuston.

SURREY.—Jan. 7. At Luddington House, aged 75, Walter Irvine, esq.

SUSSEX.—Dec. 20. At Hastings, aged 46, Thomas Yallop, esq. of Russell-square.

Jan. 13. At Felpham near Chichester, Hon. Mrs. Edward Percival, having been delivered three days before of a still-born child.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Dec. 31. At Rugby, Earle Armitage Gilbee, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Gilbee, Rector of Barby, co. Northampton.

WILTS.—Dec. 21. Aged 77, Thernuthis, wife of R. Ashe, esq. of Langley-house.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Dec. 10. At Dudley, of a decline, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. G. Steward, late of Tunstal.

YORKSHIRE.—On the East Rock, in Hull, — Turner, usually called 'The Hermit.' This singular being had for a number of years lived in seclusion on the top of the rock, the ascent to which is both difficult and tedious. His residence was a cabin, built of earth and stone, with an aperture, which served both as an entrance and a chimney. At the extremity of this cabin was his bed, composed of husks and boughs, where, on Sunday the 2d ult. he was found dead. An inquest was held on the body, whose verdict was, that he died by the visitation of God.

SCOTLAND.—Dec. 21. At Dumerieff, Dr. John Rogerson, First Physician to the Emperor of Russia.

WALES.—Nov. 14. At Loughor, Glamorganshire, Eliz. Williams, aged 101; she retained her faculties to the last.

IRELAND.—Nov. 21. At Carlow, aged 34, J. C. Stark, esq. formerly of King's dragoon Guards.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 24, 1823, to Jan. 20, 1824.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males - 734	} 1466	Males - 634	} 1199		2 and 5	130	50 and 60	69	
Females - 732		Females - 565			5 and 10	31	60 and 70	107	
Whereof have died under two years old		423			10 and 20	37	70 and 80	108	
					20 and 30	73	80 and 90	28	
				30 and 40	86	90 and 100	6		
				40 and 50	101				

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1*d.* per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound.QUARTERLY AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending Jan. 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
58 7	31 6	22 2	41 1	36 2	36 10

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Jan. 26, 60s. to 65s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Jan. 21, 34s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Jan. 23.

Kent Bags	8l. 0s. to 12l. 12s.	Farnham Pockets	14l. 0s. to 20l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent	8l. 8s. to 16l. 16s.
Yearling	5l. 15s. to 8l. 8s.	Yearling	6l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 11s. 0d. Clover 5l. 10s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 15s. 0d.
 Straw 2l. 6s. 0d. Clover 6l. 10s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 1l. 18s. Clover 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 26 :	
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts	2,774
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	19,240
		Pigs	210.

COALS: Newcastle, 38s. 6d. to 45s. 0d.—Sunderland, 35s. 0d. to 45s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 39s. 0d. Yellow Russia 37s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 80s. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE, BRIDGE and GAS LIGHT SHARES (from the 25th of December, 1823, to the 26th of January, 1824), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, dividing 75l. per Share, per Annum; price 2200l.—Coventry Canal, 44l.; price 1150l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l.; price 780l.—Grand Junction, 10l.; price 280l.—Monmouth, 10l.; price 205l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal, 5l.; price 105l.—Old Union Canal, 4l.; price 86l.—Ellesmere, 3l.; price 68l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 1l.; price 38l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 32l.—Kennet and Avon, 17s.; price 25l.—Rochdale, 3l.; price 100l.—West India Dock Stock, 10l.; price 235l.—London Dock Stock, 4l. 10s.; price 126l.—East London Water Works, 5l.; price 150l.—Grand Junction Water Works, 2l. 10s.; price 73l.—West Middlesex Water Works, 2l. 10s.; price 74l.—Globe Fire and Life Assurance, 7l.; price 175l.—Imperial Fire Ditto, 5l.; price 126l.—Albion Fire and Life Ditto, 2l. 10s.; price 50l.—British Fire Ditto, 3l.; price 3l.—Vauxhall Bridge, 1l.; price 32l.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, Old Shares, 4l.; price 79l.—New Ditto, 8l. per cent. on 5l. paid; price 10l. premium.—Regent's Canal, 49l.—Wilts and Berks, 8l.—Grand Union, 20l.—Grand Surrey, 50l.—Croydon, 5l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, 23l.—Huddersfield, 25l.—Highgate Archway, 10l.—Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company, 35l. paid; price 21l. premium.—Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, 10l. paid; price 6l. premium.—London Institution, 32 Guineas.—Russell Ditto, 10 Guineas.

M. RAINE informs his Friends and the Public, that his Monthly Sale of Canal Property will be continued.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 27, 1823, to January 26, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Dec.	°	°	°				Jan.	°	°	°			
27	43	47	40		29, 24	fair	12	30	37	30		30, 49	cloudy
28	39	47	51		, 40	cloudy	13	26	32	28		, 50	cloudy
29	42	47	40		, 23	fair	14	26	31	30		, 41	cloudy
30	41	46	43		, 18	fair	15	34	37	30		, 35	cloudy
31	39	47	42		, 59	fair	16	34	36	32		, 60	fair
Jan 1	44	49	46		, 32	fair	17	28	35	31		, 52	fair
2	46	47	40		, 53	stormy	18	35	41	32		, 40	fair
3	39	43	35		30, 29	fair	19	37	44	42		, 23	cloudy
4	30	38	37		, 61	fair	20	39	48	42		, 11	cloudy
5	37	42	37		, 47	cloudy	21	42	46	42		29, 62	cloudy
6	35	42	40		, 25	cloudy	22	42	46	48		, 18	cloudy
7	32	41	37		, 37	cloudy	23	43	48	41		28, 82	fair
8	33	40	35		, 33	fair	24	38	45	57		29, 85	fair
9	40	46	42		, 22	cloudy	25	47	54	50		30, 04	fair
10	42	45	43		, 14	cloudy	26	51	51	47		, 14	cloudy
11	40	44	35		, 31	fair							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 30, 1823, to January 28, 1824, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
30		86 ½	86 ½	99 ½	100 ½	21 ½				80 pm.	52 49 pm.	50 52 pm.
31	230 ½	86 ½	86 ½	99 ½	100 ½	21 ½		85 ½		81 pm.	50 52 pm.	50 52 pm.
1 Hol.												
2	232 ½	86 ½	86 ½	99 ½	101	22				84 pm.	53 51 pm.	53 51 pm.
3	231 ½	87 ½	87 ½	99 ½	101	22				83 pm.	51 53 pm.	51 53 pm.
5	231 ½	86 ½	86 ½	99 ½	101 ½	21 ½					54 56 pm.	54 56 pm.
6 Hol.												
7	232 ½	87 ½	87 ½	99 ½	101 ½	22	86 ½	265 ½	85 pm.	56 53 pm.	56 53 pm.	56 53 pm.
8	233 ½	87 ½	87 ½	99 ½	101 ½	22		267 ½	85 pm.	56 53 pm.	56 53 pm.	56 53 pm.
9	233 ½	87 ½	87 ½	99 ½	101 ½	22 ½	86 ½	267 ½	82 pm.	55 53 pm.	55 53 pm.	55 53 pm.
10	234 ½	88 ½	88 ½	99 ½	101 ½	22 ½			84 pm.	53 56 pm.	53 56 pm.	53 56 pm.
12	234 ½	88 ½	88 ½	99 ½	101 ½	22 ½	87 ½		86 pm.	55 56 pm.	55 56 pm.	55 56 pm.
13	234 ½	88 ½	88 ½	99 ½	101 ½	22 ½			87 pm.	56 59 pm.	56 59 pm.	56 59 pm.
14	234 ½	88 ½	88 ½	99 ½	101 ½	22 ½			88 pm.	57 59 pm.	57 59 pm.	57 59 pm.
15	234 ½	88 ½	88 ½	99 ½	101 ½	22 ½		268 ½		58 56 pm.	57 59 pm.	57 59 pm.
16	234 ½	88 ½	88 ½	99 ½	101 ½	22 ½	87 ½	269 ½	87 pm.	56 58 pm.	56 58 pm.	56 58 pm.
17	234 ½	88 ½	88 ½	99 ½	102	22 ½			87 pm.	58 56 pm.	58 56 pm.	58 56 pm.
19		89 ½	89 ½	99 ½	101 ½	22 ½			86 pm.	56 58 pm.	56 58 pm.	56 58 pm.
20	237 ½	89 ½	89 ½	99 ½	102 ½	22 ½			86 pm.	55 57 pm.	55 57 pm.	55 57 pm.
21	237 ½	89 ½	89 ½	99 ½	101 ½	22 ½	88 ½		82 pm.	53 55 pm.	53 55 pm.	53 55 pm.
22	237 ½	89 ½	89 ½	99 ½	102	22 ½			85 pm.	56 54 pm.	56 54 pm.	56 54 pm.
23	237 ½	90 ½	89 ½	99 ½	102 ½	22 ½	89 ½	271	84 pm.	55 53 pm.	55 53 pm.	55 53 pm.
24	238 ½	90 ½	89 ½	99 ½	102 ½	22 ½			82 pm.	52 54 pm.	52 54 pm.	52 54 pm.
26	240 ½	91 ½	90 ½	99 ½	102 ½	22 ½	90 ½			54 57 pm.	54 57 pm.	54 57 pm.
27	240 ½	91 ½	90 ½	99 ½	102 ½	22 ½		272	84 pm.	58 54 pm.	58 54 pm.	58 54 pm.
28	240 ½	91 ½	91 ½	100 ½	102 ½	22 ½	91 ½	274	85 pm.	53 56 pm.	53 56 pm.	53 56 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Colchester—Cornwall
Coventry 2—Cumberl
Derby—Devon
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Gloucester 2—Hants
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Hunts—Ipswich 2
Keat 3—Lancaster
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield—Liverpool 6
Macclesfield—Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
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Plymouth 2—Preston
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are obliged to our correspondent Mr. FISHER, for his account and view of the Mission Church at Calcutta, in our present Number; and shall readily receive and lay before our readers the sketches of the history of the Cathedral Church of St. John, and of other Churches in the Diocese of Calcutta, with which he has promised to favour us.

AN ABOLITIONIST observes, "While several of the vehicles of public information teem with eulogies of the West India system, and even reproach those who justly view it as the *child and parent of crime*; I trust you will allow an old Correspondent to offer a few words in commendation of the friends to the Abolition of slavery.—It is their just praise that they seek to redress, only by legal and constitutional means, evils which deeply involve both the character and the interests of this free country;—that in pursuit of this object, they have endeavoured to detect and prevent an illicit traffic in slaves, and for that purpose in particular have been the decided supporters of a registry of slaves;—that they have maintained a watchful and guardian care over the condition of those Africans who are already in bondage, and have in numerous instances exposed acts of oppression and wrong, perpetrated, defended, and even persevered in by slave-holders;—that they have also endeavoured to promote the education of slaves, and particularly their religious education, and the observance of the Sabbath, and the sacred institution of marriage among them; whereby they might be rendered capable (according to the admission of slave-holders) of *eventually enjoying the privileges of liberty*;—that they have also laboured, strenuously, to deliver the West India slaves from the degradation of the whip, in its not less merciless than indecent inflictions upon both males and females, but particularly the latter;—and lastly, that they have endeavoured, and are still endeavouring, to obtain the *gradual emancipation of the slaves, and extinction of slavery*. This last point will be, I am persuaded, in the judgment of most of your readers, the perfection of their plan, and is, by many ways, not less practicable than desirable. It is, nevertheless, precisely that for which the friends of Abolition are reviled, under the cant terms of *visionaries and saints* by the assailants to whom I have referred.—But, in defiance of calumny from the press, and vituperations in public and private circles, I trust that every conscientious friend to the Abolition of slavery, will, in the present crisis, pursue his object with firmness and energy: remembering that the cause which he has espoused is that of humanity, truth,

and justice, as opposed to cruelty, oppression, and fraud; and that, therefore, it must finally prevail."

J. B. in reply to R. H. C. p. 2, states, "that he may obtain some information respecting Sir Ralph Sadleir from Chauncy's Hertfordshire, Salmon's Hertfordshire, and Weever's Funeral Monuments, all under the article Standon, where Sir Ralph was buried. He may also obtain some information in Gent. Mag. for May 1782. It is presumed, that R. H. C. is well acquainted with Sir Ralph's State Papers and Letters, published at Edinburgh in 1309, in two handsome 4to. vols."

The same Correspondent says, "that M. Giordinelli, p. 2, has most curiously travestied an English Baronet, Sir John Lambert, whose grandfather was so created 16th Feb. 1710-11, into M. Le Chevalier Lambert. *M. Le Chevalier* was born 11th Oct. 1728, married 9th Aug. 1752, and died 21 May, 1799: where he was buried *non constat*, but this question may be satisfactorily answered by application to his grandson, the present Sir Henry Anne Lambert, or to the widow of his son Sir Henry, now wife of Colonel Henry Fulke Greville."

CLIONAS feels much indebted to WESTONIENS for his very interesting description of the Chapel of St. Pancras near Plymouth, vol. xciii. ii. 557; and will deem himself much obliged for a description of the arms, which he is informed are engraved on the communion plate of that Chapel: he has heard that the plate was given by an individual of the family of Harris, formerly inhabitants of the tithing of Weston Peverel. Should any early monumental inscription exist relative to that family, a copy of it will be very acceptable.

F. E. will be obliged to any Correspondent, versed in Welsh genealogy, or possessed of any MS. collections upon that subject, to inform him who Sir William Griffith of North Wales was, that married Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Fiennes, who was slain at the battle of Barnet in 1471.

J. B. enquires whether *Sir Henry Berkeley* (second son of Sir Henry Berkeley, Knt. by his wife Margaret Liggon), left any issue? This *Sir Henry* was seated at Yaxington, co. Somerset, and married Elizabeth daughter of Henry Nevil of Billingbear, co. Berks, Esq. Any information relative to the descendants of the above and undermentioned, will be acceptable. Sir Maurice Berkeley (eldest son of Sir H. Berkeley and Margaret Liggon), father of the first Lord Berkeley of Stratton, married Elizabeth Killegrew, and in 1617 his second son was a *Sir Henry Berkeley, Knt.* Qu. did he leave issue?

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1824.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

JOURNAL OF A MIDSHIPMAN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN*.

Malta, Dec. 1823.

WE sailed from Marseilles on the 8th of August, for Genoa, where we arrived on the 11th, the weather calm and fine. The night before we left, some Spanish vessels outside the harbour were annoying the French very much; and although a French man of war brig was lying here at the time, she never went out to assist. The Mole of Marseilles is one of the finest in the world; no wind or sea can hurt the shipping; it is defended on all sides by good substantial forts, and there are a great number of French merchant vessels laid up for want of employment. The town is clean, and the country outside the gates is beautiful. The soldiers are in better order than any I have seen in the Mediterranean, and they are continually exercised. The streets are paved with large round stones, and the foot-path the same as the road, which renders walking rather uncomfortable to those who are not accustomed to it; the shops are likewise in good condition.

The Mole at Genoa is small, and ships are obliged to moor head and stern; there is no anchorage outside of it. The town is not very large; the streets narrow and dirty; but there are some beautiful buildings, as far as marble columns, gilding, and painting can make them, which appears to be the prevailing taste of the Genoese. These buildings are called palaces, and in this small town there are upwards of ninety of them; they look very bad as soon as the paint begins to lose its brightness; it is a curious custom, but most of the houses are painted on the outside from the bottom to the top.

The situation of Genoa from sea has a very imposing appearance, as the Appennine Mountains are immediately behind, forming a vast ridge, and sepa-

rating France from Italy. Jewelry and ornaments are very cheap, and for the most part, whichever way you turn, the glitter of gold and silver ornaments in the shops attracts your eyes.

The Churches, as in most Italian towns, are in good order, and there appear to be as many priests as soldiers. They have a Saint to every day in the year, and a holiday almost as often; it is really astonishing how the poor people can live; for the priests take share in every article they have for sale. The streets of Genoa are paved with lava brought from Naples, as all their ships are obliged to bring lava as ballast on returning from thence. Some are paved with black marble brought from the mountains. On our way from Marseilles we had many beautiful views of the Appennines in the distance, and a number of small towns near the sea-shore.

The Genoese have two or three fine frigates under the Sardinian flag: one of them carries 50 guns, and is commanded by an Englishman. They try to imitate the English as much as possible in their service, but they cannot stand the privations of British sailors. The punishment for offences here is hard labour from day-light till dark; some are sent to the galleys, where they are chained to the oar for life, where they must bear all kinds of weather, and sleep exposed to the elements: they are continually employed and guarded by soldiers and policemen, who keep them in strict order.

We sailed from Genoa on the 22d of August, for Villa Franca, and anchored there on the 24th. This town, which is small and dirty, is situated at the edge of the water. It belongs at present to the Genoese. There is a good little mole for small craft, and good anchorage for large vessels outside. The fortifications are not in good order. The town of Nice is about 3 miles distant; it is the last in the

* See vol. xcii. ii, 225.

the Italian States; a narrow river, over which is a bridge, with a Genoese soldier on one side, and a French one on the other; and it is necessary to procure a passport before you can pass over it. This town, which is small, is much resorted to by English travellers; the streets are narrow and dirty. There is an excellent promenade along the beach of about a mile and half in length, and paved; and also boulevards, where company resort in the cool of the evening. The people speak a mixture of French and Italian, but the higher classes speak both languages. The country round is very fruitful; olive trees grow close to the water's edge, and form a thick wood. From a fort above the town of Villa Franca, there is a beautiful view of Nice, looking directly down upon it, and it seems to be surrounded by woods and fields.

I have heard much of the beauty of the Mediterranean, but never saw any thing yet to equal the scenery about this place. Grapes and peaches are very cheap; grapes a *sous* a pound, and peaches twelve for a *sous*. The women wear bonnets of the Chinese shape, or rather like a wash-hand basin turned upside down, which guards their faces from the effects of the sun.

We sailed from Villa Franca, Sept. 7, for Algiers. On our passage we surveyed the Colomtrelle rocks, the largest of which was covered with snakes: it is a famous place for privateers, many of which were there during the late war. We also surveyed the Pisan rocks, on the largest of which, on a steep pinnacle, I observed some bushes sticking out. I climbed up with great difficulty to ascertain what it was, and it proved to be an immense bird's nest, into which I got; the bottom was lined with feathers, mud, and twigs combined together, which formed a soft bed.

On our arrival at Algiers we were saluted with 21 guns, which we returned: the Dey would not allow us to come into the Mole. Algiers seems to be in good order, and is the strongest place the Turks have; it was impossible to count the pieces of cannon they have mounted, being so thick; batteries level with the water are still building. We sailed from Algiers the next morning, and arrived at Cayliari Bay, island of Sardinia, the 1st of October. The barge was hoisted out to

survey, and all things being ready, we hoisted our pendant Oct. 4, and set out to survey the bay. Oct. 23, the ship sailed for the island of St. Peter's, a small island off Sardinia, where we were left in the bay, to battle the watch by ourselves, and I assure you we experienced very heavy gales and cold weather.

The town of Cayliari is small and fortified all round; we were treated kindly by Mr. Burmister, the British Consul, who introduced us to all the nobles of the place. This place is very unhealthy in summer, as there are so many salt lakes about it, from which a vast quantity of salt is made and exported.

We went to see the Bishop perform high mass, in commemoration of the election of the Pope; it was very short; but the dressing him in his robes occupied most of the time, as there was a new robe to every prayer. When the people were to kneel down, the music played a dull tune, and when they were to rise, a sort of country dance. The last ceremony was putting on his mitre: it was placed on his head, and a large silver crozier presented to him, on which he marched out of the Church followed by a crowd of priests. We were introduced to him afterwards; he is an old man, and so fat that he can hardly speak.

The island of Sardinia is mountainous, and the people of the mountains are almost wild; they dress in sheepskins, and carry daggers. Whilst we were staying in a small fort from the badness of the weather, we were invited to dine one Sunday at a fisherman's hut with a party of mountaineers; it would have been a fine subject for Hogarth; we went in full uniform; the master and mistress attended on us. The women's dress is almost as curious as the men's; it is exactly like the old fashion of England, only large silver buttons up their arms, and about their breast. We had in all about fifty different dishes, fish every way it could possibly be dressed, hares, partridges, pork in various shapes. I made my dinner off the first dishes that were put on the table, but out of compliment was obliged to partake of every one. As the custom goes, I had the honour of drinking wine with a savage looking mountaineer, who sat alongside of me.

The

The party were much astonished to see us eat with a knife and fork, for they made no scruple in putting their hands into the dishes, and helping themselves, but we were always presented with the dish first. The island abounds in game; viz. wild boars, deer, hares, partridges, rabbits, &c. I broke the cock of my gun, but lashed on a flint, and afterwards killed a hare, some partridges, and wild pigeons. We surveyed as far as St. Peter's, where the ship has been anxiously looking out for us. We arrived here on the 22d of November, after being absent on duty one month, and it was thought we were lost. The barge was immediately hoisted in, and we made sail for Cayliari Bay, to wait a fair wind. We sailed from Cayliari on the 29th Nov. and arrived at Malta the 5th Dec. The weather has been for the last week extremely hot; we wear our summer clothing. Being calm, we had a long and tedious passage; this fine weather does not foretell good, and we expect heavy gales of wind.

The fleet sailed from Malta on the 21st for Tunis, as the Turks detained some vessels bearing the English flag, and made slaves of the crews.

Yours, &c.

W. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Melksham, Feb. 1.*

YOUR Magazine, for nearly the whole of a century, has been the vehicle of communications connected with Philosophy, History, and general Literature. Within that period it has witnessed the death of numberless competitors, the revolutions of public opinion, and the progress of discovery in Art and in Science.

The thoughts and ideas, as a late Correspondent has remarked, of the greatest men of their day, have occasionally found a place in its pages; and criticism, when its animadversions have been distinguished by liberality, intelligence, and candour, a ready and an impartial hearing;—the following remarks, although desultory, may possibly meet with similar indulgence.

On reading, the other day, the 7th chapter of Genesis, my mind was again struck with what has always appeared to me to wear the semblance of incongruity in the Mosaic narrative of the Deluge; an incongruity which, from whatever cause, whether of accidental

inadvertence or garbled interpretation, it may have arisen, is not easily to be reconciled.

We are told, in the 19th verse of this chapter, that, "*the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and all the high hills, that were under the whole heaven, were covered.*" Again it is repeated in the 20th verse, "*Fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail; and the mountains were covered.*"

I am not sufficiently a critic in the Hebrew language, to pronounce concerning the true and genuine meaning of the original text; but supposing the superficies of the primitive earth to have been pretty similar to what it is at present, a fact which we have no document to disprove,—we are at a loss to reconcile the alleged height of the waters with the submersion of the highest mountains. It must be granted, however, that, if the reading be taken literally, such discrepancies furnish a memorial for the perpetual cavils of scepticism.

Mr. Whiston, however (and Whiston was an astronomer of learning and eminence), has endeavoured to harmonize the fact of a flood of waters having once covered the earth to a great depth with the simple narrative of Scripture, which informs us that the waters of the deluge prevailed only "fifteen cubits upwards." He says (B. 3d. "Phenomena" lx of his "Theory of the Earth"), "the waters, at their utmost height, were fifteen cubits above the highest mountain, or about three miles perpendicular above the common surface of those plains which adjoined to the ark, or about fifty miles higher than the usual height of the common surface of the earth before!" But where Mr. Whiston got such a reading and interpretation he does not inform us; and he can hardly expect his readers to take, upon his sole testimony, one which is not sanctioned by our common version, and which seems to have no *analogy* with any part of the sacred narrative to support it.

But, supposing the difficulty here imagined, to be surmounted—supposing the waters of the deluge to have swelled over all terrestrial bounds, and estimate the inequalities of earth's surface in pretty nearly the same ratio as at present, another difficulty seems to present itself.

From whence, unless we suppose
an

an absolute *creation* (which is not sanctioned by the reading), could such a mighty volume of waters proceed? When we consider, that not only the trifling activities which undulate beneath our feet, and constitute a feature of picturesque beauty in our continents and islands, but that the bolder and more lofty prominences, whose awful summits corresponded with those of Chimborazo or the Himalaya range, those giants in nature's productions,—were likewise submerged,—the physiological circumstance of rain for forty days and nights, seems a cause utterly insufficient to produce any such effect. Even if we take into account the fact, that “the fountains of the great deep were broken up” (which evidently alludes to the flowing of certain waters previously pent up in their submarine caverns),—unless we conceive that fluids occupy spaces usually conjectured to form the seat of those central fires which are one day to change our globe by a final conflagration,—ingenuity seems puzzled to account for the mighty aggregation of waters which floated the ark over the loftiest eminences of the old world.

Stillingfleet has laboured, and with very considerable success, to harmonize this stupendous phenomenon with its alleged natural causes, but a great deal of theory is often mixed up with his postulates.

Dr. Thomas Burnett also (for on these subjects we are naturally led to extend the curious eye of inquiry to the disquisitions of the learned), has expatiated on the fact and the accelerating causes of the Deluge, at once with the resources of the philosopher and the beautiful imagination of the poet.

He strenuously contends for the point, that the surface of our globe, in its primitive state, was perfectly smooth and even as the shell of an egg; and that, upon the breaking up of the internal parts, when the “windows of heaven were opened,” its outer crust was, at length, reduced to a fluid state from the continued action of the waters, which for so long a period covered it; that, upon their again subsiding, this crust, held in solution, tumbled down into those chaotic irregularities which at present diversify its face,—the most ponderous substances, directed by the law of gravitation, filling the first space—a doctrine in which he has

been followed by M. Cuvier and M. de Luc.

Dr. Woodward, in his “*Natural History of the Earth*,” favours this theory of the demolition of the old world, and the formation of the new, from its ruins; but, like a true philosopher, he deduces much more from experiment, and less from the *ignis fatuus* of a powerful imagination.

Whiston, likewise, follows on the same side, so far as relates to the entire dissolution of the upper stratum of our globe, and its subsequent re-formation.

That ingenious philosopher and naturalist Mr. Whitehurst, in his “*Theory of the Earth*,” has embraced the system of Burnett, and teaches that the “breaking up” of its “fountains” was the breaking up of the internal structure of our globe. It must however be admitted, on the other hand, that at least the hypothesis of Burnett deserves little, if any, serious notice, from its being utterly irreconcilable with the language of the Sacred Historian.

It is certainly unfortunate when the narrative of a simple fact interferes with a splendid hypothesis illustrative of that fact, and tumbles the ingenious fabrick in ruins to the earth.

Neither Dr. Burnett nor Mr. Whiston are warranted to depart from what appears to be the express and unambiguous language of the Inspired Narrator.

But here, again, upon the hypothesis that our globe was surrounded for a long period with so mighty a mass of fluid as here imagined, cavillers, who view with the scrutiny of distrust every event which does not harmonize with the usual course of nature, have denied the possibility of the fact that it *could* have occurred to this extent by the united efforts of *meteorology*, even if combined with the other phenomena, which, we are told, then took place.

The ingenious Barnardin St. Pierre, although frequently too much addicted to hypothesis, has here endeavoured to harmonize these alleged discrepancies by a new theory. Not strictly warranted by the literal reading of the text, his idea, however, offers an easy solution to certain phenomena connected with the event in question. He teaches that a change was then introduced into the astronomical order and revolution of our planet, and that at the very instant that the “fountains of the great deep

deep were broken up," the mandate of Omniscience ordained that the Polar axes of our globe should change their positions in the heavens. By a slight inclination of these axes to the East and West, the most mighty revolutions were at once produced in the climates of either hemisphere; the diurnal course of the sun was altered, and with it the temperature of all the countries within the sphere of his influence. The obliquity of the ecliptic thus describing a new path in the heavens, the frozen regions of the Arctic circle quickly brightened under the genial influences of a supernatural warmth—the polar ices, which before stretched in grim desolation to the borders of the frigid zone, accelerated by an impulse unfelt before, were broken up with tremendous effect, and poured their waters towards the middle hemisphere, whose oceans presently swelled over continents and islands, and whelmed all nature in one universal deluge.

The accumulation of sixteen centuries of snows and of ice, bound by eternal frosts, and stretching to an almost measureless extent, may have had, doubtless, a very considerable influence in producing upon the earth a flood of waters of the depth and extent which the sacred text plainly describes; but it is, on the other hand, equally plain, that the French philosopher has no other basis than his own imagination—fertile in resource, upon which he can found his hypothesis.

The stupendous phenomenon of the Deluge has proved to innumerable commentators as ænigmatical in some of its details, and in its proximate cause, as the mysterious darkness which enveloped the earth at the crucifixion of our Lord. It has, indeed, been alleged, that this darkness only obscured the land of Judæa;—and it might on the same plea be asserted, that all the moral purposes of the Deluge would have been equally answered by the submersion of a considerable track of Asia,—as it is scarcely to be imagined that previous to the confusion of tongues at Babel, the emigration of mankind had prevailed to the extent it afterwards did.

This is evidently intended to dispose of the difficulty which has been superinduced on the fact of the silence of most of the eminent men and historians who wrote at and about that pe-

riod. This darkness has, again, been alleged to have been general, and to have been simply occasioned by an eclipse of the sun in the revolutions of our planet. This may obviate certain objections as to its being unnoticed by several of the most eminent of the Greek and Roman writers—as it is plain the circumstance of an eclipse offered no very extraordinary or mysterious occurrence. E.

◆
Mr. URBAN, *Wrabness Parsonage, Essex, Feb. 7.*

THE following extracts from the *Travels and Researches of the celebrated Belzoni, relating to the Fountain of the Sun, situated in the Elloah el Cassar (Oasis of Ammon)*, will not, I flatter myself, be uninteresting to the generality of your readers; particularly, as the few remarks which accompany them are intended to elucidate, rather than animadvert upon, the work of one whose name (to use the language of the British Critic, as applied to Mr. Bruce) is justly entitled to a place in the list of those who have been eminently conspicuous for genius, valour, and virtue.

"My next point was the well of warm and cold water which I heard talked of by my guide."—"I found it to be a well eight feet square, and above sixty deep. When I first put my hands into this water I felt it warm; it was then *after sunset*: it springs from the bottom of the well, and overflows in a rivulet, which runs to irrigate some cultivated lands. This well is situated near the ruins, in the centre of a beautiful wood of palms and other trees."—"The next visit was to be made at midnight, to observe the difference of the temperature of the water."—"At midnight, I took my servant and the hodge, and went to the fountain."—"I found the water apparently much warmer than I had left it in the evening, and indeed, I regretted I had broken my thermometer."—"Early in the morning, before the sun, we went to the fountain again, on pretext of bathing. I found the water as I left it at midnight, or rather less warm, but not so much as in the evening. For instance, if we were to suppose the water to have been at 60° in the evening, it might be at 100° at midnight, and in the morning at about 80°; but when I returned at noon, it appeared quite cold, and it might be calculated in proportion to the other, at 40°."—"But whatever may have been the causes of this apparent change of temperature, it does not signify; for the principal point is to prove the existence of the fountain itself, according to the description found

found in Herodotus, in Melpomene, where he says that there is a fountain near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whose water changes its temperature, *being cold at noon and midnight, and warm in the morning and evening.* This does not altogether agree with my finding the water warm at midnight."—"It is enough for me to remind my reader, that it is said that such a fountain was described to be near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, and that in the combination with the descriptions concerning the distance and situation of these ruins, we have reason to suppose that this may be the seat of Jupiter Ammon's temple." Belzoni, vol. ii. p. 215-19.

The conclusion drawn by Mr. Belzoni from the foregoing account is, I think, a just one; but that he should have fallen into an error, not uncommon however amongst writers, I mean that of quoting from memory, is much to be regretted. Had the invaluable work of the Father of History been before him, he would have seen that the description of the Fountain of the Sun, contained therein, coincided with his own;—he might have seen, also, with but little trouble, that Curtius, Arrian, and others of the ancients, bear testimony to the *same* phenomena of its waters.

Herodotus (to quote the Latin version) says,

"Est autem ibi alia aqua fontana: quæ mane tepida est, versus meridiem* autem frigidior, ipsa vero medio die admodum fit frigida, quo tempore hortos illi irrigant: tum inclinante die minuitur paulatim frigus usque ad solem occidentem, ubi rursus tepida fit aqua: dein paulatim calescit, donec media nox adest; tunc vero fervens exæstuat: post mediam noctem refrigescit usque ad auroram. Nomen fontis est Solis fons." HERODOTUS, Melpomene, chap. clxxxi.

"Est etiam aliud Hammonis nemus: in medio habet fontem, aquam Solis vocant: sublucis ortum tepida manat; medio die, quum vehementissimus est calor, frigida eadem fluit; inclinatio in vesperam caloscit; media nocte fervide exæstuat; quoque proprius nox vergit ad lucem, multum ex nocturno calore decrescit; donec sub ipsum diem ortum adueto tempore languescat." Q. CURTIUS, lib. iv. ch. 8.

"A fountain also has its rise here, different in its nature and properties from all the fountains upon earth; for at mid-day it is cool to the taste, but to the touch intensely cold; towards evening it begins to be warm, which warmth increaseth by degrees from thence till midnight; after mid-

night it waxes cold by little and little; in the morning it is chilly, at noon excessive cold; and it receives all these various alterations regularly every day."—Rooke's translation of Arrian's Expedition of Alexander, Book III. ch. iv.

Thus do the accounts of these ancient authors agree, in the main, with that of Mr. Belzoni, proving, beyond contradiction, the fountain in the Elloah el Cassar to be *that of the Sun*, and, of course, the ruins near it to be those of the long-sought-for temple of Jupiter Ammon.

A circumstance, in some degree corroborating, mentioned by Q. Curtius, is worthy of observation, that the Fountain of the Sun was situated in a *wood**; and Mr. Belzoni states the fountain he visited to have been in the centre of a beautiful wood of palms and other trees.

Another passage in Q. Curtius I cannot persuade myself to pass unnoticed, on account of a remarkable coincidence:—speaking of the approach of Alexander the Great to the temple of Ammon, he says:

"Jamque haud procul oraculi sede aberant; quum complures *corvi* agminis occurrunt; modico volatu prima signa antecedentes: et modo humi residebant, quum lentius agmen incederet; modo se pennis levabant, antecedentium iterque monstrantium ritu."

Very similar is what occurred to Mr. Belzoni as he drew near to the Elloah:

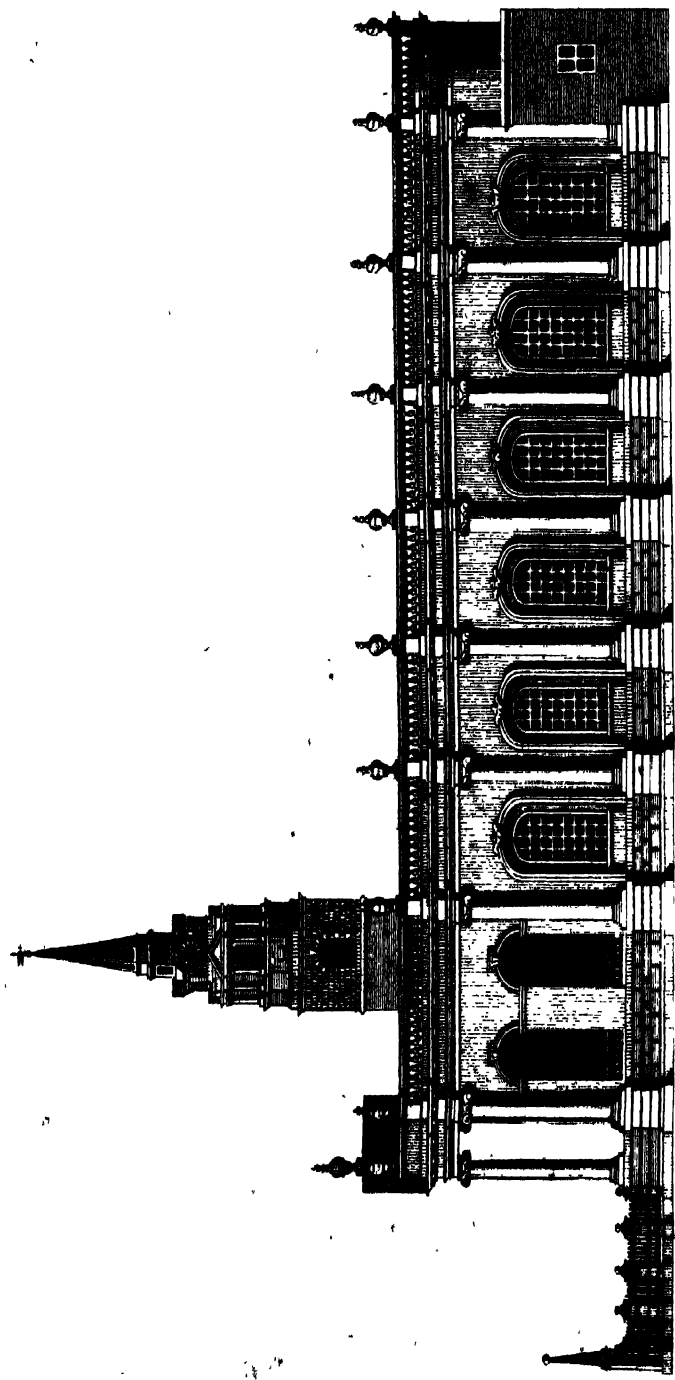
"At noon," says he, "we saw a high hill at a distance, and soon after the guide pointed out the rocks of Elloah: in a few minutes after this, we saw two *crows*, which appeared to have come to meet us, a sure sign that water is not far off; for though these birds can travel both cheap and expeditious, they generally keep near the water in those deserts."

It may be added, that these birds, on making an excursion towards the Desert, and meeting a large company of men, as in the case of Alexander, would naturally turn back to the Elloah, their place of abode; which was quite sufficient for the Greeks, so fond of the marvellous, and the Latins after them, to interpret *antecedentium iterque monstrantium ritu*.

REVETT SHEPPARD.

* I have taken *nemus* in the usual acceptation of the word; but it is possible that Curtius might intend thereby the whole Oasis or Elloah.

* *Ἀγῶνις πνεύματος* is the expression of Herodotus; which time is 9 o'clock A. M.



*ELEVATION of the Church called BETH-TEPHILLAH in the Year of Prayer built A.D. 1770. at Calcutta in **BEENGAL**.
By the Rev. John Zachariah, Germanist, Protestant Missionary in the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 2.
I NCLOSE, for insertion in your Magazine, should you think proper to lay it before your readers, a view of BETHTEPHILLAH, the Protestant Mission church at Calcutta, mentioned in the memoir of the late Charles Grant, Esq. vol. xciii. ii. p. 562, as having been preserved from desecration by the munificence of that gentleman.

Bethtephillah was founded in the year 1770, when there was not any other Protestant place of worship in the settlement; and continued, from that time till the opening of the English church of St. John, upon the 24th of June, 1787, to be the only suitable place of worship, to which the European population could resort. The founder of Bethtephillah was the Rev. John Zachariah Kiernander, a Protestant Missionary, sent out, and employed by the *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*; and, as the history of this edifice is interwoven with that of the chequered life of its founder, you will perhaps allow me to submit it to you, in a biographical sketch of the latter.

John Zachariah Kiernander was born on the 21st of November 1711, at Akstad in Sweden, about four Swedish miles from the city of Lindköping, in the province of East Gothland. At the gymnasium of that city he received the first rudiments of scholastic learning, and completed his education at the University of Upsal. When he had attained the 24th year of his age, he felt desirous of visiting foreign parts; and having obtained commendatory letters and a passport, by the influence of his friends in Stockholm, he took his passage through the Baltic to Stralsund, and from thence to Halle in Saxony, where he arrived on the 17th Nov. 1735. Dr. Gothilf August Franke, who at that time presided over the University of Halle, received him favourably, and nominated him inspector of the Latin schools, to which he afterwards added other appointments. Under the patronage of this distinguished scholar, Kiernander spent four years, when, having satisfied his youthful curiosity, he meditated a return to Sweden; but a circumstance occurred at this critical moment, which changed his pur-

pose, and took him away from his native country, never to return to it.

From the commencement of the 18th century, a co-operation appears to have existed between the Danish Society for Missions and the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which led to the establishment of a Mission, in India, in the year 1728, under the patronage of the latter society, with the advice and assistance of the former. This mission, of which the immediate theatre of operation was Fort St. George, afterwards extended to Cuddalore, and other parts of India. In 1737 the English Society wrote to Dr. Franke, requesting him to recommend to them a proper person to be sent to Cuddalore, as a missionary. Dr. Franke selected Kiernander, to whom the proposal was forthwith made and accepted, and on the 20th Nov. 1739 he was ordained to the ministry.

Having, upon his arrival in England, been honourably received and publicly accredited by the Society in London, into whose service he had entered, he sailed for India in April 1740, and arrived at Cuddalore on the 28th of August following, as colleague to the Rev. John Earnest Guster. The appointment of the latter gentleman to Madras, in 1744, left Mr. Kiernander in the sole charge of the Cuddalore mission, with the care of a congregation of 154 persons; viz. 99 Malabars, and 55 Portuguese, with 20 children in the Malabarian school, and 28 in that of the Portuguese.

From Admiral Boscawen, and the government of the English settlement of Fort St. David, which is contiguous to Cuddalore, Kiernander experienced the most polite attention; and, it having been deemed expedient to expel all Popish priests from the settlements of the English East India Company, he was put into possession of the Portuguese Roman Catholic church at Cuddalore, vacated by the removal of its incumbents. On the 26th of Nov. 1749, the day after the receipt of the governor's order, Kiernander addressed a sermon to the *English, Tamulian, and Portuguese* congregation, in the three languages; after which the church was solemnly dedicated, and called Christ-church. From this time the mission at Cuddalore prospered under

under Kiernander, for a period of upwards of eight years: during which he united himself in marriage with Miss Wendela Fischer.

On the 4th of May, 1758, Cuddalore surrendered by capitulation to the commandant of the French Forces in India, Lieut.-gen Count Lally. Kiernander immediately waited upon him to plead for his mission, and requested that he might be permitted to follow his sacred vocation undisturbed. To this application he received such answer as, under all circumstances, might have been expected: viz. that *no Protestant mission would be required at Cuddalore*; but that he might proceed, under passport, to the Danish Settlement of Tranquebar. There he arrived on the 8th of May, 1758, stripped by the fortunes of war of all his little property, except a few articles of wearing apparel.

So rapid was the progress of the French arms on the Coromandel coast, that upon the 2d of June following, Fort St. David also surrendered to them by capitulation.

Thus, shut out from all opportunity of renewing his mission in this part of India, Kiernander turned his attention to Bengal; where the triumph of Lord Clive, at the battle of Plassey, in the preceding year, had reinstated the English government of Fort William; and relaid the foundations of Calcutta as the destined capital of British India.

On the 11th of September Mr. Kiernander left Tranquebar, accommodated with means, by the liberality of the Danes, and on the 29th of the same month, arrived in Calcutta, and made known to the government his desire to establish a mission there. Governor Clive, Mr. Watts, and the other gentlemen of the council, approved of, and favoured his intention. They lent him a house for the uses of his mission, in which he opened his school on the 1st of Dec. 1758, and on the 31st of the same month, in the following year, he had received into it not less than 175 children, of which number he had himself provided for 37. At this time, in addition to his other engagements, he occasionally preached at Serampore, where the Danish settlement, then in its infancy, had no chaplain. During the years 1758, 1759, 1760, and 1761, he was materially assisted in his pious works

by the Rev. Henry Butler, and the Rev. John Cape, chaplains to the East India Company at the Presidency. These gentlemen not only interchanged with him ministerial labours in the most friendly manner, but procured for him very large *pecuniary contributions, for the support of his schools*. Their decease, which took place in the year 1761, was a calamity severely felt. It had been preceded by that of his wife in the early part of the same year.

In February, 1762, he united himself in marriage with a second wife, Mrs. Anne Wolley, a widow possessed of considerable property. His school at this time contained 242 children, of which 100 were maintained at the charge of the town charity, 20 paid for their education, and 122 were instructed and furnished with books and stationery, and a few of them with clothing and diet, out of such funds as Kiernander could command; of which there is reason to believe those of the Society formed an inconsiderable part. His labours appear to have been extensive. He preached a Portuguese sermon every Sabbath-day in his school room; besides one in High German, and occasional services in English. His catechetical duties, and the duty of visiting the sick, were also considerable; in consequence of which he applied to the Society for a colleague "*who might apply himself to the Hindostan and Bengal Tongues, and be thereby enabled to travel through the country, in order to convert the natives*;" but this application appears to have been without effect, at that time.

The Rev. Samuel Stavelay was appointed to succeed Mr. Butler as the Company's chaplain, and arrived in Calcutta in 1762. In him Mr. Kiernander found some reparation for the loss of that gentleman's predecessors; and proceeded, with considerable success, in the labours of his mission, till 1767, when the house which the East India Company had lent him for the use of his church and school, being required for other purposes, he was compelled to adopt the resolution of purchasing ground, and erecting a church and school, at his own expense. In pursuance of this determination, about the month of May 1767, being the 27th year of his mission, the foundation of this edifice was laid. [See the Plate.]

About the same period his reputation having reached the court of the emperor Shah Allum, that prince solicited from him some copies of the Psalter and New Testament in the Arabic language. Kiernander of course complied with the request, and had afterwards the satisfaction to hear of their having been well received by his Majesty's Mullahs; in consequence of which he was induced to transmit to Allahabad, where the Shah held his court, all the Arabic psalters and testaments in his possession.

As Mr. Kiernander advanced in years, he felt more strongly than before the need of assistance; and at length determined to obtain it at his own expense. His choice fell on two young men, the Rev. M. Bento de Silvestre, and the Rev. Manuel Joze de Costa, who had been priests of the Church of Rome, but who, on their arrival in Calcutta, had made a public abjuration of the errors of Popery. These gentlemen, by their apostacy from the doctrines, or dogmas, of the Romish church, drew upon themselves the censure of the chamber of the holy office, or inquisition, at Goa; and a priest was sent from that city to Calcutta, to excommunicate them. But the vain denunciations of this man, having no support or sanction from the civil power, and uttered in the centre of a city like Calcutta, where the spirit of universal tolerance among all religious classes, Christian, Mahomedan, and Heathen, seemed to have erected her standard,—were not only impotent and unavailing, but did not even attract so much notice, as would have been necessary to obtain for them an expression of general contempt.

The sudden death of the architect who had been employed by Kiernander (M. Martin Boutant de Mevell, a Dane), proved to be, for a short time, a much more formidable obstacle to the progress of the mission church, than the letters excommunicatory of the gentlemen at Goa. This loss, however, was so far compensated by the perseverance and unremitting diligence of the Missionary himself, that the edifice, which but for De Mevell's death would have been completed early in the year 1770, was finished and consecrated on the 23d of December in that year.

BETHTEPHILLAH, the house of prayer, was the name given to it by

its founder. It is stated to have cost him above 60,000 Sicca rupees, (or about 8000*l.* sterling), of which sum only 1,818 rupees, (or less than 250*l.* sterling) had been presented in benefactions. "Thus," says the author of Asiaticus, to whom I am indebted for many facts in this narrative, "after a lapse of fourteen years, Calcutta once more beheld an English church, completed at the expence of a stranger!" The same author states, that it was constructed of the best materials, the Missionary desiring to make it as durable as possible; that it was not in any respect indebted for its existence to the funds of a *Captain Griffin*, of which not one *cash* was ever realized; and that, beautiful as it is as a piece of architecture, of which your readers will judge from the annexed engraving, (*see Plate I.*) it falls, in that respect, far short of the old church of St. John, which was destroyed by the *barbarians* in 1756.

Mr. Kiernander lost his second wife in June 1773. She bequeathed her jewels for the benefit of Bethtephillah; and with the amount produced by their sale, he founded a mission school, upon his own ground, behind the church, capable of holding 250 children. It was founded on the 7th of July 1773, and completed on the 14th of March 1774.

In the year 1778, he began to be sensible of the infirmities of age, particularly of a rapid decay in his sight, which induced him in 1782 to submit to the painful operation of couching. This was performed with such success, that, in the latter part of that year, he wrote to the Society in England, to congratulate them upon his being able to see the prosperity of the mission.

In 1783, Lady Coote was among the communicants at the mission church. In the same year, the funds of the mission appear to have stood in need of assistance. The Rev. Westrow Hulce, chaplain to Sir Eyre Coote, on his return to Europe, made a contribution to them of 500 Sicca rupees. Mr. Kiernander himself gave 1000 rupees, and his son Robert William Kiernander gave 3000 rupees; the yearly interest of which sums was to be applied to the support of the mission. In this year also Mr. Diemar, who had been sent out by the Society as a coadjutor with Kiernander, in 1772, and for whom an annual charge was from that time made in the Society's accounts of 50*l.*,

50*l.*, appears to have relinquished his appointment, and returned to Europe. Respecting the cause of Mr. Diemar's return, I have obtained no information.

We are now arrived at a period in the history of this venerable and zealous Missionary and of his Mission church, when we are called upon to contemplate them under the cloud of calamity and reverse of fortune, for which the authorities I have been enabled to consult, assign no satisfactory, or at least no sufficiently specific cause. An imputation of unnecessary pageantry and expense in the days of prosperity, has certainly been laid against Kiernander: and which is alleged to have had its origin in his second marriage. It is said that "he displayed a Swedish vanity, which created him many enemies, by driving in a carriage and four;" but it has no where been stated, under what conditions he received the hand and large fortune of his second wife, the widow of a wealthy European, who had probably maintained her in that style. With much more ease, I presume, may it be shown that Kiernander's mission never enjoyed adequate support from home;—that his total allowance from the Society in England, up to the day on which he ceased to be considered efficient, was an annual stipend of 50*l.* with a small supply of books and stationery;—that he therefore *must* have devoted his own resources, consisting of the private fortunes of his family, to the erection and support of his Mission church and school, and in point of fact did so;—and that pursuing these objects, with perhaps a blamable disregard to worldly providence, he in this manner gathered over his head those clouds of adversity, which burst upon him in 1787, when, as he pathetically describes his case, "after 47 years of service in the Mission, only three years less than half a century, I was by old age, fatigue, and other *reactions*, quite exhausted, and under the necessity of leaving my post."

There is, indeed, little room to doubt that the painful incident in the life of Kiernander, which is now about to be mentioned, was the fruit of an ardent, zealous, and benevolent disposition, joined with comparatively limited pecuniary resources. It will be easily imagined, that the intercourse of a young man of cultivated mind, thrown by the appointment of his superiors in Europe, into the centre of an Anglo-

Asiatic population, would be desired and courted by persons of rank and consideration in that circle: and that the efforts which a person so situated might almost innocently make to preserve an appearance suited to the society in which he moved, would be productive of pecuniary inconvenience. Such does appear to have been the case in his instance. The person of Kiernander, as well as his office, were held in estimation by gentlemen of the first rank in Calcutta. In proof of this, it is only necessary to state, that very shortly after his arrival, viz. on the 4th Nov. 1758, Colonel Robert Clive, and Mr. William Watts, both members of the government, with their ladies, consented to stand sponsors at the baptism of his son. After such a proof of personal respect from persons so elevated in station, it must have been difficult, if not impossible, for Kiernander to avoid society unsuited in some respects to his office, and certainly not consonant with his pecuniary means; and this, it is presumed, will account for the only circumstance in his history which does not reflect lustre on his name.

But of whatever description, and from whatever cause arising, might be the pecuniary derangement which led to the catastrophe, and whatever might have been the circumstances which deprived Kiernander of the means of amicable arrangement with his creditors, it is a fact which admits of no doubt, that for debts due from him, the seal of the Sheriff of Calcutta was affixed to the gates of Bethshephillah, as a part of his personal estate. The public worship was of course discontinued, and the building stood in danger of immediate desecration, by being converted into an auction room. From this fate Mr. Grant stepped forward to redeem it, and restored it to religion. He paid for it, as was stated in the memoir of him 10,000 rupees, the sum at which it had been appraised; and placed it in trust for religious and charitable purposes for ever.

In consequence of this change in the property, and the retirement of Kiernander from the active duties of the mission, the Society in England appear to have withdrawn from him their very limited pecuniary support; leaving him to depend on charity, and the church to depend wholly on the gratuitous and benevolent aid of the Rev. David Brown, the Company's

senior Chaplain, and the liberality of that gentleman and the other Trustees. Mr. Chambers in particular, who remained in India after Mr. Grant had returned to England, together with Mr. Brown, made great efforts to reintegrate it. They commenced, and in about four years completed, an enlargement of the building eastward, by the addition of a chancel, separated from the church by eight Corinthian pillars; and the church was at the same time furnished with new pews, desks, a pulpit, organ-loft, and two lustres; together with a new communion-table and railing. The Trustees also erected new offices to the house, and in other respects very much improved the property, at an additional expense of 10,000 rupees. On the 29th of December, 1793, Mr. Kiernander was invited to open the new chancel, in which he administered the sacrament. He expressed himself extremely happy at seeing the edifice so much improved, and the worship so well attended. The circumstance of his attendance was communicated to the Society by Mr. Brown, who observed in his letter, "*I cannot but lament his destitution in the 84th year of his age;*" in consequence of which the sum of *forty pounds* was transmitted to Mr. Brown, as a present from the Society to Kiernander: but it does not appear that he ever received any further pecuniary aid from that quarter.

Here it is impossible not to pause and to reflect upon all the circumstances which have been above detailed. We observe a Missionary devoting himself to his mission, and establishing it by the sacrifice of his own acquired fortune, and erecting, at his own expense, a place of worship which did honour to the Settlement where it stood;—we observe the case of such a person, when in the 84th year of his age, and after nearly half a century spent in the active duties of his mission, brought as a case of *destitution* before the opulent chartered Society, which had first sent him from his native into foreign climes; and we see such a case then coldly disposed of by a largess of not more than *forty pounds*;—it is impossible, on reviewing such facts, not to express extreme regret that the administrators of the funds of that Society were not, at such a moment, influenced by more liberal feelings and a sounder policy.

But, whatever might be the treat-

ment he received from those into whose hands he had early in life entrusted his destinies, he appears to have felt little disposition towards a premature cessation of active service. Accordingly, after his misfortunes in Calcutta, he retired to Hoogley, and offered his services to the Dutch at Chinsurah, which being accepted, he was appointed chaplain to that settlement by the Hon. M. Titsing. His duties as a chaplain were far less laborious than those of a missionary, for which his great age had rendered him unfit; but he was still destined to drink of the cup of adversity; for whilst filling this station, on the 27th of July, 1795, war was declared by the English against the Dutch republic; the Dutch settlement of Chinsurah was, in consequence captured, and the aged Kiernander became a Dutch prisoner of war, in which character, he received from the English government the pittance of 50 rupees per month, for a subsistence. The English commissioner, R. C. Birch, esq. compassionating his age, and sympathizing with his misfortunes, permitted him to go to Calcutta, to reside with his daughter-in-law, and six grand children. Here he continued till the year 1799, in which year, upon the 10th of April, rising from his chair too suddenly, he fell and broke his thigh bone; and, on the 10th of the following month, he was released from the present world, and admitted to his eternal rest, at the advanced age of 88 years, and after a residence in India of 60 years, of which 47 were spent in active labours as a *Christian missionary*.

His remains were deposited in the same grave with those of his second wife, in the burial ground connected with his church; in the vestry-room of which there is stated to be a good likeness of him, painted by Caleb Garbrand.

Kiernander, in his expiring moments, manifested the greatest solicitude respecting the objects of his mission. On the 26th of March, 1798, he addressed a letter to the Rev. William Toby Ringleteau, who had proceeded to Calcutta in the service of the mission; in which he expressed his gratitude to God for the many instances of his favour which he had experienced; suggested the best advice and the most influential motives to his successor; and particularly pointed him to those

parts of sacred Scripture, which warrant and encourage the expectation, that Christianity shall effect the same changes, in countries which are now the scenes of gross superstition and idolatrous worship, which it did effect, some centuries since, in this and other European countries, which were then in similar circumstances.

With a short extract from this letter, characteristic of the ardent spirit of the writer, even on the verge of the grave, I will conclude the present article; which has already, I fear, exceeded reasonable limits.

“And surely, if ever the light of the Gospel of Jesus, the Redeemer and Saviour of mankind, shall come to the natives of this country, it must come from England; for there is no other nation in all the world, as the state of the world now is, that has the means or the opportunity for such an undertaking: but for this excellent purpose, it seems the Lord has chosen England, and has therefore blessed them with wonderful and rapid increase of possessions in this country; which half a century ago was not any more than hardly a little territory or small tract of land, of about four or five square English miles, at each settlement of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; nor had they at that time, when I arrived in this country, any thoughts of making conquests, which was in the year 1740. But Divine Providence alone has directed circumstances, and led them on to success, and has now enlarged their possessions to a most valuable empire; nor doth this enlargement yet seem to stop in its extension. And when at the same time, we consider the removal of an emulating nation (France), who has been and yet is in opposition to the main design of propagating Christian knowledge; are these not instances, that may open our eyes to see a wonderful and gracious Divine Providence; and that from the whole we may draw an equal conclusion with that of David, in Psalm 105, v. 44, 45, that the Lord hath given them the lands of the heathen, and caused them to inherit the labour of the people, for this purpose and to this end, that they might observe His statutes and keep His laws—not only themselves, but that it was also their duty to bring the natives of the land to the knowledge of the Lord, and to the same duty of observing the Divine statutes and keeping the Divine laws. No nation has as yet given greater proofs of their readiness to do this, than what a part of the English nation has already done. And I have not the least doubt, but that all who have opened eyes to see how much Divine Providence is yet acting in favour of England, particularly at this present period, and in all parts of the

world, will confess that the above conclusion is justly drawn, and ought with a willing mind and united endeavour to be executed.

“And what great wonder would it be, to see perhaps sooner than we expect, that the whole English nation unites in a general society for propagating Christian knowledge to the nations in the East Indies? And then how could the Lord otherwise than greatly bless such good endeavour, united in the true spirit of charity? This great work, so much desired, would then, by the Lord’s mercy and blessing, most gloriously be effected, and would also give the firmest stability to the English possessions. Yes, I verily believe, there will be few individuals in England, who would exclude themselves from reaching out a helping hand towards the forwarding of such a happy work.”

It may be worthy of remark as a coincidence, that about the time when Kiernander penned the letter from which the above extract is given, great exertions were making in England to favour and promote Missionary enterprises.

T. FISHER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 2.

THE great increase in the population of England is become the subject of continual recurrence and various observation, and some writers, given probably more to philosophical speculation than to sound wisdom, either political or religious, have ventured to complain of its extent, and to frustrate its continuance, by methods neither consistent with our dependent nature, nor with the commands and provisions of Divine Providence.

In the infancy of human society, the same mighty fiat which had called into being man, with the rest of living creatures, pronounced upon him the blessing, Gen. i. 28, “be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it;”—most assuredly not limiting the command to the approaching race, but extending it to all posterity; and this principle was afterwards recognised to Abraham as the splendid reward of his faithful obedience, that “his seed should be multiplied as the stars of heaven, and as the sand upon the sea-shore,” and that they should possess the gate of his enemies. Gen. xxii. 17.

A similar blessing was afterwards pronounced upon Jacob, through the means of his father Isaac, Gen. xxviii. 3, that his posterity might become a multitude, and inherit the land; and in

in Jacob's subsequent and solemn address, when he was afraid of the invasion by his brother Esau, this blessing is further recognised by him as a measure on which he had been led to rely. Gen. xxxii. 12.

I have stated these passages to shew that the promise of a large population in their posterity, was received with reverence, as the greatest of all earthly blessings; that it gave honour to the root, and protection to the branches against their enemies, and was the solid and physical means of their future establishment as a great and powerful nation. In all subsequent times down to the present in which we live, a nation is great or insignificant, is either enabled to conquer or obliged to submit, according as its population is numerous or limited.

All the vicissitudes of empires have been effected by the enlarged power and numbers of the conquerors; the valour and strength of the hosts of Israel, arose from their excessive population, which enabled them to bring into the field an overwhelming power, beyond those of their enemies:—the four great empires of Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome, successively subdued, and in their turn successively yielded, to the prevailing numbers which opposed them; and neither Israel, nor, may it be subjoined, any of these subsequent kingdoms would ever have yielded to the arms of their invaders, had not their own forgetfulness of the high hand that first led them forth and united their bands, broken down their barriers, and yielded up their strong-holds to be ploughed over by triumphant invaders!

Here then let England beware how she complains of her numerous population, and how she adopts either secret or open measures to reduce it! Let us remember the warning voice of Plutarch, the sage philosopher of Greece—"the Oracles have ceased, because the places where they spoke are destroyed: at present we can scarcely find in Greece three thousand men fit to bear arms."—"The Roman soldiers encamped in the houses, which the people of Epirus had abandoned." (Strabo, Lib. vii. 496.)

It is of no moment in this reasoning, whether the depopulation of a kingdom arises from war or from luxury, or from emigration, or from pes-

tilence; I desire to maintain, that population is its vigour, its protection, and its defence.

Much of the loss of the Romans arose from their continual warfare in all parts to which they sent out their forces; in their most violent attempts, says Montesquieu (B. 23, c. 20), "they wore out like a weapon kept constantly in use."

Here too we have another warning that our increase of population is a blessing, not so much given to us to lay waste defenceless cities, and to take possession of foreign states, for there we should become a national curse; but, on the contrary, to render social life the more endearing, to stretch every talent to its extremity of knowledge and skill, to carry our numerous discoveries, our commerce, our laws, our religion, our benevolent spirit, to the most distant parts of the globe, and to make our civilization the intimate associate of the most benighted and uncivilised of mankind. Here are occupations for all, and for more than all our utmost population: our navigation, commerce, arts, and manufactures; agriculture, and all our luminous discoveries in chemistry and mineralogy; our enlightened theological researches; our architecture; the elements and inexhaustible causes of improvement in pathology and surgery; our administration of the laws; and the conduct of our national government, under what may justly be termed the best formed monarchy in the rational world; all afford throughout their respective ramifications ample developments for the engagement of our population, were it far more extensive than it is.

We have no right to confine any of these pursuits to ourselves; for the talents of the human mind are given for the improvement of all the rational world. Sir Isaac Newton, to whom the science of astronomy was revealed, and Herschell, to whom that revelation was graciously extended, were not so enlightened for the benefit of this small island alone, but for the whole universe. So in every great event in which we are engaged, and which we may be made the principal means, we are but national instruments in the ordination of "him who alone bringeth mighty things to pass."

Rome, our great prototype, presents us with a powerful example; her ci-
vil

vil discords and corruptions weakened her more than her wars; they left her but few citizens, and the greatest part of them unmarried: to remedy this evil, Cæsar and Augustus gave rewards to those who had many children; the *Papian* laws increased those rewards, and added penalties upon the unmarried; but these measures were adopted too late to produce any effectual remedy.

Augustus, in his memorable speech to the married and the unmarried, whom he had placed on either side of him, said, "while sickness and war snatch away so many citizens, what must become of the city if marriages are no longer contracted! The city does not consist of houses, of porticoes, of public places; men alone constitute a city. You do not see men like those mentioned in fable, arising out of the earth to take care of your affairs," &c. &c. (Dio. lib. 56.)

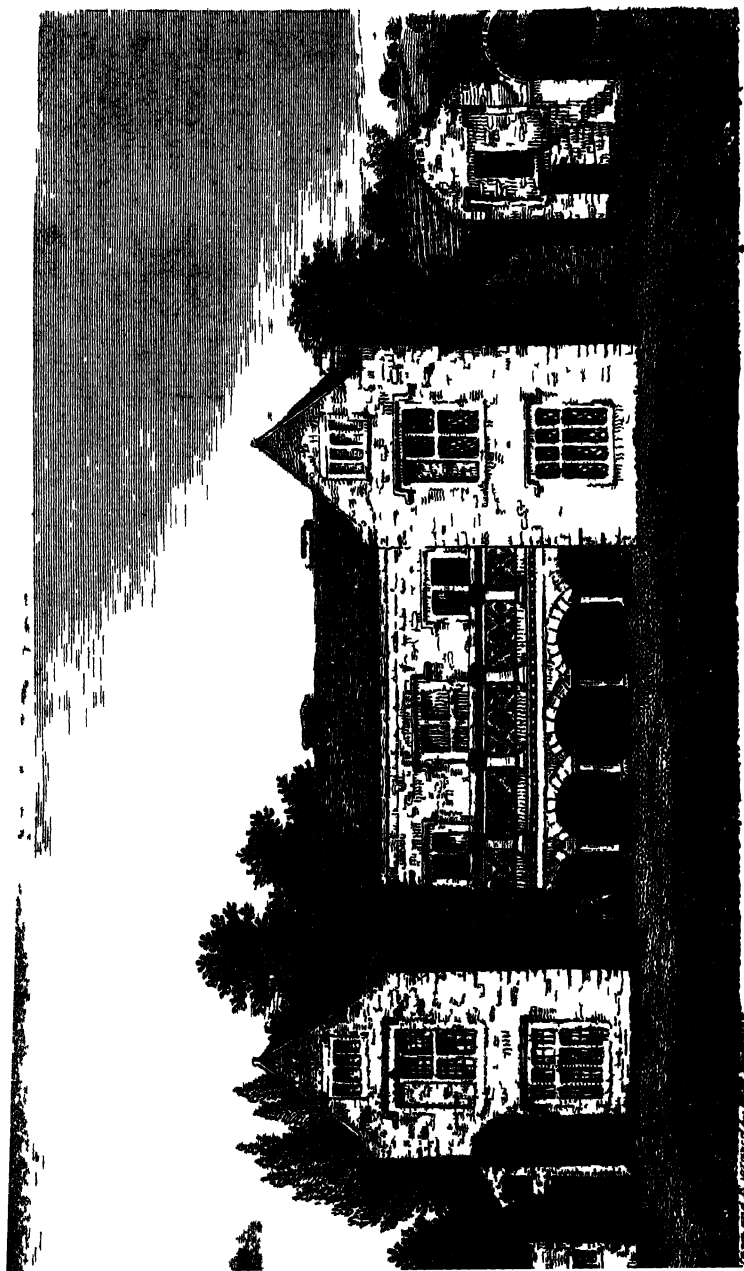
The married men who had most children were always preferred, whether in the pursuit, or in the exercise of honours. (Tac. lib. 2.) The Consul who had the most numerous offspring was the first who received the fasces (Aul. Gel. 2. 15), and he had his choice in the provinces (Tac. lib. 15). The Senator who had most children had his name enrolled first in the list of senators, and had the privilege of delivering his opinion first in that assembly, &c. &c.

Thus, while the multiplication of their species was the first object of their political care, their number was increased or diminished according to the order of Providence. (Sozom. 27.)

Assuredly there is no cause for alarm to the Malthites that our population has increased greatly since the last general census; for if we have come to $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions, we have not been unaccompanied with the standing causes of dissolution; if our ranks are not now thinned by splendid victories, such as would have subdued Pyrrhus, we have suffered by disease and civil accidents, and large emigration; one-fourth part of our burials in London are of infants under two years of age; and those who live only to 70 years, are not a 20th part of the whole number of deaths. New diseases, of which the ancients were unacquainted, have arisen and been propagated amongst us, and serve at every epidemic to ravage the interior of every dwelling.

The Small-pox alone affords an evidence of this in our own recollection, before the discovery of Vaccination was perfected. Fever in its various degrees, and the other prominent articles in the last year's Bills of Mortality, afford sufficient ground for consolation to the abovementioned statistic philosophers, that there is little danger of the soil on which we all stand being overstocked: on the contrary, by the best computations which the subject will admit of, there are not now the fiftieth part of mankind on the face of the earth which existed in the time of Julius Cæsar. (*Esprit des Lois*, l. 23. c. 17—19. Hume on Pop. 158.)

Besides, if our present population is to be lamented, all the measures of past ages until now to obtain it, must be condemned. Herodian says (lib. 3. c. 47), that all Britain was *marshy* even in the time of Severus, after the Romans had been fully settled here above an whole century. But, for the preservation, as well as comfort of life, the people have drained marshes, tilled the soil, planted gardens, raised terraces, walks, dams, and sewers, at enormous expenses. Ague and fever were once suffered to gain ground over every natural anxiety, and the poor who had no means of alleviating themselves from such severe visitations, died victims to their ignorance of treatment; but since the days of public improvement, the science of medicine is become general, the practice of it is improved, and almost perfected; and hospitals have been erected in every district for the recovery of the poor:—these, and the modern practice of the Humane Society, for the recovery of the drowned and of suspended animation; the efforts to save life in the numerous charitable institutions of the kingdom; and the restoration of infants, apparently still-born, at the London Lying-in Hospital,—are all works, which, if our population is a grievance, must henceforth be condemned! But I trust we shall never see a day so ungenial to the essence of social life, so selfish in its origin, so impolitic in regard to its national benefits, and, finally, so ungrateful to the Creator and "giver of every perfect gift," as that, in which these works, and this object and effect of them, shall be either frustrated or condemned. I will not even allow them to be lamented; for their purposes are the ministers



HOSPITAL OF ST. NICHOLAS, NEAR KILMIND, YORKSHIRE

ministers to the best parts of our nature: "the city does not," said Augustus, "consist of buildings and porticoes." What would become of men if they were so few as the doctrine in question would reduce them to? no longer social life, and blessings of humanity, would ensue, but a howling wilderness would at last close the scene! Would any parent, in the midst of his numerous offspring, exchange the place on which any one of them fills up the circle, for the blank which his absence could produce? would he yield the heavenly spark of parental love, which filled his bosom at their birth, for the cold calculation of what their numbers require for subsistence? If he were rich he rejoiced in the bounteous gift from Providence; and if he were poor, he trusted in that superintending wisdom which constantly supplies by industry the wants of all whom he sends upon the earth! "Poverty," says Ad. Smith, "though it no doubt discourages, does not always prevent marriages; it seems even to be favourable to generation; barrenness is very rare among those of inferior station. It is also said to be unfavourable to the rearing of children: the tender plant is produced, but in a cold soil, and so severe a climate, it soon withers and dies." (Smith, W. Na. 1. 120.) I have had much occasion for many years past to see the contrary of this position, and any one may prove it by an hour's resort to the cottages round London, and to the courts and allies in the central parts of this metropolis. The workmen, and labourers to workmen, in the various handicrafts which employ them, (except in those that are dangerous to life, or by their excess of exertion produce ruptures,) are as long lived, and if they live moderately, are as capable of the conjugal affections, as any of their superiors of fortune; they never suffer half so much from labour and spare diet, as they do from want of employment, and from the irregularities of dram-drinking, and of an ale-house life.

The greater portion of physical strength and vigour of constitution, which is given to those of the labouring class of society, is most beneficently bestowed to enable them to endure more, and to carry on to better effect, the necessary purposes of social life; were they sophisticated by the habi-

tual indulgences of the opulent and higher stations, this nation would in one year be reduced to an easy prey; their increased vigour reduces their wants, and supplies, in a very considerable degree, the deficiency of fortune.

If there be any truth in these reflections, it will be easy to judge of the magnitude of the crime by which sinister methods have been adopted to insult the goodness of God, by frustrating the physical effect of cohabitation, by abortions, by causing or endeavouring to produce miscarriages, by *providing* for infants at their birth, by deserting and exposing young children, and by infanticide, in its various branches; all these must assuredly be esteemed as murder, and forfeit the promise of eternal life! A.H.

Mr. URBAN, *Caston, near Watton, Norfolk, Feb. 10.*

I FORWARD you the following account of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, with the accompanying view (*see Plate II.*) from Mr. Clarkson's History of Richmond, co. York.

Every lover of Topography must regret that the County of Richmond has remained so long without a historian. I know of no history of that part except the one published by the late Dr. Whitaker, which, I understand, is far from being either correct or replete with information.

The very able manner in which Mr. Clarkson has described the Capital of Richmondshire, leads me to hope that he will one day undertake the history of the County. The field is ample, the materials are abundant; and the two qualifications indispensable to a true topographer, perseverance and enthusiasm, are possessed in a high degree by that gentleman.

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

HOSPITIUM, OR HOSPITAL OF ST. NICHOLAS.

Where pilgrims oft, and strangers from afar,
Received that fare, and consolation sweet
Which frequent toils require. Confession
made,

And weary limbs refresh'd, they onward went
Along the rugged paths to distant lands.

In the Pipe Roll* of the 18th of Henry II. (1172) is an account of ten

* Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

shillings, the value of five seams of bread corn (*summis frumenti*), given by Ralph de Glanville to the sick in the Hospital of Richmond, which is supposed to be that near this town. The first founder of it is unknown, but as it was in the patronage of the King, as parcel of the Honour of Richmond, it may very justly be ascribed to the piety of some of the first Earls.

Henry IV. in 1399, granted the patronage of the Hospital to Ralph Earl of Westmorland. At his decease in 1446, it was given by Henry VI. to his uncle John, Duke of Bedford*.

The Hospital being very much decayed in the buildings, and the revenues so greatly diminished as to be able to maintain only one Chaplain for performing all the various duties belonging to it, Henry VI. granted it in 1448, 26th of his reign, to William Ayscough, one of the Justices of the Bench†, formerly Master of it, who repaired, or rather re-edified and endowed it as a second founder. Also in the augmentation of Divine worship, he founded a certain chantry in the Chapel of the Hospital, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas the Confessor, to be served by one perpetual Chaplain, therein to celebrate mass every day for ever‡. By the same grant the King gave to him the perpetual advowson and patronage of the Hospital. Nicholas Kirby also, 7th Edw. III. gave an additional pension of three pounds to the same Chaplain, who was bound to say mass daily in the Chapel of St. Edmund, the King, in Richmond, as well as that of St. Nicholas§.

In this condition the Hospital continued till the dissolution, and had revenues arising from the gardens, orchards, and arable land in their own possession, to the value of eight pounds a year, besides divers tenements in the Bailiwick of Skeeby of the value of 20s.; of Jolbye 13s. 4d.; of Newsham 13s. 4d.; of Hudswell 10s.; in Richmond 52s. 8d.; in Catterick, Constable Burton, and Harnby 2s. 8d.; which all together amounted to 13l. 12s. a year; yet having to pay a pension of 12s. a year, the price at that time of twelve bushels of

corn, to the anchoress at Richmond, a gift from John Earl of Richmond; and a pension of 3l. a year to the Chaplain who celebrated mass daily in the Chapel of St. Nicholas and St. Edmund the King, in Richmond; the rental was reduced to ten pounds only*, when clear of all deductions. It early shared the fate of all the religious houses of small value, and was surrendered on the 26th Hen. VIII. by Richard Baldwin, the then master.

In July 1553, the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, at the restoration of the religious houses, William Berye, LL.D. was instituted to this Chapel of St. Nicholas, on the presentation of the Crown.

The second founder was buried with his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Calthrop, Esq. whom he survived many years, in the North aisle of Redale Church, under an alabaster monument, whereon is still remaining this inscription in black letter:

“Hic jacet Gulielmus Ayscough †, Miles, unus Justiciariorum Domini Regis de Banco, qui obiit anno Domini MCCCCLVI. ejus anima per misericordiam Domini in pace requiescat. Hic jacet Elizabetha, quæ fuit uxor Gulielmi Ayscough, Militis, unius Justiciariorum Domini Regis de Banco, quæ obiit anno Domini MCCCC. ejus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

Sis testis, Christe, quod non jacet hic lapis iste, Corpus ut ornatur, sed spiritus ut memoretur.”

The room which tradition and modern appearance points out as the site of the Chapel, seems to have been built by some of the grantees soon after the dissolution; in all probability by the Wrays, who for many years had been tenants, if not proprietors, of this property before it came into the possession of the Nortons. The porch and entrance into it from the Hospital, on the South side, are very perfect. Over the former is a small room with a fire-place and two narrow windows, one of which looked into the Chapel, the other into the cemetery. This religious edifice is now made use of as a stable, having been covered over and converted to that purpose not many

* Rot. Claus. 4 Henry VI. m. 11.

† Pat. 26 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 28. Dugd. Mon. vol. II. p. 479.

‡ Mon. Ang. II. 479.

§ Pat. p. 2. 7 Ed. III. Pat. 20 Ric. II. p. 2. Pat. 21 Ric. II. p. 2.

* In the Archbishop's certificate it is called the Hospital of St. Nicholas, within the parish church of Richmond, and is there valued at 10l. 13s.—Steevens's Supplement, vol. i. p. 65.

† See pedigree of the Ayscoughs, in History of Richmond, 4to ed. pp. 252, 253. years

years ago. Through the fine East window, is now made a passage into the hay-loft, up some rude steps on the outside.

There are not many remains of the ancient Hospital. The house, with its appurtenances, was granted out by the Crown, and on its site was soon after erected a modern mansion. In all probability, some parts of the ancient edifice were incorporated in the new structure; but they are so very trifling, and so modernized, that they almost escape notice. The house, as it now stands, with its two wings and large square windows, divided by stone mullions, may be considered as almost the only specimen in this neighbourhood of a hall-house built in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, or the beginning of that of James, when the Grecian was supplanting the Gothic architecture, in the residences of the middling gentry of that day.

The corridor in front, between the two wings, is still very perfect; along the top of which is a gallery with an ornamental parapet of open stone fret-work, of singularly delicate workmanship, supported by pillars of the Grecian order. It is divided into five compartments, each having a large quatrefoil in the centre, with lozenges and other tracery. Six urns were placed upon the summit of the parapet, one upon each of the pilasters which divide the compartments; three of them only remaining.

The old bell is still in the place. Upon it are engraven, in raised characters, a cross patée and *Deo canta*, in Church text letters. The whole inscription is reversed, and the letter *t* in the second word is omitted.

In the inside is remaining part of the old oaken wainscot, divided into compartments, very curiously carved and ornamented, with a profusion of ancient sculpture, exhibiting roses, bunches of grapes, and a variety of foliage. After the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth daughter of Edward IV. it became fashionable for the gentry to decorate their houses with red and white roses, as an expression of loyalty; so that this wainscot, from the roses and other remains of sculpture characteristic of the times, cannot be of a later date than the time of Henry VIII.

The handsome stucco, cornices, and ceiling, wrought into compartments,

are richly adorned with roses and fleurs-de-lis in the various angles of the mouldings, mixed with other embossed work, now very much mutilated.

The gateway is in tolerable repair; the ancient flight of steps leading to it from the road, of easy ascent, was taken away about the year 1798, and used for the coping of the garden-wall in front of the Hospital.

From the remains of this old Hospital having always been inhabited and fitted up as a farm-house, the edifice has been preserved from ruin.

In the year 1813 a piece of board was found over the North window of the large apartment above the hall, on which was engraven an inscription in Roman capitals. The letters were filled up with some black substance like soot, mixed with oil, and coloured over with red paint, to hide them. On scraping it off, the following words appeared very distinct:

GLORIA DEO TRIBVENDA NON
NOBIS,
PIIS OMNIA CEDVNT IN BONVM.

About the year 1788, as the then tenant was digging among some old rubbish in the cemetery behind the Chapel, he found a coffin hollowed out of solid stone, six feet long, by one foot nine inches in breadth at the shoulders, and eleven inches deep; the interior dimensions, containing a body so very perfect as to be given to a surgeon for a skeleton. The coffin is now used by the present tenant as a pig trough. Stone coffins began to be disused about the year 1460, so that this body must have lain, in all probability, about 360 years, taking it even at the time when these coffins were laid aside.

From the dissolution of hospitals in the 26th Henry VIII. St. Nicholas continued in the hands of the Crown till the time of Elizabeth. This Queen, on the 22d of August, 1585, granted to Theophilus Adams of London, Esq. and Thomas Butler of Westminster, Gentleman, the site of the Hospital, the Chapel of St. Nicholas, and all the possessions lately belonging to them.

1619. The Chapel and Hospital of St. Nicholas, with the possessions belonging to them, then or lately in the occupation of James Gosling, appear to have been granted by James I. by letters patent, in the seventeenth year
of

of his reign, to John Buck and others, and afterwards, in the 18th year of the same reign, by them granted to Nicholas Tempest of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gent. and others.

1630. June 3. Settlement of Thomas Wray, Esq. on his second wife Eleanor, sister of Augustine Belson of Leeds, Esq. of lands called St. Nicholas near Richmond.

1646. March 30. Indenture from Sir Nicholas Tempest of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Knt. to Thomas Norton the younger, of Thorpe Perrow, co. York, Gent. and others, of all that Chapel and Hospital of St. Nicholas lately dissolved, and all messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures and hereditaments whatsoever, late in the tenure or occupation and possession of Sir William Wray, Knt. Thomas Wray, esq. their tenants or undertenants to the said Chapel or Hospital, by any means belonging or appertaining, situate, lying, or being within the liberties of Richmond, or of the said Hospital. The estate in this indenture is thus described. [Here follow the name and size of each field.] In all 195 acres, now or lately in the possession of James Gosling.

1652. Nov. 5. William Smith of Easby, Gent. sold to William Norton of St. Nicholas, all that close called Foxton close, lying between the Western Lease and the river Swale, within the territories of Easby, now the East end of the Low Bank House Ing, divided by a small run of water, issuing from a rock at the far end of the Clink Bank Wood.

1662. Sept. 10. General release from Manger Norton, Esq. to Thomas Wray, Esq. of all claims relative to the sale of St. Nicholas, some time the estate of the said Thomas Wray*.

In the year 1685, Francis Blackburne, one of the Aldermen of Richmond, purchased of Christopher Norton of St. Nicholas, Esq. all the above-mentioned premises, with the exception of the pasture called White Field, and the two closes adjoining, given, it is said, by Manger Norton to his grandson Thomas Yorke, at his christening, in whose family it now remains.

Francis Blackburne, the son, on the 5th of May, 1705, purchased of Tho-

mas Nichols of Hartforth, yeoman, all that parcel of ground adjoining, upon a close called the Clinker Bank, belonging to the said Mr. Blackburne on the East, one other close belonging to the Rev. Matthew Hutchinson on the West, the Queen's highway on the North, and upon some waste ground called Clarke Green on the South, containing about one acre and a half.

In the year 1813 the Rev. Francis Blackburne, great-grandson of the first purchaser of that name, sold to Lord Dundas of Aske, the sites of the Hospital and Chapel, with all the premises in his possession, belonging to the said Hospital of St. Nicholas.

When these premises came into the possession of Lord Dundas, he ordered them to be put into complete repair, due regard being paid to the propriety of the parts restored, and their conformity with the style of the old building. For this purpose he sent for an ingenious architect (Bonomi) from Durham, who took models of all the different mouldings and embossed work of the ceiling; so that wherever any of them had been destroyed by time, or wanted repairing, they might be supplied from casts, taken either from the original or similar parts. Before these plans were carried into execution, his Lordship† gave this property to his grandson, the Hon. Thomas Dundas.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

IN a recent peregrination, I happened to make a short stay at a very considerable and fashionable town. On account of the augmenting population, new Churches and Chapels were building, the prospective occupancy of which had occasioned a considerable perturbation among the inhabitants. It was stated that a right of presentation to these new Churches had been purchased by a Society, acting under the immediate directions of a gentleman of Cambridge, named Simeon, who nominated the respective Clergymen. This gentleman is known to profess what are called Evangelical principles; and the inhabitants are given to understand, that no orthodox Clergyman will be permitted to preach in the town. The consequence has been, that the Parish Churches of the

* Norton's release refers to Wray's having exonerated the estate from all bonds, judgments, &c.

† Thomas, Lord Dundas, died June 14, 1850.

neighbouring villages, where the duty is done by preachers of the latter kind, are crowded by the gentry; many of whom have declared their intentions of declining Church altogether, or of attending meetings of rational dissenters; it being impossible, under the law, without the consent of the patron and incumbent, for any minister of the Church of England, to open a Chapel, in order to gratify the orthodox inhabitants.

Without questioning the legality of purchasing and selling advowsons, I have always understood, that a licence of mortmain, or some other recognition of law, is necessary to enable a Society to act as a corporate body, and acquire or retain property in the manner described. I may be mistaken; but I should like to know the fact, because I am a decided friend to the Church of England, and do not entertain a shadow of doubt, but that a systematic exclusion of the orthodox mode of Church of England duty, will occasion a very alarming and dangerous secession of the educated and well-informed classes of the community.

One thing appears to me clear; that the orthodox members of the Church of England are in reason entitled to have a Church, where the duty is done according to the principle of what has been justly denominated, by Bishop Mant and other members of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, "Rational Piety." Otherwise, the result may ultimately be this; viz.

that the superior ranks will become Unitarian Dissenters, and the inferior, Enthusiasts; and thus pure Christianity will be disregarded by the former, and profane learning by the latter: *pro bono publico*? Query?

I have studiously avoided any thing like intemperate remark upon the subject. The dormant state of the two Houses of Convocation (by which alone such topicks can, I believe, be legally adjusted) promises, in my judgment, to be pregnant with great evils; for it is a fact, that in most dioceses the Bishops do not like licencing to Cures any other than Orthodox men; while in one or two others, only Evangelicals are in favour. It is, however, still in the power of the Clergy to petition their respective Bishops as to the style and manner of preaching fittest to be adopted, and thus to repair the evil occasioned by the *desideratum* of the Convocation instructions. I repeat, that I avoid critical remark, from a disinclination to irritate. I merely state a case, which turns on two points; namely, that an accession of few persons, who go to all places of worship indiscriminately, and are influenced by enthusiasm, is but a trifling good compared with the retention of adherents of worldly consequence and education, who judge from reason, and who otherwise will secede, unless the Laws are altered so as to allow orthodox Clergymen to open Chapels for the reception of such adherents.

Yours, &c.

CAUTUS.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SURREY.

(Continued from p. 35.)

Seats. Pepperharrow Park, Viscount Middleton, Lord Lieutenant.

Abinger Hall, James Scarlett, esq. barrister.
Addington Place, near Croydon, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Addiscombe Cottage, Croydon, Alexander Adair, esq.

Ash, Cottage near, W. Hammersley, esq.

Ashley Park, Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.

Ashthead Cottage, Charles Walsham, esq.

——— Park, Hon. Col. F. G. Howard, M.P.

Ashhurst Lodge, Andrew Strahan, esq.

BAGSHOT PARK, HIS R. H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Banstead, Edward Alfrey, esq.

——— H. Howorth, esq.

——— N. Winter, esq.

——— House, Miss Motteux.

Barnes, W. Farmer, esq.

——— Priory, S. Colthurst Holland, esq.

Barrows Hedges, ——— Quinton, esq.

Barwell Court, Esher, J. Sykes, esq.

Battersea Rise, late Rt. Hon. C. Grant, M.P.

Bechworth Castle, in Dorking, Henry Peters, esq.

Beddington, J. H. Tritton, esq.

——— Park, Mrs. Anne-Paston Gee.

Bedford Hill, R. Borradaile, esq.

Biggin House, Upper Mitcham, ——— Smith, esq.

Birdhurst Lodge, Mrs. Davis.

Bookham Grove, late Hon. Miss Dawson.

Bookham, Little, Rev. G. P. B. Pollen.

Botleys, near Chertsey, J. I. Briscoe, esq.

Box

- Box Hill, Mackley Browne, esq.
 Boyle Farm, Lord H. Fitzgerald.
 Braybefe House, John Wight, esq.
 Brixton Grove, R. Jackson, esq.
 Broadfield Lodge, W. Palmer, esq.
 ——— Place, J. C. Disney, esq.
 Brockwell Hall, J. Blades, esq.
 Brome in Betchworth, Wm. Kenrick, esq.
 Brooks Place, at Cobham, Adm. Sir Graham Moore.
 Broomfield House, Richard Deacon, esq.
 Buckland, near Reigate, ——— Beaumont, esq.
 Burford Lodge, Mrs. Barclay.
 Burhill, Walton on Thames, Colonel Tynte.
 Burwood Cottage, Jeremiah Cloves, esq.
 ——— House, Admiral Sir T. Williams.
 ——— Park, Sir John Frederick, bart.
 Bury Hill, near Dorking, ——— Barclay, esq.
 Busbridge, late H. Hare Townshend, esq.
 Byfleet Lodge, R. Howyer, esq.
 ——— Park, ——— Langton, esq.
 Byshe Court, ——— Rhodes, esq.
 Camberwell, W. Carteis, esq.
 ——— W. Morgan, esq.
 ——— Admiral Knight.
 ——— Grove Hill, C. Baldwin, esq.
 Cannon Hill, T. Sherwood, esq.
 Carshalton Lodge, John Ross, esq.
 ——— House, W. Reynolds, esq.
 Cassino, Dulwich, C. Hammersley, esq.
 Charlwood House, William Middleton, esq.
 ——— Place, James Woodbridge, esq.
 Chertsey, St. Anne's Hill, Mrs. Fox.
 Church-Cobham, R. H. Gedge, esq.
 Clandon Park, Earl Onslow.
 Clapham, Dr. Elliotson.
 Clapham Common, Sir Robt. Hen. Inglis.
 ——— Francis Luttrell, esq. §
 ——— James Eadale, esq.
 ——— James Brogden, esq.
 ——— Mr. Alderman Scholey.
 CLAREMONT PARK, HIS R. H. THE PRINCE
 OF SAXE-COBURG.
 Clarence Lodge, A. Belcher, esq.
 Cobham Court, D. Wetherell, esq.
 ——— Park, H. Combe, esq.
 Chobham Place, S. Thornton, esq.
 Cold Blow Cottage, Gen. Sir Edw. Haworth.
 Coombe House, near Kingston, E. of Liverpool.
 Cooper's Hill, Lord Longford.
 Cosford House, near Godalming, J. Hawkins, esq.
 Croham Hurst, William Dyer, esq.
 Croydon, Thomas Bainbridge, esq.
 Deepden, at Dorking, Thomas Hope, esq.
 Denbies, near Dorking, W. J. Denison, esq.
 Ditcham Grove, late Charles Coles, esq.
 Ditton Lodge, Alexander Raphael, esq.
 Dorking, W. Crawford, esq.
 ——— Richard Lowndes, esq.
 Dulwich Common, J. Whitfield, esq.
 ——— H. Budd, esq.
 Dunsborough House, at Ripley, Rev. G. W. Onslow.
 Dunsstable House, Sir Robert Baker, bart.
 Durdans, at Epsom, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bt.
 East Sheen, Marquis of Ailesbury.
 East Sheen, Sir William Kay, bart.
 ——— Sir Archibald Macdonald, bart.
 ——— James Macdonald, esq.
 ——— Sir F. M. Ommaney, M. P.
 Eastwick Park, Lewis Bazelguette, esq.
 Eftingham House, Sir Thos. Hussey Apreece, bart.
 Egham, Walter Irwin, esq.
 Elm Bank, Leatherhead, Capt. Clarke.
 Elmers, Kingston, W. Disney, esq.
 Ember Court, Sir Francis Ford, bart.
 ——— late Robert Taylor, esq.
 Englefield Green, Rt. Hon. William-Henry Fremantle.
 ——— Col. R. Hamilton.
 ——— F. Fremantle, esq.
 Epsom, Sir Mark Parsons, bart.
 ——— W. Northey, esq.
 ——— John Whitmore, esq.
 Esher, John Scott, esq.
 ——— Miss De Ponthieu.
 ——— Sir E. Nagle, bart.
 ——— Lodge, Mrs. Terry.
 ——— Place, John Spicer, esq.
 Ewell, Sir Lewen Powell Glynn, bart.
 ——— Paul Tatlock, esq.
 ——— Calverley, esq.
 ——— Court, Mrs. Barrett.
 ——— Grove, ——— Read, esq.
 Fair Oak Lodge, Hon. Sir C. Paget.
 Farnham, Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, M.P.
 ——— Castle, Bishop of Winchester.
 Fell Court, Sir Thomas Turton, bart.
 ——— Hill, in Send, Rev. A. Onslow.
 Fetcham Park, ——— Hankey, esq.
 Fingrave Lodge, Sir H. Taylor, K. G. II.
 Firgrove, Farnham, Sir Nelson Rycroft, bart.
 Florehouse, Godstone, Hon. G. Neville.
 Fridley, Richard Sharp, esq.
 Fulwick Lodge, T. Dickason, esq.
 Gatton Park, Sir Mark Wood, bart.
 Gibbons Grove, in Leatherhead, H. Bolton, esq.
 Godstone, Mrs. Wright.
 Gosden House, Bramley, Mrs. Sparks.
 Great Borough House, Lady Anne Perceval.
 Grove House, Tooting, ——— Ward, esq.
 Haling Park, C. Burnett, esq.
 Hall Place, Dulwich, D. Stow, esq.
 Ham House, Countess of Dysart.
 ——— Lodge, Capt. Halliday, R. N.
 ——— Common, Mrs. Cotton.
 ——— J. Willcock, esq.
 ——— Sir Everard Home, bart.
 ——— General Forbes.
 Hartwood, W. Clutton, esq.
 Hatchford, in Cobham, Miss Saltonstall.
 Hatchlands, G. H. Sumner, esq.
 Headley, Felix Ladbroke, esq.
 Hill House, Little Bookham, Sir J. Langham, bart.
 Holm Castle, ——— Pearce, esq.
 Hookfield Grove, E. Knight, esq.
 Hooley House, late Colonel Byron.
 Horsley West, H. P. Weston, esq.
 ——— East, W. Currie, esq.
 Horton Park, John Trotter, esq.

- Jays, near Dorking, Lee Steer Steer, esq.
 Juniper Hall, Mickleham, Thomas Broad-
 wood, esq.
 Juniper Hill, Mickleham, Sir Lucas Pepys,
 bart.
 Kennersley, — Langham, esq.
 Kenyon House, J. M. Carleton, esq.
 Kew, His Most Gracious Majesty.
 Kingston, J. F. Tustin, esq.
 King's Wood, on road to Reigate, W.
 Vizard, esq.
 LAMBETH PALACE, Abp. of Canterbury.
 Lea House, near Godalming, J. Leech, esq.
 Leatherhead Lodge, T. Dickens, esq.
 Lime Grove, Edward Fletcher, esq.
 Lonesome Lodge, in Wotton, —
 Barclay, esq.
 Long Ditton, Ladies Clements.
 Losely, J. More Molyneux, esq.
 Lower Cheam, Sir Wm. Antrobus, bart.
 Lowfield Heath, R. Cuddington, esq.
 — W. Middleton, esq.
 Lyne House, in Capel, Jas. Broadwood, esq.
 Marden, Sir William Clayton, bart.
 Melrose Hall, Wandsworth, D. H. Rucker,
 esq.
 Mersham Hall, Col. Hylton Jolliffe, M.P.
 — House, Sir Wm. Geo. Hylton
 Jolliffe, bart.
 Merton, Mr. Justice Park.
 Mickleham, Sir George Talbot.
 — Lieut.-gen. Milner.
 — Samuel Boddington, esq.
 — George Whittam, esq.
 Milford House, near Godalming, Col. Gooch.
 Milland House, Rev. J. Cole.
 Millfield, Lieut.-gen. Bayley.
 Mitcham, John Shaw, esq.
 — Benjamin Potter, esq.
 — Grove, Henry Hoare, esq.
 Monk's Grove, Chertsey, Lord Montford.
 Moore Park, R. Laing, esq.
 Morden, William Bloxam, esq.
 Morden Park, G. Ridge, esq.
 — Hall, — Daniells, esq.
 Mortlake, Mr. Baron Best.
 — M. Burgoyne, esq.
 Mount Ararat, Richmond, Mrs. Grosvenor.
 — Felix, Earl of Tankerville.
 — Nod, Edmund Fry, esq.
 Netley, F. S. Lomax, esq.
 Nonsuch Park, S. Farmer, esq.
 Norbiton Place, in Kingston, C. N. Palmer,
 esq.
 Norbury Park, F. Maitland Fuller, esq.
 Nork House, in Bansted, Lord Aiden.
 Northampton House, Richmond, Lady Sul-
 livan.
 Northbrook Place, W. Keen, esq.
 Notting Hill, Rt. Hon. F. J. Robinson.
 Nutwood Cottage, Sir James-Carmichael
 Smyth, bart.
 OAKS, THE, EARL OF DERBY.
 OATLANDS PARK, His R. H. THE DUKE OF
 YORK.
 Ockham Park, Lord King.
 Ockley Court, C. Calvert, esq. M.P.
- Ockley, Stone-street in, — Sikes, esq.
 Octagon House, Wimbledon, T. Tooke, esq.
 Painshill Park, Countess of Carlhampton.
 — Mrs. Boyd.
 Peckham Lodge, R. Heale, esq.
 Pendhill Court, J. Perkins, esq.
 Petersham, Marchioness of Bute.
 — Lord Huntingtower.
 — D. Erskine, esq.
 Pointers, in Cobham, T. Page, esq.
 Polesdon, in Great Bookham, Joseph Bon-
 sor, esq.
 Povey Cross, near Reigate, T. Wirgman, esq.
 Purley, near Croydon, T. Leverton, esq.
 Putney, Marchioness of Exeter.
 — Earl of Bristol.
 — Dowager Countess of Guildford.
 — Dowager Lady Grantham.
 — Lady Chambers.
 — T. Barber, esq.
 — J. Rice, esq.
 — Heath, the Countess de Grey.
 — J. Alcock, esq.
 — C. Bicknell, esq.
 — W. Jones, esq.
 — Hill, W. Leader, esq.
 — House, Hon. Heneage Legge, M.P.
 — Park-lane, Sir T. Farquhar, bart.
 Puttenham Priory, R. Sumner, esq.
 Randalls, near Leatherhead, Nathaniel Bland,
 esq.
 Redstone House, near Reigate, — Sim-
 mons, esq.
 Reigate Lodge, J. H. Slater, esq.
 — Priory, Earl Somers.
 RICHMOND, Duchess of Buccleuch.
 — Duchess of Devonshire.
 — Marquis of Hertford.
 — Lady Neave.
 — Mr. Alderman J. J. Smith.
 — William Burn, esq.
 — Mrs. De Brett.
 — J. Mitchell, esq.
 — J. May, esq.
 Richmond Green, Viscount Fitzwilliam.
 — Sir David Dundas, bart.
 — Sir W. Twysden, bart.
 — J. Julius, esq.
 — J. Ward, esq.
 Richmond Hill, Marquess of Wellesley.
 — Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.
 — Dowager Countess of Cardigan.
 — Countess of Mansfield.
 — Lady Morshhead.
 — Hon. R. F. Greville.
 — J. May, esq.
 — Miss Elleker.
 Richmond Park, Great Lodge, Lieut.-gen.
 Sir H. Campbell, bart.
 — Hill Lodge, Countess of Pembroke.
 — New Lodge, Lord Visct. Sidmouth.
 — Thatched Lodge, Lady Stewart.
 — Spring Grove, Sir Chas. Price, bart.
 Roehampton, Dowager Marchioness of
 Downshire.
 — Marchioness of Exeter.
 — Earl of Besborough.
- Roehampton,

Roehampton, Earl of Buckinghamshire.
 ——— Viscount Clifden.
 ——— Lord Ellenborough.
 ——— Hon. G. J. W. A. Ellis.
 ——— J. P. Thomson, esq.
 ——— Grove, W. Gosling, esq.
 ——— House, Countess of Kings.
 ——— Priory, Lady Bernard.

Rookery, Dorking, Mrs. Fuller.
 Rook's Nest, Godstone, ——— Fisher, esq.
 Rosedale House, Earl of Shaftesbury.
 Ruxley Lodge, Esher, ——— Phillips, esq.
 Sandersted, Sir Edward Colebrooke, bart.
 ——— T. S. Benson, esq.

——— Lodge, Mrs. Montgomery.
 Seladon, near Croydon, G. Smith, esq.
 Send Grove, Captain Bowles.
 Shalford House, H. E. Austen, esq.
 Shere, William Bray, esq.
 Shillingley Park, Earl of Winterton.
 Shirley House, John Maberley, esq.
 Shrubs Hill, Dorking, Countess of Rothes.
 ——— House, Sir W. Rush, bart.

Silverlands, near Chertsey, Rear-admiral
 Hon. Sir H. Hotham, K.C.B.
 Slyfield House, Great Bookham, Lieut.-gen.
 L. B. Wallis.

South Borough, Thomas Langley, esq.
 Stadbury Park, near Epsom, T. Walpole, esq.
 Sterborough Castle, in Lingfield, C. Smith,
 esq. M.P.

Stoke D'Abernon, Hugh Smith, esq.
 Stoke Hill, Guildford, ——— Brigstock, esq.
 ——— Park, Lieut.-col. Delap.

Streatham Park, W. T. Money, esq.
 ——— Common, J. Laing, esq.
 ——— W. Wilkinson, esq.

——— Earl of Coventry.
 Sutton Manor House, Lady R. Manners.
 ——— Place, near Guildford, Webb Weston, esq.

Tadworth Court, R. Hudson, esq.

Thames Ditton, Sir Charles Sullivan, bart.
 ——— Lady Fitzgerald.

Thrope Lee, Lady Blakett.
 Tilburster Lodge, Godstone A. M'Leay, esq.
 Tilgate House, W. Lambe, esq.
 Tilgate Forest Lodge, E. B. Sugden, esq.
 Tulse Hill, Dulwich, Dr. Edwards.
 Vale Cottage, Esher, Mrs. Giles.
 Unsted Wood, H. Trower, esq.
 Upper Gatton House, Duke of St. Alban's.
 Walton Grove, near Esher, Captain Blair.
 Wandsworth, T. Cockburn, esq.

——— Mr. Alderman Magnay.
 ——— Heath, R. Brant, esq.

Waverley Abbey, J. P. Thomson, esq.
 Westbrook N. Godhold, esq.
 Westhall Lodge, Byfleet, J. Sparkes, esq.
 Weston House, Albury, Colonel Clive.
 Westwood, near Farnham, Mrs. Coussmaker.
 Weybridge, Earl of Portmore.
 Wimbledon, Lord Viscount Melville.

——— Lord Churchill.
 ——— Count Antonio.
 ——— Mr. Justice Richardson.
 ——— Ladies H. and E. Ashburnham.
 ——— Right Hon. George Tierney.
 ——— Sir F. Burdett, bart.

——— late Joseph Marryat, esq.
 ——— J. Turner, esq.
 ——— Grove, Mr. Justice Park.

——— Park, Earl Spencer.
 Windlesham House, L. Fowler, esq.
 Woburn Farm, Weybridge, Sir John St.
 Aubyn, bart.

Wonersh, Lord Grantley.
 Woodbines, Kingston, F. Robertson, esq.
 Woodcot Park, James Tessier, esq.
 Woodfarm Lodge, W. Knowles, esq.
 Woodhill, near Guildford, A. Brough, esq.
 Woodside Cottage, Mrs. Crofts.
 Wootton near Dorking, J. Evelyn, esq.

Peerage. Earldom to Howard, Duke of Norfolk; Battersea Barony to St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke; Cranley Viscounty and Ember Court Barony to Earl Onslow; Eddingham Barony to Howard; Guildford Earldom and Barony to North; Loughborough Barony to St. Clair-Erskine; Ockham Barony to King; Pepper-harrow Barony to Brodrick, Viscount Middleton; Petersham Viscounty to Stanhope, Earl of Harrington; Streatham Barony to Russell, Duke of Bedford.

Members of Parliament for the County 2; Blechingley 2; Gatton 2; Guildford 2; Haslemere 2; Reigate 2; Southwark 2; total 14.

Produce. Fish. Plants for druggists and perfumers; hops, particularly at Farnham; turnips; clover, the first place in England in which it was cultivated. Stone quarries, at Mersham called Fire-stone because it effectually resists fire; iron-ore; lime stone; chalk, of which this county abounds; brick earth. Fullers earth at Nutfield near Blechingley.

Manufactures. Paper; parchment; plate glass; potteries; vinegar; artificial stone, established 1769; delf and earthenware; iron and brass works; copper mills; tanneries; rope-making; boat building; anchor-smithies; formerly very extensive weaving woollen cloth at and about Guildford and Farnham, long discontinued; considerable stocking weaving at Godalming.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 14. **Liberties** 5. **Whole Parishes** 140. **Parts of Parishes** 2. **Market Towns** 11. **Inhabitants**, Males 189,871; Females 208,787; total 398,658. **Families**

Families employed in agriculture 14,944; in trade 46,811; in neither 27,051. total 88,806.—*Baptisms.* Males 49,607; Females 48,985; total 98,592.—*Marriages* 27,450.—*Burials.* Males 38,263; Females 36,062; total 74,325.

Places having not less than 1000 Inhabitants.

Houses. Inhab.		Houses. Inhab.		Houses. Inhab.	
SOUTHWARK	13,187 85,905	Egham -	636 3,616	Thames Ditton	308 1,592
Lambeth	9,919 57,688	Dorking -	741 3,812	Windlesham	319 1,590
Newington	6,384 33,047	Streatham -	598 3,616	Leatherhead	261 1,478
Bermondsey	4,691 25,235	Putney -	549 3,394	Cobham -	262 1,340
Camberwell	3,309 17,876	GUILDFORD	560 3,161	Send & Ripley	240 1,283
Rotherhithe	2,229 12,523	REIGATE -	515 2,961	Worplesdon	210 1,276
Croydon -	1,744 9,254	Epsom -	455 2,960	Witley -	174 1,264
Clapham -	1,200 7,151	Mortlake -	432 2,484	Barnes -	216 1,240
Wandsworth	1,035 6,702	Wimbledon -	329 2,195	Godstone	163 1,210
Kingston-upon-Thames	1,076 6,091	Walton-upon-Thames	347 1,891	BLECHINGLY	198 1,187
Richmond	1,003 5,994	Ash -	369 1,867	Cranley -	168 1,182
Farnham -	1,026 5,413	Tooting -	248 1,863	Merton -	191 1,177
Battersea -	891 4,392	Woking -	327 1,810	Charlwood	157 1,134
Mitcham -	756 4,453	Carshalton	307 1,775	Stoke next Guildford	198 1,120
Chertsey -	849 4,279	Ewell -	337 1,737	Esher -	205 1,108
Godalming -	739 4,098	Chobham	311 1,719	Shere -	204 1,077
		Lingfield -	286 1,684	Horley -	178 1,063

(To be continued.)

S. T.

MR. URBAN,
YOUR Bristol Correspondent J. E. at p. 580, of your Supplement, vol. xciii. ii. has commented in an able and comprehensive manner on the ancient purport of ludicrous carvings in Cathedral Churches, &c. to which may be attached some degree of probability; but allow me the attempt to prove, that to whatever other purpose they might have been assigned, they were evidently intended as a severe satire, which arose from the animosity then existing between the established Monks, and the Mendicant Order of Friars; but in order to comprehend more clearly the force which this satire was intended to convey, it will be necessary that I should refer back to the times in which they were executed.

Superstition, with the concomitant number of its votaries, continually poured upon the Monastic orders a vast influx of riches, which rendered them callous to every tie of religion, depraved their morals, relaxed their virtue, and finally introduced that luxury and impurity which so strongly characterized the conventual houses of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the which immoralities were carried to so great an extent, that Popery itself seemed to totter on an unstable foundation, an event produced by the indolence and carelessness of those who hitherto had been its chief supporters.

GENT. MAG. February, 1824.

This apathy and inattention on the part of the Monks was the chief cause and the primary object of the Pope's instituting, about the commencement of the thirteenth century, certain other religious orders, which, being founded on the express principle of neither acquiring nor attaining any fixed possessions, might be more alive to the welfare and interests of their spiritual patron, and by their austere and rigid manners, which as an example they were intended to exhibit, combined with the force of persevering prayer and continued preaching, might check the onward growth of heresies, which began to unfold themselves in the Church at that period. These Orders, thus established in the years 1215, were the *Mendicant Friars*, viz. the Dominican Order, the Franciscan, the Carmelite, and the Augustine, but were afterwards, as Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, vol. iii. informs us, regulated by Pope Gregory the Tenth, anno 1272.

The new auxiliaries which Popery had received, contributed greatly to revive its declining dignity, and ample success became the reward of that strict attention which they paid to the purposes of their institution. The veneration which the Monks had been accustomed to receive from all ranks and classes of people, they now no longer experienced; their follies and

excesses, carried to extremes, were at last detected, and the respect and confidence of the Laity were transferred to the Friars. Privileges of all kinds were extended to them; structures of vast magnificence were erected for their reception. So great, indeed, did they become, that the most important transactions of Government, independent of the affairs of conscience, were transmitted to their administration. See War-ton's English Poetry, vol. i. p. 293.

The Mendicant Orders, thus adorned by distinguished honours and privileges, could not be otherwise than offensive and disgusting, in the highest degree, to the other ecclesiastics of the realm, both *secular and conventual*. In fact, they became exceedingly odious; but as the stock of learning with which the Monks were possessed, was not sufficiently large to confute their novel doctrines, or direct the pen of controversy against them, as a last resource they were compelled to wield the meaner weapon of abuse and ridicule, in order to support the declining popularity of their own fraternity, by conspicuous representations of the ambition, cunning, and hypocrisy of their adversaries.

"Before we take our farewell of *Fryars*, know there was a deadlie antipathie betwixt them and *Parish Priests*. For the former slighted the latter as good alone to take *tythes*, and like hackney post-horses onely to run the stage in the masse booke, *secundum usum Sarum*, ignorant and unable to preach. Wherefore, the Friars when invading the pulpit, would not say to the parson, 'by your leave, Sir,' but proudly presuming on their papal privileges, assumed it to themselves as forfeited to them, for the parson's want of skill, or will to make use of it. *Monks* also hated *Friars* at their hearts; because their activity and pragmatisme made *Monks* be held as idle and useless; yea, as meer cyphers, whilst themselves were the onely figures of reckoning and account in the Church." Fuller's History of Abbeyes, b. 6. p. 275.

To avoid a needless repetition, I here take the liberty, Mr. Urban, to refer your readers to my communication of the ancient carvings at Christchurch, (XCIII. ii. p. 98.) trusting that they will make a fair comparison between the description of them at that page, and the statement here given to deduce their origin; for on the principle above shewn, we may certainly account for the many extraordinary pieces of sculpture in our old conven-

tual Churches, where the cowl appears to be satirized in the severest manner. For the majority of these instances, we may rest assured the upstart Order of *Mendicant Friars* was pointed at; as a means which the Monks adopted of revenging themselves on opponents, they could not in any other means contend with. H. G*.

Mr. URBAN,

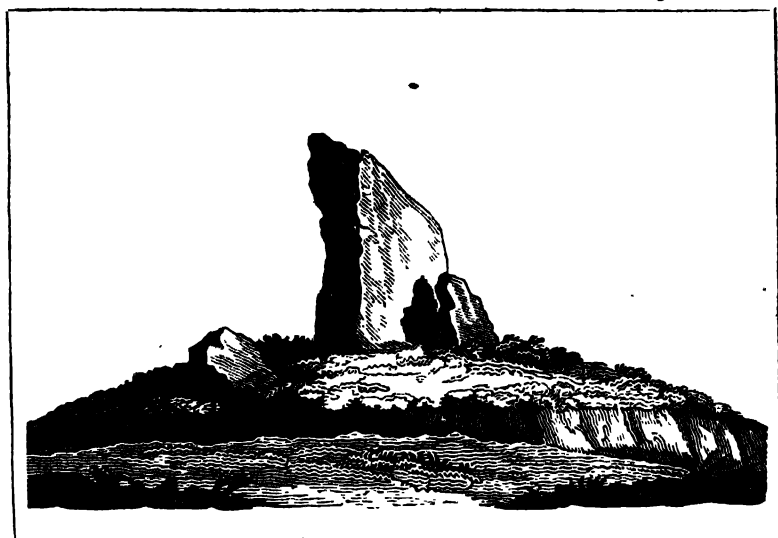
Feb. 2.

IN your valuable literary Repository for November, 1748, p. 486, there is an account of an instrument, which is there quaintly enough described by your correspondent L. C. of Derby, as "A Machine for curing Coughs, and other disorders of the Lungs." There is given, also, a good engraving, on wood, of this machine, which has since, with some little improvements, justly acquired celebrity in this kingdom, as well as in other countries of Europe, under the name of "Mudge's Inhaler." In the same Volume, for Aug. 1748, p. 358, there appears a letter signed J. M. and in which I recognize the style of Dr. Mudge, of Plymouth, whom I had the advantage of knowing with intimacy, giving an account of a very curious case of "Mollities Ossium." It was not long after the appearance of this letter of L. C.'s that Dr. Mudge's Inhaler made its appearance, and though the Dr. never concealed from his friends that he was indebted to the Gentleman's Magazine for the suggestion of the principle upon which his machine was constructed, yet as I do not know that any more public avowal to this effect was made, I would, upon the principle of the "*suum cuique*," and with the view, also, of rescuing the memory of the truly deserving and eminent Mudge from the imputation of the species of plagiarism to which those who are ignorant of the avowal above alluded to might think it subject, wish to give my old acquaintance "the Gentleman's Magazine," the credit on this occasion to which it has so fair and legitimate a title. It is no more than justice which I owe to an old breakfast and after-supper companion for nearly half a century, and of whom I may still say, "*te, veniente die, te, descendente, requiro*."

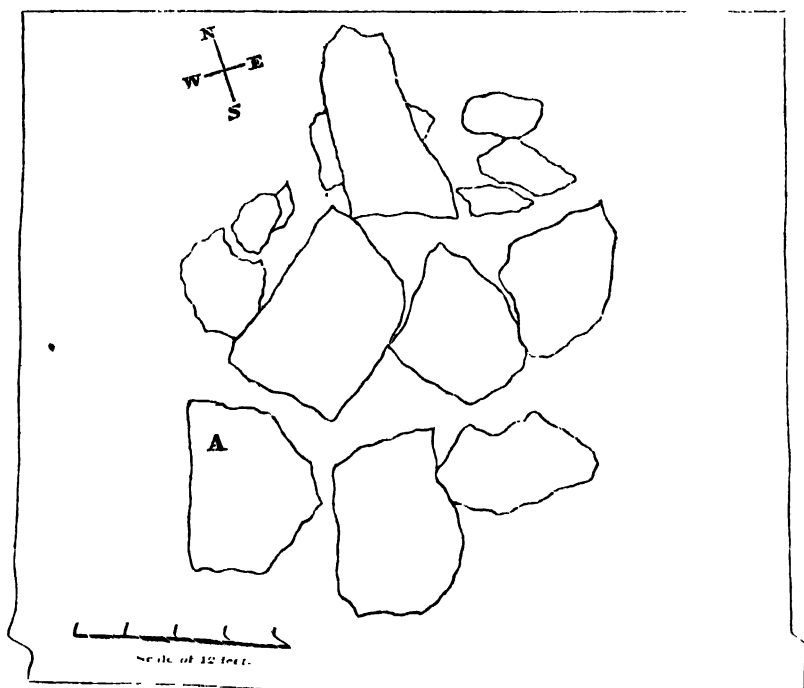
CORNUBIENSIS QUIDAM.

* Not H. S. as stated in your correspondent J. E.'s communication.

Mr.



CROMLECH AT ENSTONE, OXFORDSHIRE.



PLAN OF CROMLECHS NEAR KITS COTY HOUSE, KENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Wimpole-st. Jan. 8.*
ABOUT half a mile S.E. of the village of Enstone in Oxfordshire, upon the hill at a short distance from the road to Oxford, there is a large stone standing upright, of considerable dimensions; from the road it has much the appearance of the Rollrich stone, called the King's stone, near Long Compton, Oxfordshire.

I was induced a few years since, on my return from Worcestershire, to take a nearer view and measurement of it, by having the ground removed and cleared to the base of the stones, which convinced me that it had been a Cromlech (i.e. an inclined stone), originally standing upon three stones of smaller dimensions still remaining near it, but from which it had long since been thrown off, and set upright in the ground, with only one of the stones on which it had rested, standing in its original position close by its side.

This ancient relic is situated upon a mound of earth, apparently artificial, raised about three feet above the surface of the field; and of the two other stones that supported the Cromlech, which are lying down at a short distance from it, one is partly buried under the soil.

The large upright stone is of a semicircular form; its height above the surface of the ground is eight feet two inches, its greatest width is six feet ten inches, three feet six inches thick, ten feet nine inches from the top to its extremity under the soil, and it is in the same rough state as when taken from the quarry.

Dr. Plot is the only author who appears to have mentioned this stone, and his opinion inclines to its being of British origin.

"There stands also a stone about half a mile S.W. of Enston Church, on a bank by the way side between *Neat-Enston* and *Fulwell*, somewhat flat, and tapering upward from a broad bottom, with other small ones lying by it; and another near the road between *Burford* and *Chipping Norton*, which I guess might be erected for the same purpose, with the two former, as above-mentioned: unless we shall rather think both these and them to have been some of the gods of the ancient Britons, as the reverend and learned Dr. *Stillingfleet* thinks it not improbable those pyramidal stones, mentioned by Camden in *Yorkshire*, called the *Devil's Bolts*, sometimes were. And so likewise *Stonehenge* in *Wiltshire*, which he judges neither to be a Roman Temple, nor

Danish Monument, but rather somewhat belonging to the Idol *Markolis*, which *Buxtorf* saith the Rabbins called domum Kolis of which more hereafter, when I come into that county; and into *Kent*, where is *Kits-coty-house*, which I take to be an antiquity of the same kind."—*History of Oxfordshire*, p. 351.

A short time afterwards I made an excursion to Kits Coty House* in Kent, one of the most perfect Cromlechs existing in England, so called from Christopher, the name of an old shepherd, who formerly made it his habitation for a number of years, from which it became distinguished by the vulgar, as Kit's Cote, or Cottage, and not, as erroneously supposed, from its having been the burial-place of Cattigern, to whose name it bears no relation.

Half a mile below this Cromlech, and fronting the same aspect, nearer to Aylesford, in a field near the road, there is a heap of stones, which was so much overgrown with coppice, elm, and white thorn, that it was nearly inaccessible. The tenant of the land upon being applied to, readily cleared it of the underwood, which enabled me to take a plan and measurement† of these stones, which lie in an oval space of 89 feet circumference, within which there are now sixteen stones large and small, apparently the remains of a Druidical monument, consisting of five or six cromlechs, all now completely overthrown. Several of the smaller stones are partly covered by, and support some of the larger ones, which have fallen upon them, and are raised above the ground in a slanting position. The tenant remembers when the Cromlech marked A, was resting upon its supports, which, with some others, have been since taken away, and also the circumstance of its falling down in consequence of his digging under it; he asserts that human bones and pieces of armour were found beneath it, and have likewise been turned up by the plough in various parts of the same field.

These monuments are spoken of by our earliest historians as of things be-

* Two excellent Views of Kits Coty house were drawn by the late W Alexander, esq. F.S.A. and etched by Mr. G. Cooke. See, also, Thorpe's *Customale Roffense*, p. 68. EDIT.

† The measurement of the stones may be ascertained by the scale. EDIT.

yond tradition, the use of which could be even in their time but barely conjectured, and it is only by comparing their accounts of the religious rites and civil customs of the Aborigines of this island, that a plausible hypothesis can be formed of the purposes for which they were erected. EDW. RUDGE.

MR. URBAN, *Alcester, Jan. 13.*

THE freedom of sentiment, an inherent liberty of the English subject, of engaging in examinations, and reviewing the various merits and demerits of Legislation, exhibits an evident testimony in support of the stability of our Establishments; and at the same time, that an additional dignity is imparted to the Government, from the exercise of the privilege, we are animated with increased veneration and reverence for it. During the popular administration of the Romans, under the Dictatorship of Publius Philo, an edict was introduced, and received the concurrence of the supreme authority, forbidding every disposition to amend the laws, being originally published by the People, and the Senate alone being invested with such an ability. The great Athenian Orator somewhere mentions a decree, obeyed by the Locrians, of a still more indefensible character, subjecting every citizen, desirous of bringing in a new law, to declare it openly before the people with a halter round his neck, to the intent, if his recommendation were rejected, as unprofitable for the Commonwealth, he might undergo a process of strangulation, as a punishment for his presumption. This severe ordinance, amounting almost to a prohibition, bespeaks the Locrians to have considered those who wished for amendment, animated by a spirit of sedition, and to have believed their law to be the foundation of civil society, the displacing of one stone whereof might occasion the whole political building to fall.

It would be advantageous, and a subject of interest, to enter upon a comparison of the various modes formerly and at present in practice, of administering criminal justice in other countries, with the present rules in England; to analyse, with a view to improvement, the qualities of difference in their criminal code, in regard to inflicting punishment, and endeavour to ascertain, whether there are

any excellencies, either in such practice, or complexure of punishment, to which the Courts of Justice, in the latter, and the system of jurisprudence, are unacquainted. In effecting such an inquiry, and examining the outlines of the laws, tracing them up to their true and fundamental principles, sufficient evidence will be presented of many, and indeed the majority, of the maxims of the Roman law being applicable to our own. In the earliest periods of history, every just law being in harmony with the divine law, or more properly the moral law, and engrafted upon the law of nature, whereof the end and intent, equity and justice, St. Paul defines the bond of perfection, and Seneca, the bond of human society. Thus the Divine Law forbids wrongfully depriving any man of his own; and man, in his erring judgment, has subjected the transgression to various punishments. According to the institutes of the Jewish lawgivers, the degree of punishment was not invariably the same, not fixed or positive; it was adapted to the particular circumstances attending the crime; sometimes only by a pecuniary fine, and satisfaction to the injured party; at least so it is recorded in the book of *Exodus*. The doctrine of retaliation was tolerated in that republic, and embraced by many countries, as a political rule of right; thus, rendering an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; and, according to King Solomon, by a severe forfeiture, rendering to the party seven fold, and giving all the substance of his house. In some countries, the measure of human punishment was rated to the culprit's making compensation in double the value of the article stolen; and in others he was doomed to banishment; while in Athens death was the standard. In less remote periods, a distinction became generally adopted between a robbery committed in the day time, and in the night. The embezzlement of the public money was, by the Roman code, adjudged a capital offence. In the state of Greece, we learn, a double portion of punishment was administered, in the instance of the commission of an offence in a fit of drunkenness: where also homicide was excused, upon the voluntary banishment of the offender, for a year; whereas with the Western Goths, the evil was compensated by the payment

of a sum of money to the relations of the deceased. The laws of Macedon extended the punishment for treason not only to the children, but also the other relations of the delinquent. The laws of Lacedæmon sanctioned a repetition of trial for the same offence, and for this purpose the prisoner continued a certain time in custody after being absolved upon the first inquisition. In Sweden, the crime of Bigamy was visited with a capital punishment. With the Egyptians and Jews the possession of mortal poison, without sufficient reason, was deemed a crime of a high quality, and only expiated by compelling the party himself to take it: the act of perjury was visited with the like punishment the party himself would have suffered if found guilty. The Romans affixed a more certain and severe sentence; and under the Vandal laws, so highly was it reprobated, that even the prosecutor and judge were included in the punishment; while in other nations, public ignominy and shame were deemed an ample punishment.

During the existence of the Hierarchy, the difference between direct evidence of the fact, and circumstantial, was justly estimated; for, although the latter alone was, in general, considered insufficient to influence the judge in determining the prisoner guilty, it sometimes had that effect. In order, therefore, to an accommodation, the apparatus for the torture of the criminal was put in motion, a species of trial first borrowed from the Lacedæmonians. I shall not allude to the several methods of trial by *ordeal*, *the corsned bread*, *compurgators* and *battle*, further than as they were founded upon the monkish superstition of our Saxon ancestry, they were gradually disused, as mankind advanced in the scale of reason and intelligence. It was to the First King William, England became indebted for a new system of criminal justice, in a considerable degree abolishing the above-mentioned species of trial, and

under his immediate successors modified, until in the prominent epoch of Edward the First, the criminal polity arrived at a very considerable degree of perfection.

Having offered these preliminary remarks, I shall proceed briefly to illustrate the difference between the manner of determining questions of criminality, adopted by the generality of the continental nations, during the middle of the last century; though I believe, to the credit of their courts of judicature, now nearly exploded; the mode commonly substituted; and the established practice of the English Courts. With us, under the 39th article of Magna Charta, and several statutes afterwards passed in confirmation, the question of guilt or innocence is determined by a jury of the prisoner's equals,—the indictment is exhibited, and read in the prisoner's presence, in a court open to every one's access,—to the testimony of the various witnesses the jury give what credit they think it entitled,—the judge is considered to be counsel for the accused man; and if a verdict of guilty be recorded, passes that sentence the law has annexed to the crime. In the countries alluded to, the process was conducted in a manner very different. The prisoner and the prosecutor were closely shut up in a room, no persons, excepting the judge and his secretary, being allowed to be present;—if the prisoner then made a denial of the crime with which he was charged, the question of its truth or falsehood was decided by the torture. However strong the testimony of witnesses against the prisoner might be, however clear his guilt from their evidence might appear, supposing his existence to depend upon his guilt, no punishment could ever take place if the prisoner possessed fortitude sufficient to sustain the torture in all its different and progressive stages, and persevered in his assertion of not guilty*. This mode, where, to extort a confession,

* The following anecdote is an extract from the letter of a gentleman of fortune, written while on a Continental tour in 1774, and which came into my possession from an accidental circumstance, a few years ago. "There is a woman now living in the Spin-house of this city (Amsterdam) who was formerly accused of murder. She firmly asserted her innocence, under every application of the dreadfully sifting engine, and is now a cripple in every joint of her body in consequence of it. She had an accomplice who confessed the fact when under the torture, and was broke upon the wheel. This woman, after sustaining the torture, was ordered to be placed upon the stage, whilst the man suffered. He admonished

pain more severe than when even death was inflicted, by means so opposite to humanity and shocking to our reason, most probably had its origin in that maxim prevalent in many countries, that *no person ought to suffer death, except him who confesses himself worthy of it*, by making an acknowledgment of his crime to which that species of punishment appertains.

This process of trial has been relinquished for one more refined, and now throughout the Continent generally adopted. The prisoner undergoes an examination in private before the judge and his secretary, until which event he is not allowed intercourse with any person. Afterwards the witnesses against the prisoner are examined apart, and he is not allowed to see them until the close of the evidence. They are then, in the presence of the judge, confronted together, in order that the witnesses may be certain that the prisoner is the person against whom they have given evidence. Such of the depositions of the witnesses as are selected as material, are, with the prisoner's answers, laid before the judges, and he is furnished with a copy of both, in order to prepare his defence, with the assistance of counsel. The judges decide upon the matters of law, as well as of fact, and are possessed of a power of directing payment of the expenses attending the trial. Upon a comparison of this mode of trial with the ancient trial by jury, we shall find ample range for satisfaction and glorying in the wisdom and superiority of the English system.

I have been led into these hasty observations from circumstances resulting from the late trials at Hertford, and from the daily press not having been negligent in commenting upon the economy of our Criminal Jurisprudence, so far as respects the proceedings in those memorable trials; the temper and moderation with which they were conducted being highly creditable to the spirit of our criminal law. The full and dispassionate inquiry the case underwent, has given the most complete satisfaction to the public mind, and will not fail to cherish and support a love and veneration

for our criminal polity. It is not my intention to speculate generally upon the different opinions in circulation, or the various remedies recommended as improvements of criminal law and practice, suggested principally by those proceedings: I shall, at present, only briefly refer to the established disability of prisoners, except in cases of high treason, to be benefited in their defence by an unrestricted assistance of counsel, and with a wish rather to arouse attention to the subject, and to induce others to offer their sentiments upon its policy, than to give circulation to my own. Whether the removal of this disability would further promote the true and substantial interests of justice, and assist in preserving a more equal equilibrium in its scale, and more particularly in cases of the highest moment, where life and death are dependant on the inquiry, is a question of considerable importance. The received maxim, that *the judge is, in every case, the counsel for the accused*, appears to be in many instances a real fiction: it is irreconcilable to reason, when attentively weighed, and one of popular objection, more particularly in the judgment of a foreign reviewer of our judicial institutions, who, unaffected by prejudice, to which ourselves are open, is better qualified to offer an opinion. He would undoubtedly consider it an anomaly, that, according to our own common law, a prisoner can only, through courtesy, avail himself of the benefit of counsel in any case which affects his life, unless some point of law shall arise, when even in the most trifling case of misdemeanour the privilege is conceded. One objection to the allowance is, the additional time every case would consume, since the prisoner's counsel would offer observations upon the evidence, whence inconveniences would be experienced, from the increased number of prisoners for trial. In many trials no counsel for the prosecutor appears, and then the judge sifts the evidence for the crown, being guided by the depositions taken at the prisoner's committal. How, in these cases, will the standing maxim, of the judge being the prisoner's coun-

monished her with his dying breath to confess, as he had done, knowing herself equally guilty. She exclaimed, 'poor wretch! they have distracted thee with pain, thou knowest not what thou sayest.' Thus she escaped."

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sel, apply? Supposing for a moment the judge to be possessed of the best and most upright intentions, and the highest character for consistency of conduct in the administration of justice, never listening to the applications of those who, to serve their own individual wishes, would mislead and deceive him, it is not a breach of charity to infer, that on some occasions he might innocently be betrayed into erroneous impressions, disadvantageous to the unfortunate object at the bar, and those impressions springing solely from an anxiety to discharge his duty, and his attachment to the public service.

The criminal jurisprudence of France sanctions a different policy of practice in this particular, under the opinion, that were it otherwise, the prisoner would be confined in the legitimate means of his defence, and indeed the progressive improvement in the laws and administration of justice in that kingdom, is an earnest of the liberality of the people, and their disposition to meet the improved condition of the times with a corresponding disposition of mind.

You, doubtless, Mr. Urban, have by this time become as weary of reading, as I am of writing. I cannot, however, relieve you, or lay down my pen without copying from the learned Author of the Commentaries, a few short sentences, applicable to the present subject. Alluding to the settled rule of common law, of not allowing, in capital cases, a prisoner counsel upon the general issue, unless some point of law shall arise, proper to be debated, Blackstone observes,

“A rule, which (however it may be palliated under cover of that noble declaration of the law, when rightly understood, that the judge shall be counsel for the prisoner; that is, shall see that the proceedings against him are strictly regular) seems to be not at all of a piece with the rest of the humane treatment of prisoners by the English law. For upon what face of reason can that assistance be denied to save the life of a man, which yet is allowed him in prosecutions for every petty trespass? Nor indeed is it,

strictly speaking, a part of our ancient law: for the *Mirror* having observed the necessity of counsel in civil suits, ‘who knows how to forward and defend the cause by the rules of law and customs of the realm,’ immediately afterwards subjoins, ‘and more especially are they for defence upon indictments and appeals of felony, than upon other venial causes.’ And the judges themselves are so sensible of this defect, that they never scruple to allow a prisoner counsel to instruct him what questions to ask, or even to ask questions for him, with respect to matters of fact: for as to matters of law, arising on the trial, they are *entitled* to the assistance of counsel.” Vol. IV. p. 355.

Yours, &c.

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DECLAMATION ON THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

*Read in Trinity College Chapel,
June 1777.*

(Concluded from p. 25.)

NOW when we reflect that every tenant of a Barony, holden of the King in capite, had a seat in Parliament, we see at once the striking operation of this law: we see how little the wisest politicians foresee the distant consequences of ambition. Edward and his Barons by this device monopolized, it is true, the feudal sovereignty, and prevented their vassals from becoming Lords like themselves; but they knew not what they were doing; they knew not that in the very act of abridging the property of the people, they were giving them a legislative existence, which at a future day would enable them to overthrow whatever stood in the way of their power, and to level that very feudal system which they were thus attempting to perpetuate. For the tenants in capite, who had a right to be summoned to Parliament, soon became so numerous by the alienation of the King's vassals (whose immense territories were divisible into many lesser Baronies), that they neither could, nor indeed wished any longer to assemble in their own rights; the feudal peers were, in fact, become the people*, and the idea of representa-

* The House of Commons, and the Spiritual Lords (who still sit in Parliament as tenants in capite) are the only remains of the genuine feudal territorial peerage. For when the tenants in capite became numerous and poor, such an alloy was mixed with the ancient original nobility, that it would have been absurd to have allowed tenure in chief to convey any longer a personal honour and privilege. The peerage, therefore, no longer passed with the fief, but from being territorial and official, became personal and honorary. But as tenure

tion came forward by a necessary consequence. Parliament, from being singly composed of men, who sat in their own rights to save the great from the oppression of the Crown, and not the small from the oppression of the great, now began to open its doors to the patriot citizen. The feudal and personal, changed into natural and corporate privileges, and the people, for the first time in the history of the world, saw the root of their liberties fixed in the centre of the constitution.

As the multiplication of royal tenures from the enfranchisement* of boroughs, but chiefly from the operation of this law, first gave rise to popular representation, so it is only in the continued operation of these principles that we can trace the distinct existence, and growing power of the House of Commons; we know that they assembled for a long time in the same chamber with the peers; that the separation was not preconceived by

the founders of the Constitution, but arose from necessity, when their numbers became too great to form one assembly; and we know that they never thought of assuming popular legislative privileges till, by this necessary division, they became a distinct body from the Lords. Thus, though a political accident brought the English Commons forth into action, their legislative existence was the natural birth of the feudal system compressed by the Crown. To prove these truths, we have only to contemplate the history of our sister kingdom of Scotland, governed at that time by the same laws, there being very little difference between the *Regiam Majestatem*, the Scotch code of these days, and the work compiled by Glanville, Chief Justice to King Henry the Second. The law of Edward the First, which produced these great changes† in England, was transcribed by the Scotch Parliament into the Statute Book of

nure in chief was still, from the very nature of the feudal system, a legislative title, although its exercise was no longer personally practicable, from the multiplication of royal holdings—a representation was naturally adopted. The feudal aristocracy thus expanded, changed by degrees into a democracy, and the aristocratical part of the Government would have been utterly extinguished (on failure of the peers by prescription), if the Crown had not preserved it by conferring on a few, by personal investiture, an hereditary right of legislation, in the room of that territorial Peerage that had branched out and become a popular right. This produced a great change in the order of the State. For the feudal Baronage, after having produced the House of Commons, continued to balance and struggle with the prerogative as a democracy in the same manner that it had resisted it before as an aristocratical body. Whereas, the Monarchical Peerage, which sprung up on the decay of the feudal, is merely an emanation of the royal prerogative, interested in the support of the Crown, from which it derives its lustre and its power, and has no connection with the feudal system, which conferred no legislative rights by tenure in capite, which tenure, diffused among the multitude, constituted the House of Commons.

* It is very probable that Burgage Tenure first gave the idea of a representation of the smaller Barons. For when the King enfranchised a town, and gave it lands from the royal demesne, this instantly made the Corporation a tenant in capite. But as the Corporation could not sit in Parliament it elected a Burgess. It is in consequence of this burgage tenure or tenancy in capite of a Corporation, that we now see such an insignificant village as Old Sarum sending two members to Parliament, while such a flourishing town as Manchester sends none.

† It may be asked what these great changes were which the Act is said to have produced, since the Burgesses were called to Parliament in the beginning of Edward's reign, before the Act passed, and since the lesser Barons were summoned by the Sheriffs as early as the reign of King John. To this it may be answered, that these Parliaments were entirely feudal, the Burgesses represented those Corporations that were tenants in capite, and the summon of the lesser Barons being by no means a popular election, but a proclamation for those who held sufficient lands of the King in capite to assemble in their own rights. But when the statute of *Quia emptores* had so generally diffused the royal holding, that from being a feudal privilege confined to a few, it came to be a popular and almost universal right, a representation of the multitude succeeded upon feudal principles to a personal right of legislation; the territorial peerage sunk altogether, or rather dilated itself to a House of Commons, and that power, which in other feudal countries, from being condensed like the rays of the sun to a focus, consumed the rights of mankind, produced when thus scattered abroad a plentiful harvest of liberty. In Scotland, where the act of *Quia emptores* was never enforced, the feudal Baronage diffused itself, notwithstanding, so as at last to produce a representation, but it continued to be a representation merely feudal. The knights of the

their Robert the First. But the King of Scotland had not conquered that country as William had subdued England; consequently, he was rather a feudal chieftain than a monarch, and had no power to carry this law of Edward's into execution: for the Scotch Barons, although they would not allow their vassals to subinfeud, yet when they sold their own lands they would not suffer the Crown to appropriate the tenure, but obliged the purchasers to hold as vassals to themselves. By this weakness of the Scotch crown, and power of the nobles, the tenancies in capite were not multiplied as in England, the right to sit in parliament was consequently not much extended beyond the original numbers, and Scotland never saw a House of Commons*, nor ever tasted the blessings of equal government. When the boroughs indeed in later days were enfranchised, they assembled in the same house with the King and the Lords, where, awed by the pride of the Lords, and dazzled by the splendour of the Crown, they sat silent in Parliament, representing the slavery and not the freedom of the people.

But the dissemination of property†, which in every country on earth is sooner or later creative of freedom, met with a severe check in its early infancy, from the Statute of Entails.—In this instance even the Crown of England had not sufficient strength to ripen that liberty which had sprung from the force of its rays. For if Edward the First could have resisted this law, wrested from him by his Barons to perpetuate their estates in their families, the English Constitution, from an earlier equilibrium of property, had suddenly arisen to perfection, and the revolution in the reign of Charles the First had probably happened two centuries higher in our history; or perhaps, from the gradual circulation of that power which broke in at last with a sudden and projectile force, had never happened at all; but the same effects had been produced without the effusion of civil blood. For no sooner was this Statute of Entails shaken in the reign of Henry the Seventh, and finally destroyed by his successor‡, than we see the popular tide which had ebbed so long begin to lift up its waves, till the mighty

the shires were representative Barons, not representatives of the people, and never formed a distinct order in the state. Indeed such a third power could never have possibly sprung up from a feudal constitution on any other principle than that which is here laid down.—There was no representation of the Scotch Barons till the year 1427, when it was enacted by statute, that the smaller Barons need not come to Parliament, provided they sent Commissioners.

* The representative Barons and Burgesses never formed in Scotland a third estate (as has been observed in the note in the last page). They were considered as the representatives of royal tenants, and not of the people at large, and therefore naturally assembled with the Peers, and sat by honorary creation. For tenure in chief, being confined to a very small number, when compared with other tenures, still continued to be the criterion of legislation, and though extended beyond the practicability of personal exercise, was highly feudal, even when expanded to a state of representation! Whereas, in England, the statute of *Quia emptores* made tenure in capite almost universal, or, in other words, gave legislative privileges to the multitude upon feudal principles, which consequently produced a representation, not of royal tenants, according to the principles of the feudal system, but of the people, according to the natural principles of human society. It is probable, from this difference between these principles of legislation, that the right of voting is so different in the two countries. In Scotland the Common Council, and not the body of the Burgesses, are the electors, because the Corporation, as the tenant in capite, is represented, and not the individuals composing it, and no forty shilling freeholder can vote for a knight of the shire, unless he holds immediately of the King. For if his tenure be not royal, he must have 400*l.* scots present rent. Whereas in England the right of election (unless it has become otherwise fixed by prescription) is in the whole body of the Burgesses, and all forty shilling Freeholders vote for the Knights of the Shires, whether the tenure be of the King or a subject.

† By the dissemination of property in this place is not meant that which gave the right of legislation to the people on feudal principles, but that which is necessary to give weight and consequence to a third estate so arisen.

‡ The statute of fines passed in the 4th year of Henry the Seventh, was purposely wrapped up in obscure and covert expressions, in order to induce the nobility to consent to it, who would otherwise have flung it out, if they had thought it would have barred entails. But in the 32d year of Henry the Eighth, when the will of the prince was better obeyed,

fabrics of prerogative and aristocracy passed away in one ruin together.

This crisis, which shallow men then mistook, and still mistake for anarchy, was but the fermentation of the unconquerable spirit of liberty, infused as early as Magna Charta, which in working itself free from the impurities that oppressed it, was convulsing every thing around. When the fermentation ceased, the stream ran purer than before, after having in the tumult beat down every bank that obstructed its just and natural course.

The consummation of these great events is too recent and notorious to demand farther illustration: their best commentary is the happiness and freedom which we enjoy at this day.

The subject proposed is therefore brought to its conclusion; but it is a subject too dear and important to be concluded without a reflection that arises very strongly out of it.

The English Constitution will probably never more be attacked in front, or its dissolution attempted by striking at the authority of the laws; and if such attack should ever be made, their foundations are too deeply laid, and their superstructure too firmly cemented, to dread the event of the contest. But all is not therefore safe, and the sentinel must not sleep: the authority of the laws themselves may be turned against the spirit which gave them birth, and the English Government may be dissolved with all the legal solemnities which its outward form prescribes for its preservation.

This mode of attack is the more probable, as it affords respect and safety to the besiegers, and infinitely more dangerous to the people, as the consciences of good men are ensnared by it. The virtuous citizen, looking up with confidence to the banners of authority, may believe he is defending the Constitution and Laws, while he is trampling down every principle of justice on which both of them are founded.

It is impossible therefore to conclude, without expressing a fervent wish that every member of the community (at the same time that he

bows with reverence to the supremacy of the state, and the majesty of the laws) may keep his eyes for ever fixed on the spirit of the Constitution, manifested by the Revolution, as the pole star of his political course, that while he pays the tribute of duty and obedience to Government, he may know when the reciprocal duty is paid back to the publick and to himself.

This concluding wish is, I trust, not misplaced, when delivered within these philosophical walls. The sciences ever flourish in the train of liberty; the soul of a slave could never have expanded itself like Newton's, over infinite space, and sighed in captivity at the remotest barriers of creation. In no other country under heaven could Locke have unfolded with dignity the operations of an immortal soul, or recorded with truth the duties and privileges of society.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF PLACE AND CIRCUMSTANCE ON THE DEVELOPEMENT OF GENIUS *.

FROM the time in which mankind were first capable of feeling the power of Genius and the extent of her influence, numerous indeed have been the writers who have attempted to define that gift, and who have moreover been desirous to explore and enumerate, with all the accuracy of chemical analyzation, those objects of nature supposed to be most calculated to inspire enthusiasm, and awaken human susceptibilities.

In our own country, and within the last century, Addison, Akenside, Beattie, Burke, Reynolds, Gerard, Alison, Stewart,—a well-known phalanx of mighty names, have joined with a host of minor stars, in unfolding these susceptibilities, and those scenes of nature, which are wont to catch the eye of fancy, and invoke in the mind of the beholder a conception of beauty or sublimity.

Genius has been analytically defined by Critics to inhere in a native and peculiar impulse of the mind, which, in its operation or its display, is singularly calculated to raise admira-

obeyed, its real purpose was avowed, and the statute then made had a retrospective operation given to it, so as to include all entails barred by fines since the fourth year of the former reign.

* From the great length of this article, we have been compelled to abridge it very considerably, which we hope our Correspondent will excuse. EDIT.

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tion, or excite intellectual pleasure in others. Different in its characteristics and its features from strength of understanding, it is capable of producing far other results. A man may possess good sense; he may even be distinguished for discernment and penetration of mind, and yet be confessedly destitute of any thing resembling genius. Those powers which entitle him to the character of a man of sound judgment and clear views, do not by any means constitute him a man of genius. Subtlety of parts, and a capacity of imagining new combinations, are essential to the latter; whereas the former is only indicative of a scope and tension of the intelligent powers which opens clear views of men and things. The fancy, or the intellect of the mere man of judgment, may be barren of impressions which can create or inspire pleasure; the essentials by which the latter endowment is known are, in Poetry and the Belles Lettres, by new creations of fancy, by original invention, or the placing in another aspect old subjects; which shall excite the sensibilities of others, in matters of philosophy,—a sagacity in discovering new truths, a quickness of resource, and a penetrating insight into things of a profound and intricate nature. It may be remarked, indeed, that so far are these two faculties of mind from amalgamating with each other, that if the possession of a good understanding alone, and so far as relates to the offices and emoluments of life, soundness and decision of judgment, never obtain from mankind the rank and immunities of genius, the subtle perceptive principle of thought by which she is usually predicated is, on the other hand, often observed to exist, associated with powers which, so far as the business and exigencies of life is concerned, argue a considerable share of mental aberration. Instances might be multiplied of individuals whose happy endowments of intellect can produce things which are singularly calculated to please and astonish, who are yet so deficient in those ordinary talents which even the herd of mankind seem to possess, as to offer themselves an easy prey to designing knavery.

Upon the subject of the indication of genius—if, in passing we may advert to it,—it has been taught by certain theorists that she may be immediately predicated from certain outward and

infallible signs which mark the economy of her existence. We are told by men of thinking and ingenuity, that the identity of her existence is always discoverable,—in the one case, from a certain expression of features, as taught by physiognomists; in the other, that the material organs are characterized by a peculiar arrangement of the cavities of the human skull,—a doctrine maintained by the cranio-logists.

As it is manifestly contradicted by experience, that ALL who plough the steep and rugged paths of science, toil up the ascent of truths already ascertained in search of new discoveries, or invoke the bright world of fancy which lie within the veil of vulgar observation, succeed in their efforts,—as it is, on the other hand, certain that the greater part of them add little or nothing to the inventions and discoveries of those who have gone before them,—how is it that *these* fail, while others, starting from the same goal, and apparently with the same gifts, arrive eventually at the anticipated end. A course of application is the common medicine employed, but success seems but occasionally to await them.

But it is said that, though distinguished alike for plodding industry, these last individuals never equally felt that emulative fire of ambition opening the avenues of the soul—that the glow of enthusiasm never animated *them*, and realized those visions of delight which have been confessed by so many men who have abandoned themselves to literary studies, and that *their* sedulousness went no farther than to secure a competency, and succeed in pleasing a reigning taste. A proper stimulative medicine, say they, has never been presented to them, although they seem equally to tread the road which has conducted other adventurers to fame and intellectual eminence—which, in truth, solves the enigma of their not feeling the inspirations of genius. The phantom is gazed on at a distance, but she eludes their grasp, because a fortunate concurrence of circumstances has not predisposed their minds.

What man wishes to attain he may attain, has long, in substance, been received as a sort of aphorism by many who have accurately studied the texture of the human powers, and their capacity of expansion. We likewise
judge

judge a writer or artist to have received an ardour and enthusiasm for a pursuit, when he sacrifices to it, as far as is possible, all other considerations, and, with persevering eagerness, traces out all those helps which can furnish him with ideas, or in any way render him assistance. In the possession, therefore, of all the facts deducible from the history of the human mind, and in view of the circumstances under which Genius has appeared, while it will be admitted that the author of "*De L'Esprit*," and Sir Joshua Reynolds, have much of reason for the basis of their theories, they have yet not satisfied the examiner concerning the phenomena of the very unequal conditions of man's intellectual nature.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, a man whose opinionous, from their general excellence and accuracy of judgment, must ever secure the respect of the critic and the philosopher no less than of the artist, goes very far when he is understood to teach, without limitation, that *all* men have it in their power to produce what they admire in the greatest masters; and that this more than usual exuberance of mental energy is always under the controul, and subservient to the will of the individual.

When, however, Reynolds teaches, without reservation, that genius is absolutely attainable in its very germ, he advances a theory somewhat bold, and goes farther than most other speculators who have attempted to define the susceptibilities of genius.

Many and by far the majority of those who, it is to be presumed, woo the inspirations of genius, still remain, as already intimated, in their former state of mediocrity, so far as any new or original display of powers is concerned, which clearly could not be the case, if unremitting attention alone were always crowned with the same results.

It is certain, that there are numbers, in all ages, whose temperament of mind is so dull, or so imbecile, that they are not capable of rising, by any effort, to that flow and vigour of ideas which can realize the excellence that Reynolds speaks of, as being the offspring of perseverance and industry.

"Nature," observes Helvetius, (another speculator upon the sources of genius), "has endued all men, commonly well organized, with a capacity

of attention necessary for the acquisition of the most lofty ideas;—but attention is a fatigue and pain from which people would always free themselves, were they not animated by a passion proper to change this pain into pleasure." Hence the author of "*De L'Esprit*" concludes, that the man of genius is, in part, the work of chance; and his corollary, which proceeds certainly in the teeth of the hypothesis that *each* man may, by applying, be at length enabled to claim this title, under certain limitation, has been corroborated by all experience.

"Genius," says Dr. Gerard, if we may be allowed to cite another authority upon this point, "implies *activity* of imagination. Whenever a fine imagination possesses healthful vigour, it will be continually starting hints, and pouring in conceptions upon the mind. As soon as any of them appear, fancy, with the utmost alertness, places them in every light, and enables us to pursue them through all their consequences, that we may be able to determine whether they will promote our design."

Now it will not be asserted that this *activity* of the associating principle is the same in all who apply with assiduity to mental pursuits, even supposing their education, their habits of life, and their temperament and disposition, to have been precisely the same. Neither can it, on the other hand, adverting to the positions of the French theorist, be premised that those enthusiasms of soul which are generated under a particular train of circumstances, are always productive of it,—as we find that many who assimilate in taste, and the perception of literary beauty, are yet, under the same train of initiatory discipline, widely unequal in their capacities to invent or to imagine.

Observe a youth of good natural parts; such a one as Beattie has elegantly described in his "*Minstrel*,"—one, however, of whom genius was never before predicted. Suppose him to be contemplating, from some favourite and romantic resort, Nature, as she stands in the naked majesty of original wildness, or arrayed in ten thousand colours of varied beauty. He roams abroad, perchance at evening or at morning, and brushes with his unguided footsteps the dew of the mountain or the dell;—the stillness which

which prevails around, the boundless expanse of the æther, calls forth active powers of thought, unfelt before, because not summoned by the influence of similar circumstances into exercise. As he wanders on, he inquisitively eyes the blue vault above him. Perhaps the morning or evening sun, beaming effulgently from the ethereal, or the faint and uncertain twinkle of a remote star, arrests his attention, and at length stimulates an ardent curiosity to search into the hidden causes of the objects he beholds, now, as it seems, for the first time, so far as any degree of interest is concerned. He views the surface of the soil, finely wooded by its innumerable productions;—the forest tree stretching its majestic form above minor objects which rise about him, the shrub variegated endlessly in its species, the humble floweret, as it peeps unobtrusively from the grass which almost conceals it, become, respectively, the subjects of curiosity.

Energized by an ardour unfelt before to the process of thinking, he is stimulated, in the former case, with a desire of knowing facts relative to the existence of the heavenly bodies, which so mysteriously perform their apparent revolutions, their magnitude and laws of motion, their actual existence and relative distances, from experiment and personal inspection,—in the latter, he feels a new excitement rising within him, to trace out the causes whereby soils and atmosphere are instrumental to the growth and luxuriance of the diversified economy of Nature which meets his gaze.

Awakened to new and invigorated perception by the train of images, views, combinations, and inquiries, which rise within his breast, he presently expatiates with ardour over earth, peopled with all her inhabitants, and adorned with her varied garniture, with an understanding in which the germ of an accurate and restless thirst for knowledge is now determined to action. The extent, magnificence, congruity, and beauty of the system which he beholds, and the sphere which he inhabits, crowd upon his awakened soul, and impress him upon reflection, alike with the advantages and the vastness of science, among the zealous votaries of which he thenceforth perchanee becomes enrolled.

With a world of new perceptions, ideas, and views, he seems now an intellectual being of restless and insatiable curiosity, nor, perhaps, does he terminate his career until he has unfolded some new and important discovery to the world. Thus, from an occasional ramble in a romantic country, under peculiar circumstances of solitude,—by an accidental stimulus, it is not perhaps too much to suppose, for experience has confirmed it, that the world may have stood indebted to the development of phenomena connected with physiology, and science gained a votary of promising ambition. Trains of thought, or pictures of fancy, originated by a fortunate synchronism of events, was then the mean which turned his faculties from pursuits more sordid and sensual, to the expanding and generous objects of genius.

Nor are these alone the attenuated speculations of theory. Let those who may so consider them, watch the secret operations, bias, and temper of their own minds, the medicines which are wont to quicken them, together with the adventitious circumstances which have started an inquiry or the subject of a reverie,—let them narrowly review the secret sympathies and susceptibilities of their own minds, and the accuracy of some, at least, of the positions here maintained, may perhaps be admitted. It is incredible, however, that 100 individuals of the same education and standing in life, should be actuated alike in this situation. We know the sensations of pleasure, not to speak of enthusiasm, with which even a dull and unsentimental beholder first expatiates over a fine landscape. His eye wanders, in succession, amidst the groups of objects extended around him, and an inward satisfaction is conveyed to the mind; but the mere rustic will see only the precise objects of the landscape; one of more classical and cultivated habits, may, from the former stores of his mind, imagine pleasing similitudes, and draw parallels; but one whose excitements of fancy are frequently wont to be intense, will gaze upon the same scene with awakened enthusiasm. His ardent imagination, labouring with its own vivid creations, takes the wing from these stimuli, which seem from every side to crowd images upon his senses as they
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are painted from nature, and invokes the storehouse of his fancy, which remains not inactive, but teems with its multitude of ideas and the busy play of unlimited thought.

Melksham.

E. P.

(To be continued.)

FLY LEAVES.—No. XVI.

Literary Contracts, from MSS. penes me.

BARTON BOOTH, the dramatic writer, agreed in Dec. 1732, for fifty guineas, to sell the copyright of "a New Play, intituled, *Cælia*, or the *Perjur'd Lover*." This play was first performed at Drury Lane the 11th Dec. 1732, and is commonly attributed to Charles Johnson. The contract was prepared on stamp, with John Watts of London, Stationer, but has not the signature of the author affixed to the seal.

Sophia Briscoe, sold for twenty guineas the copy-right of a novel to be called the "Fine Lady, or History of Mrs. Montague," in 2 vols. Dec. 1771.

William-Rufus Chetwood, for fifteen pounds, contracted to sell "the Life and History of Captain Robert Boyle, containing his Adventures, &c. or by whatsoever other title it shall be call'd, or distinguisht by." Dated 20 Nov. 1725.

Ten guineas was paid the same author, 1729-30, for the "*Lover's Opera*," which was acted as an after-piece at Drury Lane, early in the season, and a benefit given the author Dec. 8, 1729. It was repeated once or twice for benefits.

Colley Cibber, for 'one hundred and five pounds,' sold a tragedy "intituled, *Cæsar in Egypt*." It was first acted at Drury Lane Theatre, 9th Dec. 1724, and five following nights, but not afterwards repeated. This was dated 6th Nov. 1724, and sold to Chetwood, who on the following day, for an advance of five pounds, transferred the copy-right to Watts.

On the 20th Feb. 1744-5, Cibber sold to Watts, for eighty pounds, the tragedy intituled, "*Papal Tyranny in the reign of King John*."

Charles Coffey sold, 24th April 1731, to Watts, for ten guineas, an opera intituled "the Devil to Pay, or the Wives Metamorphos'd." I believe this favourite after-piece was first produced by the young company about July 1731, at Drury Lane. That summer season was remarkable for producing, on the 22d June, "a New Play

call'd the London Merchant, or the true history of George Barnwell," which was performed seventeen out of twenty-two nights, the whole number wherein that company acted.

Coffey also sold to Watts, 7th April, 1733, for ten guineas, a farce of one act, called "the Boarding Schoole, or the Sham Captain." It seems probable this was acted as "the Boarding School" by the young company at Drury Lane, in 1720; also as an after-piece of "the Boarding School Romps," and of "the Sham Captain," at Drury Lane, Jan. 1733.

Anne Dawe received, 21st July, 1769, twenty guineas for the copy-right of a novel called "the Younger Sister."

Phebe Gibbes received, 14th April, 1763, five guineas for the novel called "the Life of Mr. Francis Clive."

Arthur Gifford received, 16th Oct. 1784, ten guineas for a novel called "the Omen." Eu. Hood.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

AS the pages in your Magazine have been ever devoted either to give information, or to detect error, I cannot allow such a mistake as that in p. 10 of your last number, respecting the armorial bearings of the Hungerford family, to pass by unnoticed.

Their original device or badge was undoubtedly the *sickle*, with which their ancient monumental brasses in Salisbury Cathedral were so thickly covered.

Their marriage with the heiress of Heytesbury introduced them into Wiltshire, when they assumed the arms of that family, viz. per pale indented *Gules* and *Vert*, a chevron *Or*; but, on their second marriage with (probably) a richer heiress, viz. Fitz-John, they took their arms, viz. *Sable*, two bars *Argent*, in chief 3 plates, which arms were usually, in after times, held by the Hungerford family; and by examining the sepulchral effigies of this family in Farley Chapel, we find the arms of Heytesbury placed first, and those of FITZ-JOHN second, on the stately tomb of Sir Walter Hungerford, and in other similar circumstances.

R. C. H.

ERRATA.—Vol. xciii. ii. p. 306. For groat of Richard II. read Richard III. The former Monarch, it is supposed, coined no Irish money.—P. 391. l. 1. for jointly, read justly. l. 22. for Gain'd, read Join'd.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

28. *Memoir descriptive of the Resources, Inhabitants, and Hydrography of Sicily and its Islands, interspersed with Antiquarian and other Notices.* By Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. K.S.F. F.S.A. 4to. pp. 382. Murray. 1824.

TO the honour and glory of the British Government, no subject connected with nautical science or geographical discovery, is neglected. The ample resources which universal peace and domestic prosperity afford, happily conduce to this laudable spirit. Amidst the struggles of war, England displayed her mighty energies; and during Peace the genius of enterprise inspires her councils, and animates her sons. The superior skill and courage of British seamen, who have so long wielded the trident of Neptune, have never been disputed; and when we behold classical taste and scientific knowledge united to these pre-eminent qualifications, we cannot but feel a conscious pride of our national superiority.

In this highly interesting Work Capt. Smyth not only displays the talents of an experienced officer, but he evidently possesses the requisites of a scholar and a gentleman. In surveying the classic soil of Sicily—a land associated with a thousand interesting recollections,—the Lords of the Admiralty could not have selected a more suitable or intelligent individual. He has produced a Work of permanent utility to nautical men, which was the principal object of the Survey, and of considerable value to the tourist and general scholar.

Capt. Smyth informs us that the Survey of Sicily was ordered to be made in consequence of numerous complaints of the very defective state of the Charts of the Mediterranean Sea, and particularly of the Central Islands. All the Charts of Sicily, on examination and comparison, were found at variance with each other; and there was no good authority for any. Indeed, many shoals were supposed to exist, on the Southern and Western coasts, which had caused the unaccountable disappearance of vessels at various times. From these considerations, the Lords Commissioners of

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the Admiralty determined to present the public with a complete Atlas, containing a survey of Sicily and the adjacent islands. Capt. Smyth had then a command in the *Florella* of Sicily, which was during the time of our military occupation of the fortresses. He had consequently many local advantages for the performance of the duties entrusted to him by the Admiralty.

The Survey was executed on a chromatic basis, connected with geodetical operations. It was grounded on the position of the Observatory at Palermo, as determined, by the learned Abbate Piazzzi, to be $38^{\circ} 06' 44''$ North lat. $13^{\circ} 20' 15''$ E. long. from Greenwich, and $51^{\circ} 53' 16''$ elevation of the equator. The instruments consisted of three chronometers, a portable transit instrument, a reflecting and two achromatic telescopes, a micrometer, a seven inch and a five inch theodolite, a reflecting circle, a nine-inch quintant on a stand with counterpoises, and a sextant; also an artificial horizon, two barometers, a large protractor with spring points, and some other minor instruments. We have enumerated these articles, to show the superior advantages which Science and the improved state of the Arts afford to modern navigators. In each of the charts, plans, and views, the hydrography, topography, and fortifications, are expressed with as much minuteness as the nature of the service would permit; but no more soundings are inserted than were considered necessary. The general Atlas, which was the result of these surveys, though frequently referred to, is not inserted in the Work. Although executed by the Lords of the Admiralty, we understand that it may be obtained, by their permission, of the publisher of the present Memoir. However, an excellent map of the coast of Sicily, with many beautiful embellishments, by Daniell, illustrate the volume.

So far we have taken a cursory view of the scientific and nautical departments. We shall now proceed to more general details.

The author has classified his subjects under chapters, and each chapter is judiciously

diciously subdivided into minor heads. The first consists of preliminary matters relative to the geology, mineralogy, climate, produce, and resources of Sicily. In the second chapter, the author enters into the literature, amusements, prejudices, and religious customs of the inhabitants. On these topics the writer, in a style elegant and concise, displays the just and philosophic reasoning of a scholar, contemplating the original greatness of this classic land; at the same time he evinces the liberal spirit of a Protestant and an Englishman, when expatiating on her present miserable and degraded condition. Eustace, notwithstanding the captivating style of his "Classical Tour," frequently annoys us by his priestly cant; and Lady Morgan, in her "Italy," too often excites our risible muscles by her political flourishes, when it was intended we should be serious. Capt. Smyth divests himself of those prejudices which are too often indulged in by modern tourists, and thus becomes doubly interesting. But there is one remark we must offer, before entering on our extracts. We very much doubt, indeed object to, the propriety of entering into details respecting the ancient history of the cities of Sicily; particularly as the Work professes to be a Survey, or portraiture, of the existing state of the island. For the sake of comparison a slight notice might be admissible, or even desirable; but histories of Syracuse, Carthage, Aegestha, Agrigentum, &c. are certainly unnecessary; they are familiar to every classical reader; and may be readily referred to, in Strabo, Polybius, Thucydides, or Diodorus. Even Rollin and other compilers of ancient history afford ample details.

The author having introduced every subject under their respective heads, as before remarked, our extracts may be introduced without explanatory comment:

NOBILITY.—"With the united advantages of climate, situation, and produce, detailed in the preceding sheets, Sicily ought to possess a corresponding population; but this is far from being the case, for the number of people, now on the whole island, does not exceed what the cities of Syracuse and Agrigentum jointly have boasted in ancient times. The disproportion of nobles is great, there being in this small kingdom, exclusively of the Royal Family, the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and other church dignitaries, no less than one hun-

dred and twenty-seven Princes, seventy-eight Dukes, one hundred and forty Marquises, with Counts, Barons, and Knights, almost innumerable. Many of these titles, however, never were the honourable badges of power and trust, but simply marks of distinction, conferring little more than local importance, and bestowed by the Crown for various services. The baronial Peers alone possess any influence in the country, and are entitled to sit in the Upper House of Parliament."

"There is also a class of nobility miserably poor, whose honours never had any patrimony annexed to them, and who are yet too vain to permit themselves or their progeny to engage in commercial or professional undertakings; and it is this class that, by its misdeeds, has lowered the respectability of the whole Sicilian Peerage."

"A pompous affectation of title is, indeed, the principal trait of the Sicilian character, and is as observable in the vain inscriptions which their public edifices, fountains, and statues display, as in the metaphoric superscriptions of letters in use among all ranks; for even tradesmen address each other *Most Illustrious*, and a letter to any gentleman, scarcely ranking with an esquire in England, is addressed as pompously as to the first Peer of the realm—"A Sua Eccellenza, l'Illustrissimo Signore Stimatissimo, e Padrone Collendissimo, Don ———"; here follows the Christian name, and then the title, surname, &c."

LITERATURE.—"As military honours are scarcely within their reach, the pursuits of the Sicilians differ from those of more enterprising people; and as an apathy exists on political affairs, a greater proportion of literary characters is fostered, than would be expected from a population amounting to little more than a million and a half of souls. The learning of many of these *literati*, however, is rather the varnish of a base metal, than the polish of a true gem, and many of the inane attempts of insipid egotists, at satire, wit, and science, find vent in cowardly pasquinades, and tasteless pedantic essays."

"Many literary associations have been established under the ostensible name of 'Gli Ebbri,' or drunken; 'Riaceesi,' or re-ignited; 'Addolorati,' or grieved; 'Geniali,' or sympathetic; 'Animosi,' or intrepid; 'Periclitanti,' or in danger; 'Buongusto,' or good taste; and others. These societies, however, have all dwindled down to a few writers of macaronics and improvisatori, or extemporaneous poets; who, indeed, amidst extravagant rhapsodies, and verbose dullness, sometimes emit sparks of a poetic imagination. Improvisatori neither require the exercise of thought in themselves, nor in their hearers, their whole mystery being a facility and volubility in uttering a profusion of sonorous alliterations and rhymes. But it is obvious, notwithstanding

standing their popularity, and the high encomiums of Menzini, on these 'gems of l'arnassus,' that the composition of madrigals and sonnets is a style of writing which, when resorted to by men of high talents, has been aptly compared to Raphael or Michael Angelo painting miniatures. They contribute but little to the development of sublime genius; and neither poetical license, luxury of words, nor harmony of numbers, can conceal the dearth of sentiment and invention, so visible in the works of all the Sicilian poets of the present day, except the melodious Meli, who, in his *Scasous*, descriptive of Sicilian scenery and manners, and other smaller poems, shows what an inexhaustible source of variety may ever be curried to by studying nature."

DRAMA.—"The drama, though originally fostered in Sicily, has fallen into disuse, and in its true dignity is almost unknown. Public attention is devoted to its successful rival, the opera, an extravagant and puerile amusement, which while it relates an intrigue, or a tale of fancy, may inspire pleasure by its impassioned airs; but when it affects historical subjects, and introduces frivolous heroes, with a drawling recitative, or a screaming bravura, in addition to anachronisms of dress and scenery, and the intrusive presence of a noisy prompter, illusion must naturally be destroyed and contempt excited. In fact, the merits of an opera are confined to the music and language, for though the sense is monotonous and bombastical, there is a peculiar phraseology used by composers, the true *Nugæ Canoræ* of Horace, that renders the songs harmonious and sonorous; their theatrical singing is more the result of system and mechanical efforts, than of natural impressions, or expressions of the dignified animation of the soul.

"The best theatres are too spacious, every sacrifice being made of convenience to extent, so that ballets and showy spectacles are best adapted to their boards. These representations are often well imagined and fascinating, though, from the same being repeated almost every evening for six weeks or two months, they tire the audience. Attention, after the first night of a performance, is not a trait of the character of the Sicilian amateurs, as they make the theatre a rendezvous, where they receive and pay visits, take coffee and ices, and even play at cards."

RELIGION.—"From the holidays, the mind naturally turns to the state of religion in this interesting country, particularly as so large a proportion of the population is consecrated to the celebration of its rites. Unversed in the subtleties of theologians, I am aware that some of my conclusions may be deemed erroneous, and my judgment misled; but my speculations, although fallible, have

arisen from a long intercourse with the Sicilians, and in all theological arguments, so far from indulging Protestant prepossessions, I have ever respected their scruples when honest, however differing from my own opinions. My object is rather to mark the innovations that have so widely separated churches, emanating from a common primitive faith, than attempt to disparage the Catholics; nor will I assert that many of their most absurd rites are revered by any but the lowest and most ignorant classes."

"It is curious to observe, in Sicily more than elsewhere, the striking analogy apparent in the mysteries of Pagan and Roman Catholic polytheism; the external observances of which, in representing sacred objects to the senses by human, rather than by divine attributes, are alike destitute of true sublimity, and exhibit alternately a degrading ecclesiastical influence, popular superstition, and a sensualizing ritual, instead of real piety.

"It is a glaring fact, that the two first commands of the Divine Decalogue are virtually rejected by the Roman Catholics; for several Pagan heroes have been canonized, and statues of heathen gods are daily adored as saints under other names, with the reputation of working miracles. The numerous images and pictures of the Virgin and Child appear but substitutes for those of Venus and Cupid; and what is yet more strange, many paintings represent the former standing on a crescent, the peculiar emblem of chastity among the heathens.

"The idolatrous worship of the Virgin has almost superseded that of the Almighty himself, and greater reliance is placed on her mediation than on any other. Indeed, according to the monstrous legends of the priests, it would appear that, by her courteous attendance to the meanest of her votaries, she is fully entitled to their gratitude. Among other absurdities, she is publicly represented, in sculpture, in Palermo, leaning on the clouds, and squeezing milk from her breasts into the gaping mouth of St. Allan, who is on his knees below to receive it.

"Imploring saints and guardian angels is but a revival of appeals to Penates, Genii, Junones, and the gods of the Lararium; and the Pagan worship of the Sicelides is replaced by that of the army of Virgins. Confraternities, cryptic worship, changing of sacred vestments, and processions; sanctuary, tonsure, and burning incense; lustral water, phylacteries, sacred lamps, and votive offerings, with the custom of decorating paintings and statues with garlands, rings, necklaces, ribbands, and the nimbus, are all decidedly Pagan. The appellations of Ammon, Stator, Fistor, Pater, Olympius, Ulterior, Tonans, and similar agnomens, are not only imitated in *Stemma*, del Carmine, Sette

Sette dolori, Addolorata, del Pianto, &c.; but St. Mercurio and Santa Verena have actually resumed a station in public churches, and most of the saints are supposed to possess some peculiar influence; as, for example, St. Placido presides over those possessed by an evil spirit; St. Lazzaro, over the diseased; St. Antonio, over horses; Santa Barbara, over fire; Santa Lucia, over the sight, &c.

"Let us compare this system of idolatry and its canon, with the express precepts of Holy Writ, and we cannot but deplore the monstrous innovations on the beautiful simplicity of Gospel worship.

"**DECALOGUE.** Thou shalt have none other gods but me.—Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth.

"**TWELVE TABLES.** Honour the gods of the heavens, not only those who have always been esteemed such, but those likewise whose merit has raised them thither, as Hercules, Bacchus, Æsculapius, Castor, Pollux, and Romulus.

"As obvious a similitude is observable in the numerous festivals of the Catholic Church. The Rogation ceremony corresponds in many respects with the rites of Terminus; for while the former consisted of prayers for a blessing on the fruits of the earth, the purpose of the latter was to fix beyond dispute the boundaries of their land, that so they might enjoy without contest, in the fruits of the opening spring, the reward of the labour they had bestowed on the earth. Candlemas, in which the offering of wax-candles, or torches, forms so conspicuous a feature, occurs within a few days of the time when the Romans also bore torches in procession to Juno Februa, and both are equally connected with the churching of women. The Carnival is a species of Anthesteria, or Cottyia, and as, in the latter, people delighted in carrying about branches of trees hung with fruit and sweet-meats, to which everybody was welcome, so every one that masks provides himself with a basket of cakes and sweetmeats to present to all he meets; the moderns, indeed, add a provision of large sugar-plums, wherewith to pelt every one they wish to notice. The Grand Jubilee is but another name for the secular games. While the Martinalia is a palpable substitute for the lesser Dionysia, by which St. Martin has succeeded to the devotion heretofore lavished on the jolly Bacchus.

"In the worship of bones, and the kissing of relics, a kind of parallel may be found among the savages of North America; but, in their adoration of the Host, I believe the Roman Catholics are quite unique, and have thereby inspired the Turks with their contemptible idea of—'those dogs who make a god and eat him,'—a species of superstition

that Cicero had long before pronounced men incapable of committing."

PREACHING.—"The language of the most popular preachers is chiefly Sicilian, interspersed with frequent Latin quotations from the Scriptures. I witnessed one of the favourite pastors who, with a black cross suspended round his neck and stuck in his girdle, was extremely vehement both in gesture and tone; frequently breaking out into affectionate apostrophes to a large crucifix in the side of the pulpit, until by degrees his congregation (consisting chiefly of females) began to sob violently. He represented our Saviour as an anxious shepherd, who, on missing one lamb out of a hundred, scrambled over rocks, ran down precipices, leaped over ravines, and left nothing untried to recover it; being at last successful, he desired the angels to rejoice 'e perchè?' 'Why,' inquired the sacred choir? 'because,' replied the Redeemer, 'aju trovatu la mia cara pecuredda!' I have recovered my dear lamb!"

From the preceding extracts, a just idea may be formed of the present degraded state of this beautiful and exuberant country, when compared with her former glory. Under the influence of Paganism she flourished in arts and arms; but under the petrifying breath of papal tyranny and superstition, the wonted energies of man are benumbed, and every noble faculty completely paralysed. The population of Syracuse, the ancient capital of Sicily, once amounted to 400,000; at the present time, Capt. Smyth informs us, there are only 14,000 inhabitants. The city of Girgenti, in the same manner, is now reduced from 200,000 to 15,000. *Hæu! quantum mutatus ab illo!*

The five following chapters contain interesting details and descriptive notices of the different towns, bays, capes, &c. along the whole coast of Sicily; with observations on the adjacent islands. The writer furnishes many curious particulars respecting Palermo, which is now the capital. Notwithstanding the beauty of its suburbs, and the situation in general, it appears to be in a very miserable condition. The account of the *Cadavery*, near Palermo, affords a striking proof of the disgusting taste of the Sicilians; for it appears to be one of those cemeteries very common in Sicily which serve as depots for putrescent carcases, exposed to the public gaze. This *Cadavery* is attached to a Capuchin convent, and consists of a large subterranean space divided into galleries, surrounded with niches for the

the reception of dead bodies. An excellent representation, drawn by the author, accompanies the description.

"Previously to descending," says Capt. Smyth, "the acolyte directs the attention of the visitors to the pictures on each side of the door, the one representing the death of a good man, surrounded by priests and angels; the other that of a sinner, whose dying moments are embittered by fiends, and flames; added to which, there is a sonnet between them on mortal dissolution; so that, on the whole, the feelings are prepared for a solemn and mournful spectacle. On descending, however, it is difficult to express the disgust arising from seeing the human form so degradingly caricatured, in the ridiculous assemblage of distorted mummies, that are here hung by the neck in hundreds, with aspects, features, and proportions, so strangely altered by the operation of drying, as hardly to bear a resemblance to human beings. From their curious attitudes, they are rather calculated to excite derision, than the awful emotions arising from the sight of two thousand deceased mortals. There are four long galleries with their niches filled, besides many coffins containing noblemen in court dresses; and among the principal personages is a King of Tunis, who died in 1620. At the end of the great corridor is an altar, with the front formed of human teeth, skulls, and bones, inlaid like a kind of mosaic work. There is a small apartment at the end of one of the galleries, which I entered, but soon quitted with the greatest nausea, from an exceedingly offensive stench; for I found it was a dirty room, called the oven, in which several bodies, in various stages of putrescence, were undergoing the operation of drying. I observed, however, that the friar who accompanied me did not appear to be incommoded either by the sight or the effluvia."

All the writers of antiquity have transmitted highly-coloured descriptions of Scylla and Charybdis, with their accompanying horrors. Virgil, in speaking of the two promontories of Italy and Sicily, thus notices these celebrated objects:

"Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis
Obidet; atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum factor, rursusque sub auras
Ergit æternos, et sidera verberat unda."
At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem."

Let us now hear the description of an experienced seaman:

SCYLLA.—"As the breadth across this celebrated strait has been so often disputed, I particularly state, that the Faro Tower is exactly six thousand and forty-seven English yards from that classical bugbear, the

Rock of Scylla, which, by poetical fiction, has been depicted in such terrific colours, and to describe the horrors of which, Phalerion, a painter, celebrated for his nervous representation of the awful and the tremendous, exerted his whole talent. But the flights of poetry can seldom bear to be shackled by homely truth, and if we are to receive the fine imagery, that places the summit of this rock in clouds brooding eternal mists and tempests—that represents it as inaccessible, even to a man provided with twenty hands and twenty feet, and immerses its base among ravenous sea-dogs;—why not also receive the whole circle of mythological dogmas of Homer, who, though so frequently dragged forth as an authority in history, theology, surgery, and geography, ought in justice to be read only as a poet. In the writings of so exquisite a bard, we must not expect to find all his representations strictly confined to a mere accurate narration of facts. Moderns of intelligence, in visiting this spot, have gratified their imaginations, already heated by such descriptions as the escape of the Argonauts, and the disasters of Ulysses, with fancying it the scourge of seamen, and, that in a gale its caverns 'roar like dogs;' but I, as a sailor, never perceived any difference between the effect of the surges here, and on any other coast, yet I have frequently watched it closely in bad weather. It is now, as I presume it ever was, a common rock, of bold approach, a little worn at its base, and surmounted by a castle, with a sandy bay on each side. The one on the South side is memorable for the disaster that happened there during the dreadful earthquake of 1783, when an overwhelming wave (supposed to have been occasioned by the fall of part of a promontory into the sea), rushed up the beach, and, in its retreat, bore away with it upwards of two thousand people."

CHARYBDIS.—"Outside the tongue of land, or Braccio di St. Rainiere, that forms the harbour of Messina, lies the Galofaro, or celebrated vortex of Charybdis, which has, with more reason than Scylla, been clothed with terrors by the writers of antiquity. To the undecked boats of the Rhægians, Locrians, Zancleans, and Greeks, it must have been formidable; for, even in the present day, small craft are sometimes endangered by it, and I have seen several men-of-war, and even a seventy-four gun ship, whirled round on its surface; but, by using due caution, there is generally very little danger or inconvenience to be apprehended. It appears to be an agitated water, of from seventy to ninety fathoms in depth, circling in quick eddies. It is owing probably to the meeting of the harbour and lateral currents with the main one, the latter being forced over in this direction by the opposite point of Pezzo. This agrees in some measure with the relation of Thucydides, who calls

calls it a violent reciprocation of the Tyrrhene and Sicilian seas, and he is the only writer of remote antiquity I remember to have read, who has assigned this danger its true situation, and not exaggerated its effects. Many wonderful stories are told respecting this vortex, particularly some said to have been related by the celebrated diver, Colas, who lost his life here. I have never found reason, however, during my examination of this spot, to believe one of them."

Capt. Smyth has entered diffusely into a description of *Ætna*, which is accompanied by some just philosophical remarks; but our limits prevent us from entering into details, particularly as so many intelligent tourists have preceded him. However, we cannot conclude our review without extracting some portion of his account of the celebrated volcano of *Stromboli*, on the North of the *Lipari* islands. The mountain whence the fire issues is upwards of 2000 feet high, and about nine miles in circumference.

"From *San Bartolo* the coast is formed of rugged lava to *Point Sciarazza*, off which there is a rock nearly even with the water's edge, about a quarter of a mile out, with forty fathoms, deepening to seventy, close to it. And between this point and that of *Zarrossa*, there is a cove, which being immediately below the crater, it is natural to imagine would, from the continual action of the volcano, and the incessant discharge of matter for so many ages, be very shoal, or, at least, even allowing the stones to triturate, that a bank of sediment would have been deposited; the contrary, however, is the case, for I found gradual soundings of from four to twenty fathoms, all round the coasts, even to the two points of *Sciarazza Cove*; but immediately under the cone, as nearly as I could approach, and even within the range of the ejected matter, there were forty-seven fathoms, and at the distance of a few yards, from sixty-five to ninety: an inspection of the chart will point out this more clearly. The circumstance is curious, and has not a little puzzled the sages of *Stromboli*, who, at length, after serious deliberation, have decided that a gulf, at the base of the island, continually absorbs the ejections, and replenishes the volcano.

"I was once going over, in my gun-boat, from *Milazzo* to *Stromboli*, when a furious South-east wind arose, and rendered it impossible to anchor before *San Bartolo*, where, on approaching, I observed the spray of the surf carried even to the houses: the only refuge to save us from being blown over to the coast of *Calabria*, then occupied by *Murat*, was to run almost under the crater, in a nook of *Sciarazza Point*, where, for two nights and a day, we rode in a state of par-

tial security, as to winds and weather; but certainly not without considerable danger, from the incessant showers of red-hot stones that were hurled aloft from the crater with amazing rapidity, and most of which fell very near us, while some of them exploded in the air with a whizzing sound, like the fragments of bomb-shells after bursting. The explosions followed each other in quick succession (not more than from five to ten minutes elapsing between), with a report like distant artillery; the moment of ejection was accompanied by brisk rattling detonations, and a full glare of fire, illuminating the storm at intervals, and presenting an awful but magnificent spectacle. At times, however, when the wind shifted a point or two, our admiration was checked, and we were obliged to run below, to avoid the thick cloud of minute sand and ashes that instantly covered the vessel, and filled her with a suffocating heat. Finding the gale continued so violent, that I was unable to row round to *San Bartolo*, I determined to crawl up a steep ravine, between our position and the crater, as the only means that offered of communicating with the shore: this enterprise was one of the most difficult I ever undertook, and willingly would I have relinquished it when I had advanced half way up; but the looseness of the soil, consisting only of fragments of lava and cinders, which, by my efforts in ascending, were continually rolling into the sea below me, utterly precluded a return. At length, weary, and almost exhausted, I gained the summit of the cliff, where I found the two hospitable priests of the island waiting to congratulate me on the success of my rashness, and conduct me to such entertainment as the villages afforded."

"I determined, among the first objects, to visit the site of the old crater, which they told me was visible on *Mount Schicciola*, the highest part of the volcano, and which must have been the one burning in *Aristotle's* time. The ascent, after passing the cultivated grounds, is most wearisome; and, on approaching the part where the fires are now raging, it becomes dangerous in high gales, being a vast ridge of loose cinders and volcanic ashes; nor could we, as the wind was to the South-east, approach near enough to look into the boiling caldron, lest we should be forced into it; for the wind was so strong, that we could scarcely stand. From this fearful cliff we pursued our journey upwards, by a rugged track that led between the two summits of *Schicciola*, where we saw the vestiges of an ignivomous cavity, stated to have been the ancient crater; and not far from it we found a small spring of fresh water, that undoubtedly supplies the constant fountain over *San Vincenzo*.

"Having thus been disappointed of a view of the active crater, I determined on setting out

out again with the first fine weather; and, accordingly, the following day being tolerably clear, although still aching from the fatigues of the climb up Monte Schicciola, I set forth, in the morning, accompanied by two sturdy islanders, all of us provided with strong reeds as walking-sticks. About noon, having gained the high grounds, we entered a peasant's house, and dined on the fare we had brought with us, to which our host added some currants and figs. In the adjoining house lived one of those poor devotees, called *Monaca di casa*, or house-nuns, to whose usual vow of chastity, was, in this instance, added that of always living alone. Though reputed a witch, she was sitting at her door spinning very industriously, and had a miserably squalid subdued appearance.

"After refreshing ourselves, and waiting for the meridian heat to subside, we started onwards in high spirits, and leaving the vineyards, we clambered up, by the help of the willows and brooms, to a considerable height; after which the ascent among the scoræ became difficult, and the footing uncertain. The journey to the summit of Vesuvius, or even to that of *Ætna*, I found a trifling exertion, compared with the violent exercise of climbing up *Stromboli*; and my efforts were the more fatiguing from being hurried, as my companions, young men of the island, well inured to the mountain by their agility and strength, were always ahead of me. At length we turned round a summit of the ridge, and, all at once, obtained a partial sight of the object of our wishes. The point we had arrived at was above the crater; we then continued to descend, and to advance, until it suddenly burst into a fuller view, with a most imposing and appalling effect. Here we took up our station to await the approach of night; and in this awful spot enjoyed one of the most magnificent spectacles that nature can display.

"The crater is about one-third of the way down the side of the mountain, and is continually burning, with frequent explosions, and a constant ejection of fiery matter: it is of a circular form, and about a hundred and seventy yards in diameter, with a yellow efflorescence adhering to its sides, as to those of *Ætna*. When the smoke cleared away, we perceived an undulating ignited substance which, at short intervals, rose and fell in great agitation; and, when swollen to the utmost height, burst with a violent explosion, and a discharge of red-hot stones, in a semi-fluid state, accompanied with showers of ashes and sand, and a strong sulphureous smell. The masses are usually thrown up to the height of from 60 or 70 to 300 feet; but some, the descent of which I computed to occupy from nine to twelve seconds, must have ascended above a thousand. In the moderate ejections, the

stones in their ascent gradually diverged, like a grand pyrotechnical exhibition, and fell into the abyss again; except on the side next the sea, where they rolled down in quick succession, after bounding from the declivity to a considerable distance in the water. A few fell near us, into which, while in their fluid state, we thrust small pieces of money, as memorials for friends.

"I enjoyed this superb sight, until nearly ten o'clock; and, as it was uncommonly dark, our situation was the more dreadful and grand, for every explosion shewed the abrupt precipice beneath and the foam of the furious waves breaking against the rocks, so far below us as to be unheard; while the detonations of the volcano shook the very ground we sat on. At length, the night getting excessively cold, I determined to descend, and accordingly was conducted down the other side of the ridge (a comparatively easy journey), by which we rapidly reached the vineyards, our feet sinking ankle deep at each step; and in about an hour we entered the cottage of one of my guides, the hospitable Saverio.

"The crater of this mountain is on the North-west side, and has burnt without intermission from the earliest periods; this incessant fire is supposed to be supported by oxygen, pyrites, and sulphur, but there are no traces of the aid of bitumen. It appears to be not only the vent of all these islands, but to have a subterraneous communication also with Sicily and Italy; for previous to a severe earthquake taking place in those parts, *Stromboli* has been observed to be covered with dense clouds of smoke, and to emit, with increased activity, unusually ardent flames. It appears, moreover, from the concurrent relation of the islanders, to be influenced by atmospheric changes, as storms, particularly those from the Southward, are preceded by thick volumes of smoke, so that the native pilots are guided at night by its flame, and gain intimations of the weather in the day-time by its smoke.

"Superstition, of course, is not idle with respect to this wonderful abyss, and even Pope Gregory I. seriously believed it to be the abode of the damned! Here Theodoric, the great Ostrogoth, despite of his virtues, was plunged by the ministers of divine vengeance on earth; while William the Bad, of Sicily, and poor Henry VIII. of England, have both been detected endeavouring to make their escape from this fiery caldron. An eminent contractor of biscuit for the supply of the British Navy is supposed, among English sailors, to be in durance there; and by a remarkable trial at Doctors' Commons, about seventy or eighty years ago, the Judge, in his decision, seemed to acquiesce in the opinion of his being consigned to its domains for ever. The culprit was a Mr. B——; I have forgotten the name, but I can never lose the remembrance

brance of the effect that reading this trial from the Naval Chronicle had on a naval audience, while passing the Island."

At the end of the volume an Appendix is introduced, containing hydrographical remarks on the coasts and harbours, very systematically arranged. Some useful statistical tables of Sicily are also added. By this plan the continuity of the reading in the body of the work is better preserved.

In taking leave of Capt. Smyth's elegant publication, we cannot but return our acknowledgments for the high intellectual treat he has afforded us in its perusal. In conclusion, we ought to state that Capt. Smyth has now the command of his Majesty's ship *Adventure*, engaged in a survey along the Northern coast of Africa; and the introductory preface is dated from Tripoli. In due time the public will doubtless be gratified with many curious particulars respecting those hitherto unexplored regions.

29. *A Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindostan; comprising a Period between the Years 1804 and 1814, with Remarks and authentic Anecdotes; to which is annexed a Guide up the River Ganges, with a Map from the source to the mouth.* By A. D. 8vo. pp. 289.

LADY Mary Wortley Montague has convinced the world that women may possess an unrivalled felicity of description, and may in short embellish narrative, as if it were a rich flower with a fine bloom, which the other sex cannot confer. Either they are philosophizing, or statesmanizing, or antiquarianizing, or botanizing, or some other izing, which always shows the author to have a beard, sometimes to wear a wig; but there is a lively brilliancy of prattlement, a subtle tact and delicacy which often distinguishes the sentiment of women, and which the rude minds of men could not meddle with, without spoiling or breaking. Such is the fair authoress of this *Tour*, which is minute and full of interest; but as our extracts will be copious, we must be concise in our eulogies.

The following short passage may convince hot-headed enthusiasts that the conversion of Hindostan is not merely a new arrangement of the pottery in a China cupboard; but a novel

surgical operation of vast difficulty and hazard:

"It is a system of policy on the part of the English to protect, as far as is in their power, the religious ceremonies of both [Mussulmen and Hindoos], since it is chiefly owing to these means, that we keep our possessions in the country." P. 79.

The immolation of widows is thus accounted for:

"Tradition relates that the practice of poisoning husbands was at one time so frequent, that the Brahmins established this mode of securing their own safety." P. 89.

The mode of living in India, by the Europeans, is novel and interesting:

"The occupations of servants in this country are so distinct, that it is necessary to have some of each religion in your establishment, and even some of no caste at all; for neither Mussulman nor Hindoo will sweep the house. Kitchens are always at a distance from the dwelling-house or *bungalow*, on account of the effluvia. This prevents the master or mistress from attending so much to the interior management of it, as they perhaps otherwise would do; a *khansommah*, therefore, or house-steward, is considered necessary, who takes complete charge of every thing in this department, even to the hiring a cook and helper. The *khansommah* is also answerable for all the plate, china, glass, and table-linen, and has authority over all the Mussulmen servants. The person who fills this situation is generally a man of respectability, and of some property; he gets much higher wages than any of the others,—seldom less than thirty, sometimes fifty rupees a month. Two *kismutdars* are the usual proportion to each gentleman or lady, to wait on them at table, either at home or abroad; and there is an established custom amongst them, not to wait on any other person, unless particularly ordered so to do. The dress of all Mussulmen is made alike, the colour and quality varying according to the taste or wealth of the wearer. White muslin with plain-coloured turbans and waist-bands is the usual dress of this description of people. They never allow their wives to take service, unless driven to it by necessity."

These gentlemen *kismutdars* being much too fine to clean knives or plates, that service devolves on a *masauljé*, who also carries a lantern, and fetches things from the *bazar*. This is the most useful servant about the house; for not being of a high caste, he does many things which the others would refuse: he never makes his appearance within the bungalow, but when called for. The *kismutdars* stand behind your

your chair, and hand you every thing but liquids, which being cooled in ice or saltpetre, nine months out of the twelve, is the business of the *abdar* or butler. The first appearance of the *kismudars* is with the breakfast, a pretty substantial meal, consisting of fish, boiled rice, hot rolls, an *omelette*, chicken *koofas* (made like force-meat, and fried in small cakes, very nice and dry), boiled eggs, cold ham or tongue, potted meats, orange marmalade, toasted bread, a small loaf or two, butter in silver vases (surrounded with ice to keep it cool), plenty of fruit, and in the centre of the table, either a silver bowl filled with milk, or a glass vase with flowers. The coffee apparatus is placed at one end of the table, served out by one of the *kismudars*; the tea-things at the other by the *khansomer*. Urns are not made use of, on account of their heating the room; the teapot is taken outside to be filled; neither are tea-boards ever seen in India. After this, you see no more of the *kismudars* until one or two o'clock, unless they are called for, when they bring in a meal, called *tiffin*, which may be explained by an early dinner, containing all the delicacies of the season. For this meal invitations are seldom sent, but every body is welcomed to it, who happens to arrive at the time. About three o'clock the party separate, take each a book, and repose on couches until sun-set. From two o'clock until six is considered the hottest part of the day, during which the natives uniformly sleep. At six it is customary to dress and take a ride (or attend parade, if in the army) until dark, and then return to dinner; after which few people take any thing more than a dish of tea or coffee. Suppers are not general in India. (pp. 95—97.)

A gentleman's establishment consists of numerous other servants, to the amount of twenty or thirty, and all live in tents on the premises, placed in some obscure corner, where they cannot be seen.

The following incident is truly ridiculous:

"While we were at Lucknow, a quantity of Worcestershire china arrived, that had been sent to the *Nauwab* from England. He was as impatient to open it as a child would be with a new plaything; and immediately gave orders for invitations to be sent to the whole settlement for a breakfast, à la

fourchette, next morning. Tables were accordingly spread for upwards of a hundred persons, including his ministers and officers of state. Nothing could be more splendid than the general appearance of this entertainment; but our dismay may be more easily imagined than described, on discovering that the servants had mistaken certain utensils for milk bowls, and had actually placed about twenty of them filled with that beverage, along the centre of the table. The consequence was, the English part of the company declined taking any; upon which the *Nauwab* innocently remarked, 'I thought that the English were fond of milk;' some of them had much difficulty to keep their countenances." (pp. 107, 108.)

In p. 122 we find that the *Rajah* of *Burtpore*, and two hundred of his best horsemen, all clad in chain armour, easily made their way through a picket of the 8th Dragoons, and regiment of *Rohillah* horsemen, the sabres of the latter making no impression. The transport of cavalry is so expensive, that this preservative effect of chain armour deserves consideration, with regard to dragoons serving abroad.

To invite women to read heavy books, would be like asking them to drag a garden-roller, or trundle a loaded wheelbarrow; but we fearlessly placed this interesting Tour before some of our female acquaintance; and they declared that they had found it as entertaining as a novel, and had skipped only the maps and letter-press guide. In truth, it is an uncommonly pleasing book.

30. *Remarks on the North of Spain.* By John Bramsen, Author of "Travels in Egypt, Syria, &c." 8vo. pp. 135.

TO civilize a barbarous people by arts, sciences, moral and religious education, commerce, and police, is a grand political good; merely to ultra-religionize them a tremendous political evil; for Providence permits temporal blessings to Reason only. In Spain, says Mr. Bramsen (pp. 131, 134), there are few or no schools in the villages and small towns, that would have the effect of releasing the minds of the natives from monkish tyranny, which at present influences their principles, and biasses their choice, with regard to political and indeed almost all other pursuits. Nor is any attention paid to trade. The peasantry simply exist, like

like cattle, without any other signs of exertion, than such as the necessity of food requires. They have no idea of rising in the world; and where there is no interest there is no activity. Many other causes have contributed to the depression of Spain: but as we shall have occasion to revert to the subject at length in our review of the Life of General Riego, and this is a book of Travels, from which entertainment is to be derived, we shall now proceed to the work before us:

"It appeared that it is contrary to custom for men servants to wait at table at the inns; as during our dinner we were attended by a female servant, who stood behind our chairs with a towel hanging over her shoulder. I think it will not be unpleasant to some of my gastronomical readers to be made acquainted with a Spanish bill of fare, that they may know what to expect, should they visit that part of Spain. The first dish placed upon the table was an olla (*pot au feu*), composed of meat, ham, fowls, pig's feet, sausages, bread, and a species of beans called *caravansas*; the second dish consisted of cabbages and sausages from *Estremadura*; the third of boiled partridges and rice; the fourth of *bacallao à la Biscayan* or cod-fish, dressed after the Biscayan fashion: the whole of the dishes being profusely seasoned with oil and garlick.In the morning a female servant brought us breakfast, which consisted of chocolate and bread; neither butter nor milk could be obtained. Being requested by one of the travellers to bring a tea-pot, she brought a small shaving-bowl, filled with water scarcely warm, observing that it was the only utensil she had for beverage of that kind." pp. 11, 12, 17.

These remarks are of importance; for we have known travellers to Spain and Portugal who have found it necessary to have their men-servants instructed in plain English cookery, because they could not endure that of the country.

A singular coincidence is the construction of bedsteads, similar to those of the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, as engraved by Strutt:

"The bedsteads were of an extraordinary form; the head being very high and narrow, gilt, and otherwise ornamented with crosses and flowers: some bedsteads in the other rooms had also a board at the foot, with similar ornaments." P. 17.

It appears, from p. 39, that so little encouragement is given to the arts, that even physicians are not able to obtain support,—that prints are un-

saleable; and no new publications appear but newspapers (pp. 40, 41); that the tradesmen neglect their persons, very seldom shaving, and having frequently a cigar in their mouths (p. 42); that the breath of the ladies smells of garlick (p. 45); that the gentlemen smoke cigars in bed (p. 48); that there is hardly a single manufactory in the kingdom belonging to a native in a flourishing state (p. 50); that, from recent political events, the flocks have been neglected, and the wool deteriorated (p. 52); that cleanliness is neglected, and rats and mice unmolested (p. 54); that the porters of the most respectable houses are cobblers, who work at their trades at their doors (p. 61); that women are employed in loading and unloading ships; and that they, as well as the servants in houses, carry every thing on their heads, even lighted candles, without the least fear of their being extinguished (p. 62); that oxen are tied to carts by their horns (p. 87); that in the inns, generally, no one can read or write but the landlords (p. 109); that the Constitutional soldiers, for their fare, generally took a leathern bag (*barracho*), and got it filled with red wine as sour as vinegar; not appearing to wish for meat, bread and cheese, with boiled soup, onions and garlick, forming the substance of their frugal repasts (p. 111); that no memorial is "erected on the spot where the battle of Vittoria was fought in 1813" (p. 121); and that, in fact, there is no national feeling in the country; for, besides a vast variation of political opinion, and more often total apathy, Mr. Bramsen says,

"From the preceding narrative I draw the conclusion, that the Constitutional cause finds but few partizans in the villages and small towns of the North of Spain; where ignorance and superstition hold divided empire over the minds and passions of the inhabitants. In fact, the peasants are of so listless a nature, that they are, generally speaking, little better than passive observers of the actions of either party. Some are so peaceably engaged in agricultural occupations; so little enlightened on the subject of politics, and exhibit so little desire to interest themselves respecting it, that they are ignorant of the principles and views even of their nearest neighbours. Others, adverse to the pursuits of industry, connect themselves with the various parties of Guerrillas, who hover about the villages and harass travellers by extorting from them involuntary

involuntary contributions, under the pretext of being badly paid by their chiefs." pp. 129, 130.

Here we must take our leave of Mr. Bramsen, whose remarks are often important, always interesting.

31. *Memoirs of the Life of Don Rafael del Riego. By a Spanish Officer. 8vo. pp. 85. With a Portrait.*

THOUGH manufactories for making golden ages, and patents for quack inventions in aid of such laudable projects, have been pompously advertised from age to age, yet philosophers who seem to think that as long as passion and self-interest exist, such schemes are only bubbles, know that Providence rewards nothing but Reason. That they think the blessed gift of God to man, for the promotion of his temporal well-being; and that whenever an irrational Ultraism has become so popular as to prove a dangerous epidemic, Providence produces a state of adversity, which compels the re-agency of Reason. When this nation was enfeebled by the Ultraism of converting men into walking breviaries, by Monkery, Danish pirates rendered the life of an Anglo-Saxon that of a labouring ass. Providence, however, in the measures of Alfred, re-instated Reason in its proper place, as prime minister, and the only counsellor whose advice is worthy attention. Accordingly, a very seasonable alteration immediately took place. Similar instances in history are endless; because good sense follows the simple rule of adapting means to ends, and does not think that these means consist in the reforms of demagogues, but in education, commerce, literature, legislation on equitable and wise grounds, improved agriculture, mechanical inventions, *rational piety*, and many other things, from which alone the body of a nation is benefited. Of these Spain knows nothing. Fine as is the country, and celebrated as the soldiers were in the days of Charles V. Adam Smith shows that the industry and activity of the people were ruined by the annexation of the South American colonies; and of this emaciated body, the leeches of priestcraft are now draining the vital blood. In the revolutionary war, a strong spirit of resistance was excited by the apprehension of French occupancy, and its con-

comitant miseries; but it is known that when war has been carried into a country, the evil is so sensibly felt, that the natives will sooner endure despotism, than invite a renewal of such sufferings. To this cause we ascribe the apathy of the people at large, during the recent civil war of parties; and the inability of the chieftains to muster and train a sufficient force for protection of the country. *Divide et impera*; two dogs were contending for a bone; the third dog (the French) came and carried off the prize. That there should have been an internal revolution to occasion this contest, was natural; for Frederick the Great, conversing with his War Minister, asked him which country in Europe he thought the most difficult to ruin. The Monarch, perceiving the Minister to be rather embarrassed, answered for him: "It is Spain; as its own Government has for many years endeavoured to ruin it, but all in vain." (Bramsen's Remarks, p. 52.) This opinion was given before the birth of Buonaparte, and the effort which Frederick deemed vain, was at last accomplished. But political innovations cannot be successfully made unless the minds of the people are so previously prepared, as to produce unanimity of feeling and action. Unfortunately the late Cortesian Constitution did not sufficiently consult conflicting interests and national habits. The Sovereign was insulted; the prejudices of the nobility were disregarded; the childishness and absurdity of the existing religion were not exposed; and the minds of the peasantry were not stimulated by hope; in short, the materials for erecting and sustaining this constitutional fabric were so bad, that the building could not possibly stand. The interference of England was impracticable; because it would have to oppose the united powers of France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

Spain has therefore succumbed; and the vain attempt to convert mere party feeling into universal patriotism, has occasioned *Mina el Romano*, Mina the Roman, as he was called, to emigrate, and *Riego el héroe de las Cabezas* [the hero of Las Cabezas, the village where he began the revolution] to perish on the gibbet. Mr. Bramsen shows that all this was to be expected; for he says,

"I never saw a country where political
opinions

opinions are so much at variance as they are here. Many of the natives have no opinion at all, and live absolutely passive, except that they generally manage to coincide with the party which predominates. The Clergy and Monks, however, possess an immediate and powerful influence over the lower orders of people." pp. 63, 64.

But there is another light in which the work before us places the late revolution and civil war. It ascribes both to the foolish and vindictive principles of the Monarch, who persecuted Mina, Lacy, Porlier, Ballasteros, the Empecinado, and other constitutional Generals (see p. 19); and thus excited an irritation which soon assumed an active character.

Our limits are far too scanty for us to give a narrative of the events which form this well-digested piece of Biography. These events consist of marches, counter-marches, retreats, and other Gazette-matters, obstructed by treason, want of money, and insurmountable evils. According to this work, Riego had the real soul of a hero, and as he does not appear to have been selfish, his unhappy fate may justly be lamented. That he attempted great ends without adequate means, is evident; and he perished like an Admiral who is determined to go down with his sinking ship. But the philosopher, the statesman, the philanthropist, the merchant, the Protestant clergyman, and the man of business, are the characters which should have previously acted in Spain. The nation required regeneration. Its planetary system has consisted only of comets. It has no Sun to animate and regulate its seasons. Nevertheless Riego was a Leonidas, and of a mean soul and habits must be that man who does not know that such high-mindedness and integrity form the sole distinction between a patriotic soldiery, and a mercenary banditti.

32. *Surtees' History of Durham. Vol. III.*

(Concluded from p. 52.)

IN p. 360, Mr. Surtees gives us Mr. Telford's opinion concerning canals and railways, which we cheerfully copy, for the purpose of diffusing the information.

According to Mr. Telford, "where the weight of the articles of produce is great in proportion to the bulk, and where they are mostly to be conveyed

from a higher to a lower level, an iron railway is preferable to canal navigation."

Mr. Telford is well known to be high in the confidence of Government; and to be the architect of the famous suspension bridge over the Menai.

A dinner always accompanies meetings on public occasions; feasting was formerly attached in like manner to chantries, anniversaries, &c.; and, as it appears in part of the curious items in the parish books of Darlington, clergymen officiated for a donation of wine. It appears, too, that both ministers and parishioners were saddled with charitable aids to itinerants of various kinds; that noblemen granted passes in the manner of briefs; and that it was deemed right and proper for even churchwardens and overseers to patronize knowledge. Accordingly we have, p. 365 :

"1630. To Mr. Goodwine, a distressed scholar, iis. vid.

1631. Given to a poor scholler, xiiid.—Given to Mary Rigby of Hauret West in Pembrokeshire, in Wales, who had the Earle of Pembroke's passe....To an Irish gentleman that had fouer children, and had Earl Marshall's passe, xiiid.

"1635. To a souldier which came to the church on a Sunday, vid.

"1639. For Mr. Thompson that preached the forenoone and afternoone, for a quart of sack, xliiid.

"1650. For six quartes of sacke to the minstre that preached, when we had not a minstre, 9s.

[It is to be observed that this was in the *puritanical æra*.]

"1653. For a primer for a poore boy, 4d.

"1666. For one quarte of sacke, bestowed on Mr. Jellet, when he preached, 2s. 4d.

"1684. To the parson's order, given to a man both deaf and dumb, being sent from minister to minister to London, 6d.—To Mr. Bell, with a letter from London with the names of the Royal Family, 6d.

[This is a curious item; for it shows that the mercuries, diurnals, and intelligencers of the day, were not deemed sufficient for satisfactorily advertising public events.]

"1688. To the ringers on Thanksgiving Day, for the young Prince, in money, ale, and coale, 7s. 4d.

[This must have been for the birth of the Pretender, of warming-pan celebrity.]

"1691.

"1691. For a pint of brandy, when Mr. George Bell preached here, 1s. 4d.—When the Dean of Durham preached here, spent in a treat with him, 3s. 6d.—For a stranger that preacht, a dozen of ale, 1s."

Thus it plainly appears that churchwardens had a feast jointly with the Minister at the parish expence, at least whenever a stranger preached.

The following account of *Hell-kettles* is taken from Hutchinson's *Durham* (vol. III. p. 191), where is a plan of these pools, taken by Capt. Grose in 1774:

"Within the farm of Oxenfield are the well-known pools called *Hell-kettles*. These pools are four in number, three of them are near each other in the second field from the road, betwixt the second and third milestone; the fourth and smallest pool is in the field next the turnpike. The diameter of the three larger pools is about thirty-eight yards each, and their respective depths 19½ feet, 17 feet, and 14 feet; the diameter of the fourth and separate pool is 28 feet, and its depth only 5½ feet. All these pools are nearly round; the water stands to the brim, is quite cold, and impregnated with sulphur, curdling with milk, and refusing to mix with soap. Though near the level of the Tees, their waters are never affected by any flood or other variation of the river; and notwithstanding the story of Dr. Bellazes and his duck, there seems no reason to suspect any communication with the Tees. Various have been the conjectures as to the formation of these singular pools. Coal-works wrought out and drowned, lime-pits, alum or marle pits, have been all brought forward; but the circumference of these pools seems too large for old coal-works, besides that no coal is ever known to have been wrought in this neighbourhood; and if indeed these pits be the work of the human hand, the idea of old marle-pits seems nearer the truth.

"Though the pools are near the level of the river, they are never influenced thereby in great floods, which would otherwise show a sudden rising, falling, agitation, or boiling up, if the water of the river was forced thither, up any level, or by virtue of siphonical operations and exhausted air in some subterraneous tube: the depth of the largest is only 19 feet and a half, the next 17 feet, the next 14, and the least 5 feet and a half. Most of our lime-works, marle-pits, and alum-pits are wrought much deeper than six yards; water standing in hollows, from whence marle has been gotten, will taste pungent on the tongue, curdle milk and soap: we know of no alum being wrought here, though it abounds in Cleveland, not many miles distant; but the use of marle was very early, and it is probable these were

marle-pits; they resemble the workings in other counties, where marling is still practised. Marle was known to the Romans, and by them exported hence to foreign countries; we have statues mentioned by our Antiquaries, dedicated to *Nehalennia*, or the *new Moon*, particularly some inscribed by *Negotiator Cretarius Britannicianus*, a dealer in marle, chalk, or fuller's earth, to the British territories: and these being called *Nehalennia's Kettles*, or of *Nierhel*, in the old German tongue, from the trader's dedication, might be corrupted to or called *Hell Kettles* &c."—P. 368.

From p. 369, we find that lands held by rents only were called *Exchequer lands*.

In the next page we have a teneement called *Castle Hill*, but it has no trace of foundations or entrenchments; but there is a *Battle-field* not far off. May it not therefore be presumed, that in remote ages natives considered certain spots, whether artificially fortified or not, as proper substitutes for castles, and in danger used them as such; a parochial fortress, with a covered way to it, being a known accompaniment of British villages?

Under the account of Darlington, the late celebrated collector George Allan, of the Grange, is of course duly noticed:

"Here were deposited the collections of the laborious Randal, including many of the papers of Gyll and Hunter. To these Mr. Allan added a vast mass of charters, transcripts of Visitations, and legal and genealogical collections, on which Hutchinson's *History of Durham* was in a great measure founded. Mr. Allan had an early and decided taste for topography, and the strong bias of his mind was towards amassing materials for the illustration of the history of his native County; but his ardour as a collector was by no means confined to provincial antiquities. At the splendid price of 700*l.* he became the purchaser of Mr. Tunstall of Wycliffe's collection of British Birds, which are still in a most respectable state of preservation. The birds, including some foreign specimens, were the basis of the collection; but the Museum also included a large miscellaneous collection of English and Roman antiquities, querns, altars, crosiers, seals, coins, and Roman pottery, with a considerable arrangement of fossils, reptiles, insects, and Chinese and Indian curiosities. To many of these de-

* "It is much more probable, however, that the name came in the usual way from the dark, deep aspect of the pools, and the sulphureous taste of their waters."

partments Mr. Allan made considerable additions. Paintings were not forgotten: these filled every panel, gradually insinuated themselves along the passages, and clothed the walls of the great staircase. Of the portraits some of the most remarkable are, Anna Boleyn, by Holbein; Sir Henry Wotton, by Sir P. Lely; Lady Castlemaine, by Lely; William Earl of Pembroke and his Lady, by Jansen; Margaret, sister to Hen. VIII. when young, by Manbeuge; and a gallant portrait of Lord Fairfax, the Parliament-General, by Lely; a Lion Hunt, by old Wyke; a Landscape, by Teniers; and the Head of a Corpse, horribly expressive, by Caracci. The collection included several admirable crayon-drawings by Francis Place,—Philip Wolrych, esq. a fine head of Charles II. and William Penn and his wife.

"The Library at Grange was rich in English Topography, and included several illustrated copies. The Law Library was also extensive. The productions of the private press at Grange have been always highly valued by collectors.*"

A list of Mr. Allan's productions is then given.

"Mr. Allan executed several publications for Mr. Pennant from the Grange Press."

"A much more detailed memoir of Mr. Allan, and of his Antiquarian pursuits and private habits, may be found in Nichols's† *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. IX. pp. 351—368, communicated by his son George Allan, esq.†. I will only add, that in 1763 Mr. Allan had serious thoughts of publishing an elaborate Copper-plate Peerage, and actually circulated his proposals; but after engraving at least four large plates, he declined prosecuting the undertaking, partly deterred by the hazard and expence, and partly declining competition with two similar works published about the same time by Jacob and by Edmondson. In 1764 Mr. Allan had an offer of the place of Richmond Herald, a situation which, though in earlier life it might have been very acceptable, was then refused as incompatible with Mr. Allan's established professional connexions and future prospects in his native

county. In 1790 Mr. Allan retired entirely from the pursuit of the law (on his father's death), and chiefly devoted the leisure of his remaining years to the amusing labours of his private press, and to the forwarding of his favourite scheme of a County History of Durham. Mr. Allan died (after a second paralytic attack) May 18, 1800. There is an excellent likeness of Mr. Allan, seated in council with his colleague Hutchinson, prefixed to the 9th volume of *Literary Anecdotes*.

"Mr. James Allan, father‡ to the subject of the above short memoir, was also a considerable collector of legal papers and other local materials respecting Darlington and its neighbourhood. These MSS. are now in the possession of John Allan, of Blackwell, esq."

In an inventory of the effects of John Vasey of Concliffe, gent. who died in 1642, are (p. 381), "one bugle horn, 10s.; his armour, 7l. 10s.; 12 London drinking glasses, 7s.;" a price dearer than now. From the same inventory it appears that a "*painted chamber*," as it was called, was deemed far inferior to one with hangings, for the furniture in the former is valued only at 3l. while that in the Grene Chamber was worth 12l.

In a curious charter of the date of 1341, we find ships freighted with hay, reeds, and fodder; meat carried to parts beyond the seas; and salt cod, dried fish from the North seas, salt herrings, and *gadd' assir* [which Mr. Surtees thinks rowell goads for oxen, still used in Italy], articles of importation. P. 388.

It is well-known that one Celtic method of baking and roasting was by heating stones. Odd as it may seem, if the following account be correct, something of the same practice may be conjectured to have been usual in barrow interments, by which means the flesh of the corpse was destroyed, and the bones preserved. An assimilation to this ancient practice will be mentioned below. Possibly the intention was to preserve the arms or other things interred with the deceased; but we by no means think with Mr. Surtees, that the æra of this family sepulchre is Anglo-Saxon. The account is as follows:

"Some sepulchral remains of a very early age were discovered in Stob-cross Field, on

§ For James the brother of George Allan, we should read the father. This was an error of the press.—EDIT.

* Two sets of Tracts from the Grange Press (each containing 11 articles) were sold at Sotheby's in March 1822. The first produced 19l.; the second 16l. 16s.; some imperfect sets fetched from 4l. to 7l. each."

† "Mr. Allan was a frequent correspondent of this veteran in the field of Topography."

‡ "And in the same place anecdotes of John Cade, Robert Harrison, and other Durham worthies, not forgetting Toby Herrick, and lightly sketched by the same gentlemanly pen."

the estate of Thrlington, in July 1822. A labourer who was employed in winnowing limestone for a sow-kiln, turned up with his pick-axe some broad limestone flags, scarcely eighteen inches below the surface, and discovered lying beneath them a perfect human skeleton. On the right side, near the hip bone, lay the iron head apparently of a lance or javelin. This first discovery was on the highest ground of the field. Another skeleton was found about twenty yards to the North-west, with a smaller lance head, also of iron, but no remains of a shield. Eight or nine other sepulchres, containing remains more or less perfect, have been since opened at very various distances, but all apparently gathered round the crown of the field, where perhaps lay the chieftain of the race; in none of these was found any implement either of war or peace. The mode of sepulture was uniform and very simple. The soil and marl of soft limestone had been cleared away to the depth of about two feet from the present surface, and the skeleton lay on the level marl; on each side a row of large round or cobble stones was arranged, and on these were supported broad flags of limestone, which covered the deposit. The distance and regularity of the graves seems to forbid the supposition of their tenants having fallen in battle; and in one of them were certainly the remains either of a female, or a very young person; but the reliques, before they could be inspected by any person possessed of anatomical skill, were much disturbed by the curiosity of the country-people, and they were so brittle that they snapped with the slightest touch. In one of the deposits, the bones of a horse and also of some smaller animal, perhaps a dog, were found mingled with human remains. None of the bones appear to have suffered from the action of fire; and in many places the black fine mould was visible, which results from the decomposition of the human body; but in the stratum of earth above the covers of limestone, evident marks of fire, calcined stone, and minute particles of limestone were observed. As the few instruments found were not of brass, but of iron, the very earliest date perhaps cannot be assigned to these remains; but the mode of sepulture very much resembles the British burials discovered at Chatteris in the Isle of Ely. The graves were not dug East and West, but in various directions, and there is perhaps no great improbability in considering this as the family burial place of some early Saxon owner of the soil, before the conversion of his tribe to Christianity." P. 397.

No shape of the spears is described.

The form of the British lance-heads is different from that of the Anglo-Saxon (see Meyrick's *Armour*, pl. vii.);

and as to the other matter, Sir R. C. Hoare (*Ancient Wilts*, i. 119) mentions a barrow, where a floor was discovered, on which had been made an intense fire, but the bones of the Briton were found below.

The embellishments in this volume are twenty in number, chiefly from the pencil and burin of that excellent artist Mr. Edward Blore, F. S. A.; amongst these, Darlington and Brancepath Churches, Barnard Castle, Lumley Castle, two internal views of the Cathedral, and an external view of the West end of the Cathedral, are particularly deserving of commendation. A beautiful plate of Auckland Castle, presented to the work by the venerable Bp. of Durham, and a view of Sunderland Harbour, should not be passed over without due praise.

Here we must take our leave of Mr. Surtees. A County Historian is the founder of a handsome mausoleum, a *monumentum ære perennius*, for all his neighbours. In matters of memory he is a public benefactor; and the service, derived from the conservative record which he registers, may under circumstances be incalculable. To such elevated pretensions Mr. Surtees is justly entitled; and we sincerely hope that, in the gratification of his feelings, he will find, what ought to be the reward of his literary exertions, respect and friendship for having well executed difficult and useful things.

33. *Report of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, &c. &c.* 8vo. pp. 191.

THE Report of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge is a good meteorological calendar of the state of the weather in the Church of England; and where there are no circulation of its tracts, there it may be presumed, either that its members are sleeping partners, or that sectarianism predominates. The Report itself (p. 89) says, "That there is nothing in the transactions of the last year which exceeds the bounds of reasonable expectation;" and therefore we shall take new ground, upon the presumption stated above, by mentioning the Deaneries in the several dioceses, where ~~none~~ of the Society's publications appear to have been disseminated. This list we shall give from the Appendix, No. 1, entitled "Statement of the Is-

sue of Bibles, Prayer-books, &c. or the Number of Children supplied with Books wholly or in part by the Society," as collected from accounts received since the Society's last Report.

CANTERBURY.—Canterbury, Charing, Dover.—YORK, Hartshill, Retford, Pontefract.—LONDON, Chafford, Ongar, Heddingham (part of).—DURHAM, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (no report).—WINCHESTER, Stoke, Guernsey, Jersey.—ST. ASAPH, Bromfield, Keyillock, Marchia, Penallyn, Tegengle.—BANGOR, Dyndd, Mennai, Arvon, Airlechwedd, Llynn, Ardydwy, Ainsey, Duffrynclywd.—BATH and WELLS, *not a single blank!*—BRISTOL, ditto!—CARLISLE, Carlisle.—CHESTER, Frodsham, Kendal, Macclesfield, Warrington (part of).—CHICHESTER, Midhurst, Storrington, Pevensey.—ST. DAVID'S, *all blank!*—ELY, *not a single blank.*—EXETER, Barnstaple, S. Molton, Tiverton (the latter a Committee formed), Kerier, Went, Aylesbeare, Honiton, Holsworthy, Plimpton, Tavistock, and Tamerton.—GLOUCESTER, Forest.—HAREFORD, Hereford.—LICHFIELD, Newport, Stafford.—LINCOLN, Yarburgh, Steaford (Committee formed), Wendover.—LLANDAFF, *no blank.*—NORWICH, Waxham, Ipswich, Loose (*no return received*).—OXFORD, Henley.—PETERBOROUGH, Northampton.—ROCHESTER, Dartford.—SALISBURY, Newbury, Reading, Malmesbury, Pottern.—WORCESTER, *no blank.*—SODOR and MAN, *all blank.*

From this statement, if it be compared with the returns of the Bible Societies in the quarters named, the population, &c. an important document, in our opinion, might be formed, exhibiting curious and interesting conclusions; but we have merely given it as a hint, in regard to particular spots, to which the Episcopal Bench may invite the attention of their Clergy, in behalf of this very eminent Society, and the interests of the Established Church.

Our readers will smile at the introduction of the following, "among the books and tracts for the counteraction of infidel and blasphemous publications;" viz. "*Cobbet's Reflections on Religion*," (see p. 186.) We know nothing of the book; but a work of Cobbet's among this Society's Circulars reminds us of Voltaire's story of the man who had only one toe in Hea-

ven; and if Cobbet has already got his toe there, we are inclined too much to value his strong sense, however perverted, not to wish that he may by one of his wonderful transformations introduce his whole body, in the end, by advocating the good old cause of Rational Piety; for that alone supports the real glory of God and the good of man. The effects of all other modes may be seen in Spain, Portugal, and South America; where Religion is only made a sanction of nonsense, fraud, superstition, and imposture; where the mind and character are thrown back into the barbarous ages, and the well-being of the people seriously impeded.

34. *An Address on the State of Slavery in the West India Islands, from the Committee of the Leicester Auxiliary Anti-Slavery Society.* 8vo. pp. 28. Hamilton, and Combe, Leicester.

BY those who concur in opinion with the Anti-Slavery Society, this Address will be read with interest and pleasure. It is believed to be the production of the Rev. Robert Hall, a Baptist Minister of Leicester, a gentleman not unknown to the world as an author. It is a powerful appeal to the head and to the heart of the reader, in behalf of the oppressed African. Our limits will not admit of doing more than laying before our readers the following extract, in which the author strikingly illustrates the great superiority of free labour over that of slaves:

"The superiority of free labour, in point of emolument, to the labour of slaves, having been demonstrated by such an ample induction of facts that it may be safely classed with the most established maxims of political economy, the practice of gradual emancipation would be of essential benefit to the planters, and greatly augment the value of our West India possessions. Indeed there cannot be a more cogent proof of the folly of pertinaciously adhering to the present system, than the acknowledged inability to sustain a competition with the growers of sugar in the East Indies. In order to raise the price of East India produce, so as to enable the planter in the West to keep the market, an extra duty is imposed to a large amount, and the people of England are obliged to pay upwards of two millions a year more for that article, than would be necessary if a fair competition were allowed; in other words, the inhabitants of Great Britain are assessed to the amount of more than two millions annually, for

for no other purpose than to maintain the slave system in the West Indies; and, in opposition to the dictates of humanity, the precepts of religion, and the principles of political economy and impartial justice, we contribute more to perpetuate our own disgrace, than it would be deemed prudent to bestow in the purchase of the greatest blessing. All our plans of domestic improvement, joined to all the efforts which we make for the diffusion of religion and virtue in foreign nations, our Schools, our Bible Societies, and our Missions, justly considered as the peculiar glory of the age, cost us a mere scantling, compared to what is annually devoted to that very pious and benevolent object, the perpetuation of slavery in the West Indies;—we throw mites into the treasury of the sanctuary, and heap ingots on the altar of Moloch.

“And why, it is natural to ask, why is it necessary to load the importation of sugar from the East Indies with such heavy duties, in order to enable the growers of the same article in an opposite quarter of the globe, at not one-third the distance, to sustain a competition? Purely because the East India sugar is produced by the labour of free-men, the West India by the labour of slaves. The industry of the former is animated by hope, that of the latter, depressed by despair;—one is sustained by the energies of nature, the other extorted by the mechanical operation of the lash;—the former labour for themselves, the latter for their master;—and such is the distinction between these two species of industry, that it more than annihilates the local difference between three or four, and twelve thousand miles. Surely the good sense of the nation will at last awake to a perception of this flagrant enormity, and express its impatience at the ignominy and injustice of such an assessment, in that firm and constitutional tone which the Legislature will not despise.”

35. *Account of the Murder of the late Mr. William Weare, of Lyon's Inn, London, including the Circumstances which first led to the Discovery of the Murder, and the Detection of the Murderers, the Depositions taken before the Magistrates, the Coroner's Inquest, the Trials of the Prisoners, and the Execution of John Thurtell, at Hertford, on Friday the 9th of January, 1824. Embellished with Views of Gill's-hill Cottage, the Pond in the Garden where the Body was concealed, of Hill-Slough near Elstree, where it was finally deposited; and Portraits of the Prisoners, John Thurtell, Jos. Hunt, and Wm. Probert. Drawn by Mr. George Lewis; with their Autographs. Illustrated with a Ground-plan of Gill's-hill Cottage and Garden, and a Map of the surrounding*

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Country. By George Henry Jones, Clerk to the Magistrates. Nichols and Son.

THE Murder of Weare, from the firmness of character displayed by the wretched Thurtell, will long live in the memory of the publick. It is highly desirable, therefore, that we should have a full and authentic Account of all the circumstances connected with that horrid deed. The volume before us, we can assure our readers, from the evident fairness of detail, and the authentic sources from which its materials were collected, is calculated not only to interest the publick at the present moment, but will no doubt become a library book of reference for future ages.

The volume begins by minutely detailing, day by day, all the evidence as taken before the Magistrates in Hertfordshire (where the Compiler acted as Clerk); at the Coroner's Inquest; and at the Public Office, Bow-street. It then gives a very full Report of Mr. Justice Park's Charge to the Grand Jury; the Argument at the Postponement of the Trial; the Trial itself; including the able and unprecedented Defence of Thurtell; and the Judge's Charge to the Jury.

And here we cannot resist paying a just compliment to the ability, impartiality, and patience, with which the learned and excellent Sir J. A. Park conducted himself during the whole of his arduous duty. We believe never was there a trial which terminated more to the satisfaction of the publick. Even the guilty murderer himself willingly paid due deference to the virtue and impartiality of his Judge. If, therefore, Mr. Justice Park was assailed with abuse by one portion of the Press, he may rest assured he carried with him the thanks of the great majority, and the most respectable part, of the community.

The volume then details what took place in the Gaol, between Thurtell and his attendants, from the time of his condemnation to his execution. This part has been revised by the Chaplain of the Gaol, the Rev. Mr. Franklin; and verified by the Gaoler, Mr. Willson.

It also gives, what we do not recollect seeing elsewhere printed, “A short History of John Thurtell,” printed verbatim et literatim from the hand-writing of Joseph Hunt; by the spelling and

and style of which it is evident that Hunt is a low-bred, ignorant man. This declaration implicates Probert even more strongly than appeared on the Trial. Both Probert and Hunt *live*, it is true; but life so loaded with guilt must be, we should apprehend, only a prolongation of misery.

The volume closes with a Correspondence between the High Sheriff, Robert Sutton, esq. and Thurtell's father. We cannot but regret that this was published, as it is calculated to lessen the detestation in which a cold-blooded murderer should be held. That Thurtell was an able man, is evident from his Defence; but that ought not to save him from the odium which must ever attach to his memory. His end appeared to us to have been rather that of an actor performing a part, than that of a humble and sincere penitent. We are of opinion, too, that the Chaplain should have urged him to a full confession; and not have left it to the Gaoler, Mr. Willson.—Thurtell's dying words were,

"I am quite satisfied (thus confessing his guilt)—I forgive every body—I die in peace with all mankind—that is all I wish to go forth to the world—I beg you will not ask me any more questions upon this subject."

Yet, in conversation with Hunt, we have been assured he regretted to the last that Hunt had *split*; observing, that if Hunt had displayed the firmness of nerve that he had, all would have been right.

36. *Memoirs of the Family of Grace.* By Sheffield Grace, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 104.

AN elegant Historian has remarked that "of those who are proud of their ancestors, the far greater part must be content with local or domestic renown; and few there are who dare trust the memorials of their family to the public annals of their country*." As the truth of this observation is unquestionable, we always rejoice, as in the instance before us, to find a gentleman, possessing every possible qualification for the task, devoting himself to the compilation of the memoirs of his ancestors.

There are numerous ancient fami-

lies whose histories, if collected with the tact and good taste displayed by Mr. Grace, would contain much information, not only of value to the Antiquary and Genealogist, but of general interest; for many circumstances, of too minute a nature for the historian, are nevertheless illustrative of important points of history; or are at least of sufficient consequence to be recorded. It is common to expect, in works of this description, little beyond dry, though imperfect, genealogical details; and, with some recent exceptions, we must admit that the few family histories we possess scarcely justify any other anticipation.

A full conviction of the value of such works, when well executed, makes us anxious to invite the attention of our readers to the "*Memoirs of the Grace Family*," which we think redeems this species of literature from the objections to which we have alluded, and will be found to contain a well-written history of a family whose actions uniformly entitled them to "local or domestic renown," and sometimes to a record in the "public annals of their country."

Mr. Sheffield Grace is already known by a valuable topographical work†, as well as by antiquarian zeal, particularly in all which relates to Ireland; and in his present production he has interwoven many curious facts connected with that Island‡.

The author introduces his work with some valuable observations on the importance of genealogy, and as it is much the fashion to ridicule a taste for that study, we shall make some extracts from them which merit attention:

"That such a descent is respected by most persons possessing it, the experience of every man must have shewn him. But the respectability of birth, or, as it is termed, "the pride of blood," has itself been made a subject of debate. The reasonable-

† History of Grace Parish.

‡ In our Review of "*Lines on Jerpoint Abbey*," vol. xcii. ii. p. 618 (which are reprinted at the end of Mr. Grace's volume), we alluded to Mr. Grace's valuable collection of scarce books and MSS.; the latter are, we believe, almost entirely relating to Ireland, and, with the exception of those in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Mr. Peel, are perhaps the richest extant.

* Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vol. XI. p. 315.

ness of it, however, seems inferable, from several considerations. Among those with whom we live, their good character is very properly judged to exalt our own. Now of all the persons connected with us by either consanguinity or friendship, there can be none, under both these relationships, more interesting to us than our parents. In them we have the first links of that long chain which binds us to the original founder or founders of our family; and although exceptions must from time to time be presumed to have taken place, it is plain that some of the qualities necessary to preserve the comparative rank in society established by the founders, must, upon the whole, have in general existed in their descendants. Moreover, ancient families are the upholders of civilization; and we have the authority of Lord Bacon for the assertion, when he refers the continued barbarism of the Turks to the want of such families. The single fact of a parentage being consecutively able to secure to every succeeding generation better opportunities of education, amidst which must be ranked the high advantages of more improved companions, is of itself very important. Thus circumstanced, the admonition of example, not only as it regards the present, but the past, brings with it a persuasive, a resistless influence.

‘Inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas
omnium
Jubeo: atque ex aliis sumere exemplum
sibi.’ TER.

“The very preservation, also, of a pedigree is a proof that the persons recorded in it respected themselves: and some pride may well be allowed to a man who derives his birth and being from persons endowed with such a principle.” P. 2—3.

To these remarks we shall only add one which appears to us to have escaped notice. It is not uncommon to meet with persons who pretend to be tenaciously attached to the British Constitution, ridiculing and affecting to despise the distinctions of birth. In a country where it is a vital part of the Constitution that there shall be hereditary legislators, a deference must be paid to persons who derive their existence from the aristocracy of the empire; and it is scarcely possible to attempt to bring this adventitious superiority into contempt, without at the same time ridiculing that HEREDITARY House of Peers which constitutes so nice a balance in our invaluable form of Government. Family pride rarely exists where there is not an HEREDITARY nobility; for although, comparatively speaking, but few persons are the issue of Peers, still, whilst respect is

conceded to such as are so distinguished, individuals will claim a degree of consequence from being descended from persons who approached near to the nobility in wealth and power; or who in their life-time derived respect from their eminent talents or virtues.

We now gladly return to the work which has produced this digression.

According to Mr. Grace, Raymond Fitz-William de Carew, surnamed Crassus le Gras and le Gros, third son of William de Carew, grandson of Walter de Windsor, whom he considers to have been ancestor of the families of Windsor Carew, Fitz-gerald, Fitz-Maurice, M’Kenzie, and Fitz-Gibbon, accompanied Gilbert de Clare, Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in his celebrated expedition into Ireland in the year 1169, and his descendant styles him “the Achilles of the enterprize.” He married Basilia de Clare, sister of the Earl, which alliance

“Was no barren honour. With her he received that great district in Kilkenny, denominated from him the ‘cantred of Grace’s country;’ for his agnomen of Gros, given to him on account of his prowess, gradually became, first, Gras, and then, by English pronunciation, Grace. With this possession was coupled the honour of Constable and Standard Bearer of Leinster, together with the lands of Fethard, Odrone, and Glascurrig. He was also Lord of Loretton; and Dermot M’Carthy, King of Desmond, whom he restored to his throne, conferred upon him a noble territorial reward in the county of Kerry, which he settled upon Maurice, his second son, the founder of the Fitz-Maurice family.” P. 5.

From this marriage Mr. Grace deduces the descent of his family, and in evidence of it, a point of much importance to his genealogical readers, he observes,

“The abrupt details of the annalist, and the monotonous progress of the genealogist, are designedly avoided in this abridged memoir, which merely comprehends a concise sketch of authentic, honourable, and not uninteresting attestations of family eminence. In another place, the evidence of national, official, and domestic records, has already stood the test of a patient and uncompromising criticism; and the descent from Raymond Le Gros to the late Michael Grace, of Gracefield, John Grace of Mantua House, and Richard Grace of Boley, M.P. has been manifested in a clear and regular series.” P. 7—9.

The descendants of Raymond le Gras flourished for several generations,

tions, as Barons of Courtstown; and many pages of the work are descriptive of the castles* and other structures which they erected, particularly of their castle of Courtstown; the remains of these edifices afford manifest proof of the former power of this ancient family.

Of these ruins, which we lament to find, from a note, are rapidly disappearing, our author justly observes,

"No evidence of hereditary local importance is more impressive, and implicitly acceded to, or of more universal diffusion, than military architectural remains. In the distinction of conquerors and conquered, long felt in Ireland, as well as in that of lord and vassal, originated most of the principal castles. There were formerly, doubtless, many to attest the sway of this family throughout their extensive possessions, of which no vestiges now remain. Innovations and time have, however, hitherto spared the following venerable land-marks, to pathetically tell, how quickly utter ruin can follow long and early greatness. Grace's Castle, in Kilkenny (now converted into the Court-house and County-gaol), the castles of Courtstown, al. Tullaroan, Inchmore, Gaulstown, Tubrid, Rathaille-Grace, and Killaghy, in Cranagh barony, and Grace's Country; of Ballylinch, Killarney, and Leagan, near Thomastown; of Aghaviller, near Knocktopher; of Grace Castle, near Castle-town; of Gracetown Castle, near Killaule; of Castle-Grace, near Clogheen; of Carney Castle, near Nenagh; of Brittas Castle, near Thurles; of Uskaue, near Burros-Akane; of Castle Grace, near Tullow; of Moyelly Castle, near Clara; and of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford. Some vestiges of others may still be traced; but the irreclaimable obscurity which involves them renders their enumeration unnecessary." P. 14—15.

Mr. Grace's remarks on the tradition preserved by the peasantry of Kilkenny are too interesting to be passed over:—

"Many local traditionary anecdotes of ancient date continue, even to the present hour, to supply in this neighbourhood the most gratifying topics of rural narrative. The stories of border forays, in the days of black rent, coyne, and livery, are partially perpetuated in fragments, both of prose and verse. Nor is the slogan or war-cry of the Graces, or of their rival neighbours the Fitz-patricks, forgotten: and as the 'Grasagh-aboe' of the Barons of Courtstown, and the 'Gear-laidir-aboe' of the Barons of Upper Ossory, were the martial signs of other

times, so are they closely linked, at the present moment, with the fond recollections of the combined and individual feats they preceded. Several pieces of poetry that still commemorate these exploits, as well as the marriages, deaths, and other domestic incidents of the Grace family, after surviving above two centuries solely by tradition, have been lately transcribed from those oral sources, and are by no means destitute of merit. One of these, written to celebrate 'the return of Gerald Mac (the son of) Oliver Grace, of the Leagan, from England,' informs us that 'his Sovereign accepted from him gifts of high estimation,—the hawks which killed for him the game aloft in the regions of the air, and the shaggy dogs of sable hue, which slew the ravenous wolf.' Nor is the tenacity with which a species of genealogical descent is retained less remarkable. The custom of the ancient Irish, of distinguishing their chieftains by a soubriquet, derived from some noted exploit or place, or from some accident or quality of mind or body, contributes to the accuracy as well as to the interest of their traditions in this particular. Thus the personal characteristics or achievements, whether popular or otherwise, of Oliver fensog (the bearded), can scarcely be ascribed to his grandson, Oliver ciallmhar (the wise), or those of John crios iarann (the iron-belted), to his son John more (the great). But when we observe the quickness and correctness with which the Irish peasantry, ignorant of written numbers, form a computation, it ceases to be surprising that, in such an habitual exercise of memory, the circumstances in which their forefathers participated should be tenaciously retained and faithfully transmitted. Constantly engaged in scenes of petty warfare, bardic traditions are still found to be the oral records of the more popular exploits of their feudal lords, who

————— were of fame,
And had been glorious in another day.

It is almost impossible, on this occasion, to associate ancient history with existing fact; to bring, as it were, the past into contact with the present; to contemplate, in short, the family of Grace as aliens and utterly unknown at this moment in Grace's Country, excepting by name, after a possession of above 500 years; and at the same time to exclude the moral interest which such combinations are calculated to excite." P. 18.

The greatness of the Barons of Courtstown continued without interruption until the reign of William the Third, when their immense property was forfeited, for their loyalty to the House of Stuart.

"A last and fatal proof of this house's greatness was the magnitude of the estate forfeited

* Views of the remains of several of these castles illustrate the volume.

forfeited by Baron John Grace of Courtstown, under William III. amounting to 32,870 acres of valuable land, of which about 8000 acres and the castle of Courtstown lay within Tullaroan, or Grace's Parish. It was, also, during the terrible civil wars of 1641, that the resistance of Gerald Grace, of Ballylinch and Carney Castles, to the Protectoral government, was followed by his line being dispossessed of a landed inheritance, exceeding 17,000 acres, in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and the King's County. The loyalty of the family to the unfortunate house of Stuart, as it had been unimpeachable upon both these memorable occasions, was, in each instance, attended with most disastrous consequences to its prosperity. The swarm of adventurers led into the country by Cromwell, were fortified in their acquisitions by the Act of Settlement; and the grantees of King William have never been disturbed in their possessions." P. 25, 26.

Between the years 1610 and 1637, there were no less than nine branches settled in different parts of Ireland, all of which possessed considerable property. The baronial line of Courtstown sunk into obscurity, after the loss of their ancient lands, and which, we are told, had belonged to them for 530 years; but it did not long survive the ruin of its fortunes; for on the death of Robert Grace, only son of John Grace, the last possessor of the barony, who died at Isleworth about the year 1764, without issue, the elder line became extinct. William Grace of Ballylinch, esq. then succeeded as the male representative of his house, being seventh in descent from Sir Oliver Grace (surnamed Ciallmhar, the wise), second son of John Grace (called Crios Iarann, the iron-belted), thirteenth Baron of Courtstown, and was the grandfather of Sir William Grace, bart. and of his brother, the talented Author of the *Memoirs* before us. Of the estimation of the head of his family, and of its numerous branches, Mr. Grace feelingly observes,

"Of its Baronial head, its numerous and opulent branches, the line of Ballylinch, or Gracefield, alone survives. But though

twice immolated as the shrine of honour, twice prostrated in the revolutionary storms that desolated the land; it still stands upright in the dignity of conscious rectitude, and environed by the honest lustre of the vast sacrifice it has made to principle, of domains, held for the most part solely by the proud right of prescription, of adherents passionately attached by a beneficence of immemorial origin, and of political consequence, confirmed by the possession of above five hundred years." P. 28.

By the marriage of Oliver Grace, esq. great-great-grandfather to Sir William, with Elizabeth, only child of John Bryan, by Ursula, 2d daughter, and ultimately coheir of Walter Walsh of Castle Hoel, by his wife the Hon. Magdalen Sheffield, sister of Edmund, 2d Earl of Mulgrave, and grand-aunt and sole heir of Edmund Sheffield, second Duke of Buckingham and Normanby,—the worthy Baronet is among the representatives of that noble personage.

Dugdale, vol. II. p. 287, in his account of the Earls of Mulgrave, places this Magdalen a generation higher up, by calling her the sister of Sir John Sheffield (who died *viâ patriæ*), son and heir of Edmund, first Earl, and father of Edmund, second Earl. From Mr. Grace's asserting that she was *grand-aunt* and *sole heir* of Edmund Sheffield, second Duke of Buckingham (and which, we presume, he has done from evidence of the fact), Dugdale's statement must be erroneous; for if it were otherwise, she would have been *great-great aunt* of the last Duke, and would only have been one of his coheirs, as the first Earl had *eight* daughters, four of whom were married when that author wrote his *Baronage*.—In Mr. Grace's account of the Sheffields, p. 59, he states that the Magdalen mentioned by Dugdale died unmarried.

Mr. Grace, on the conclusion of the general history of his ancestors, commences the memoirs of those members of his family, of whom sufficient materials remain for that purpose.

37. Amongst the mass of Novels, generally issued from the press at this season of the year, *Sir Andrew Sagittarius, or the Perils of Astrology*, is the most miserable. A more contemptible farrago of puerile trash never disgraced the annals of English

Literature. The evident intention of this anonymous scribbler is to expose, as he presumes, the belief in astrological predictions; consequently, his work can only be intended for knaves or dolt; as no person of common sense needs his admonitions on so ridiculous

culous a subject. We should have considered this stupid production beneath our notice, had we not been favoured with a laboured review, expatiating on its merits! From the striking similarity of style betwixt the reviewer and the reviewed, and the grammatical blunders in both, we strongly suspect their identity. Thus our would-be reviewer,—after stating that “the character of the Astrologer is denigrated with surprising effect”—that “we are led by a powerful interest from the beginning to the finish”—and that “the scenes awake an instant curiosity,”—proceeds to assure us that “the following extract possesses energy and feeling.”—However disgusted we might feel at the presumption of this illiterate driveller, we felt a curiosity to refer to this extract in particular, and we were indeed surprised that even a Composer could put such nonsensical stuff together.—“The early scenes of our life are indelibly stamped on our hearts;—they often cheered our minds, and formed a point of the sweetest consolation, when we have been far from home;”—“and is it that time spares me not even these old friends?”—“Smile of sly-meaning playing;”—“Death had layed aside;”—“idea of who was the person;” &c. &c. *Ohe! Jam satis!*

38. *Hurstwood* is a tale of the year 1715, which we notice under circumstances almost similar to the preceding novel. An anonymous and rather clever friend has communicated a long and flattering notice; but as he has not ventured to allow us an inspection of the volumes, his mere *ipse dixit* is necessarily liable to the strongest suspicion. Our readers will wonder what had become of the writer's modesty, on being informed that he extracted, for insertion, sixteen pages of common-place prattle!

39. The hero of the Novel of *Augustus, or the Ambitious Student*, is a character drawn on purpose to exhibit the utter inability of simple intellectual qualifications to insure advancement in life. He finds happiness, however, in marriage and friendship, and the possession of a small independence. In short, disappointed of becoming a great public character, he ends as a philosopher.—Viewed in this light, as a beacon of warning not to form ambitious expectations or wrong views, this novel is instructive. But partaking of the higher character of moral writing, it must not be read flippantly, but slowly, and with reflection.

40. *Conversations on the Bible*, by a Lady, are intended to impress scriptural subjects on juvenile minds. They are delivered in a plain and easy style, in several Conversations between a Mother and her

Children, commencing with Genesis, and continuing through the several historical books. A chapter on Prophecy, with a conversation on the book of Job, concludes the work.

41. Mr. F. SHOEBAL has produced a very excellent translation of Dr. KRUMMACHER's *Parables*, from the German. These little pieces breathe the pure spirit of Christianity and truth. A genuine and unaffected simplicity of style and manner pervades the whole; and no one can peruse them without feeling, in some degree, the influence of religion and morality which they impart. The author being a Protestant Divine, has adapted most of the parables to Scripture subjects; but they are altogether untinged with any prominent or peculiar doctrines. The numerous impressions of the original work afford satisfactory proofs of the estimation in which it is held on the Continent.

42. Mr. ACKERMANN has undertaken a Quarterly Magazine in the Spanish language, entitled *Varietades, o Mensagero de Londres*. It is chiefly intended for circulation in South America. We have the second Number before us, which is embellished with a portrait of Mr. Canning, and several coloured engravings, executed in the publisher's usually attractive style. We have perused some of the papers with great satisfaction, particularly those on Spanish literature, Hindoo casts, history of Aragon, &c. We wish the publisher success in this new department of literature.

43. There are many persons who approve of Mr. Todd's idea, that poetical versions of Scripture should be devoid of artificial embellishment. The selection of the passages, which compose the *Oratorio* of the Messiah, is known to be admirable; and Mr. USHER's *Poetical Version* is well adapted to those who would like to have these passages composed and sung as hymns.

44. *Practical Observations on Surgery*. By HENRY EARLE, F.R.S. Assistant Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Surgeon to the Foundling.—Of Mr. Earle's controversy with Sir Astley Cooper, it is needless for us to speak. Besides good temper, and great candour of mind, very severe processes of experimental inquiry, and diligent observation, are required to support contests with veterans of very exalted reputation and consummate experience. The work before us is generally deemed wanting in these foundations. It is high time that the medical profession should partake of the more general disposition of this enlightened day, and that the distempers of the mind, and vain contentions and strifes of words without knowledge, heretofore too peculiar

peculiar to that profession, should be dis-
countenanced.—Mr. Earle's views are, how-
ever, laudable, and his work contains much
excellent practical matter relative to sur-
gery. We will here suggest one hint.
Those who write under the influence of
zeal will always do well to submit their pro-
ductions to older and calmer heads, previous
to publication.

45. *Formulaire pour la Preparation et l'Emploi de plusieurs nouveaux Medicaments, tels que le Noix Vomique, &c.* par F. MAGENDIE, Membre de l'Institute de France, &c.—This is an English translation by Mr. HADEN. Though with these new principles, as remedies, expectation has been disappointed, with regard to many, and more trial is wanting to develop the utility of others, this performance is highly creditable to the very various talent, indefatigable industry, good sense, and innate research, of M. Magendie, both in chemical and physiological science. In p. 97, the translator gives an interesting case, confirming the utility of Dr. Baron's treatment of Tubercular Phthisis with iodine, &c. The case, however, on which it was founded (vide Baron's *Illust.* p. 226), has finally terminated fatally.

46. Mr. BELFRAGE's *Monitor to Families, or Discourses on some of the Duties and Scenes of domestic Life*, are in the style of Blair, with a proper corrective bias of their naked morality, in behalf of religion. In pathos, good sense, exhibitions of talent, and interesting illustrations, they soar far above the sleepy monotony of sermons in general; we think that they highly resemble the religious Spectators of Addison. With regard to long graces at meals, we do not agree with him (see p. 99), because ill-timed.

47. Mr. G. W. MORTIMER's *Manual of Pyrotechny* may be a very useful and amusing guide to those who possess more money than sense. We imagine that few men are so burdened with excess of leisure as to consume the time necessary for preparing these "recreative fireworks;" and children, who are the most likely to be pleased with them, should be always confined to less dangerous amusements. We must, however, admit that the work contains some very curious illustrations of the power of gun-powder with other chemical agents.

48. *The Suit of Armour for Youth* is an elegant and interesting present. The prints are finely executed, and the letter-press explanations consist of curious historical anecdote. In short, it is altogether a work of good taste.

49. *The Naval Records* are constructed upon the same plan as Græse's *Histories of Regiments*, in his "Military Antiquities," viz. stating the dates of the ships, their times of being in action, &c. All these things are badges of honour, and powerful auxiliaries of duty and patriotism.

50. Mr. GAMBLE's *Charlton* is intended to display the political feelings of the inferior Irish, at the time of the late Rebellion. Republican and deistical sentiments were the sole means by which an unemployed and excessive population could obtain all temporal blessings; and certainly so easy a mode of having all we want, would be by far the best, if it were not unfortunately a castle in the air. The most amusing character in the work is a poor printer, who really believes in Painsism, Carlisleism, Huntism, &c. taking for granted, as all those persons do, that every thing written on their own side of the question is oracular and infallible, without ever reflecting that the great blessing of private property produces a state of things which cannot be warped to theory. This poor fellow is hanged, and dies like a coward. We know the moral intended by Mr. Gamble, but wish that he had been reformed instead.

51. *The Camera*, by J. HASSELL, is a short dissertation on the art of drawing in water colours. For the purpose of practical illustration, the whole process of water-coloured drawing is exemplified in the sketching, shadowing, and tinting of a complete landscape. There is certainly much clearness and simplicity in the directions laid down; and the treatise seems well adapted for self-instruction, after the pupil has received a few lessons; but as to the aid of a master being totally superseded, as the writer confidently states, we must beg leave to express considerable doubts.

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or *Exploits of Ramas*, a Sanscrit poem, by SCHLEGEL, will no doubt considerably elucidate ancient mythology and history; for in the words of the editor (p. 4), "l'antique religion, la mythologie et la législation des Brachmanes nous ramènent, pour ainsi dire, au berceau de la civilisation, et jettent le plus grand jour sur ces mêmes objets que plusieurs peuples marquans de l'antiquité notamment chez les Egyptiens."

53. The romance of *Herwald de Wake* abounds with strong incident and bold description; and more particularly exhibits the corruption of Greek manners at the time of the Crusades. This we believe; and think that the Paradise of the Koran was constructed by Mahomet, in order to be conformable to existing Asiatic luxury and sensuality.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The following account of the contents of a paper read before the Antiquarian Society on the 27th of November, was prevented from appearing in our report of the Society's proceedings, vol. xciii. ii. 542. by circumstances which it is unnecessary to particularize.

A letter from H. Ellis, esq. Sec. S. A. communicating an abstract, by the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, M. A. Vicar of Bath-Easton, and formerly Professor of Poetry at Oxford, of a contemporary poem on the Siege of Rouen, by Henry V. in 1418, lately discovered in the Bodleian Library.

Mr. Ellis, conceiving that the examination of such a document as that alluded to, was precisely one of the objects for which the Society was instituted, had requested of Mr. Conybeare an abstract of it, for the readings of the Society; and, should the Council think fit to print the entire poem, he had no doubt but that it would be transcribed for that purpose. He also stated, that this poem was the precursor of other historical treasures preparing for the Society, from the same Repository; among which, he enumerated the History of the Wars of Castile, and the Kenilworth Chronicle; the latter preparing for the Society by Mr. Webb.

This poem was composed by an eye-witness of the siege, the events of which it relates. It commences, in true minstrel style, with a prayer for those who are listening to the author's lays, succeeded by allusions to those fruitful sources of romance during the middle ages, the sieges of Troy and Jerusalem.

The inhabitants of Rouen are described as being so determined on a vigorous defence, that their first act is to destroy their suburbs by fire; the number of the garrison is stated to be 80,000, and that of the inhabitants, including the garrison, 400,000. The account of the siege furnishes strong evidence of the wisdom and sagacity of the King. He began it on the Sunday after Lammas, 1418, and secured the river Seine by an iron-chain against the passage of succours to the besieged, throwing over a bridge for his own use. The inhabitants believed that the Duke of Burgundy was marching to their assistance, with an army of 100,000 men, as stated by the author, who has no objection to large numbers. The king endeavours to produce a sortie of the entire garrison, by causing one corps of his army to issue from a wood, with the Burgundian ensigns; this stratagem, however, is unsuccessful, and the siege conti-

nues;—the besieged make a violent defence, and are particularly expert in the use and direction of their military engines. Shortly after Christmas, famine begins to appear within the walls, and the garrison expel all the poorer and more unwarlike inhabitants, who are privately succoured by the besiegers, and, at length, supplied with provisions by them, with the consent of the townsmen: they are not suffered, however, to pass the English lines, lest, as the poem represents, they should see the *watches*; but more probably, Mr. Conybeare observes, because they might convey information to the friends of the besieged. The citizens send a deputation to the king, to whom they are introduced by the Duke of Clarence, who is said to be like a lion in battle, but "like a lamb when brawl is past." They request permission to communicate with the King of France and the Duke of Burgundy, but this King Henry will not allow, and they then propose to yield the city, upon which he grants a truce for settling the terms of surrender; and the deputies return, admiring the discretion, temper—"not too mild, not too stern,"—and regal demeanour of the monarch. The conclusion of the poem is unfortunately wanting, a few pages of the MS. being torn off.

An Examination of some Egyptian Colours.

By JAMES SMITHSON, Esq. F.R.S.

More than commonly incurious must he be who would not find delight in stemming the stream of ages; returning to times long past, and beholding the then state of things and men. In the arts of an ancient people much may be seen concerning them: the progress they had made in knowledge of various kinds; their habits; their ideas on many subjects. And products of skill may likewise occur, either wholly unknown to us, or superior to those which now supply them.

I received from Mr. Curtin, who travelled in Egypt with Mr. Belzeni, a small fragment of the tomb of King Psammis. It was sculptured in basso relievo which were painted. The colours were white, red, black, and blue. I have heard the white of Egyptian paintings extolled for its brilliancy and preservation. I found the present to be neither lead nor gypsum; but carbonate of lime. Chlorides of barium caused no turbidness in its solution. An entire sarcophagus of arragonite proves that the ancient Egyptians were in possession of an abundant store of this matter, remarkable often for its perfect whiteness. Was it the material

material of their white paint? The red was oxide of iron. By heating, it became black, and returned on cooling to its original hue. In a case where so much foreign admixture was present, since the layer of red was much too thin to allow of its being isolated, I considered this as a better proof of red oxide of iron than obtaining prussian blue. The black was pounded wood charcoal. After the carbonate of lime with which it was mixed had been removed by an acid, the texture of the larger particles was perfectly discernible with a strong lens; and in the fire it burned entirely away. The blue is what most deserves attention. It was a smalt, or glass powder, so like our own, though a little paler, as to be mistaken for it by judges to whom I showed it; but its tinging matter was not cobalt, but copper. Melted with borax and tin, the red oxide of copper immediately appeared.

Many years ago I examined the blue glass with which was painted a small figure of Isis, brought to me from Egypt by a relation of mine, and found its colouring matter to be copper. I am informed that a fine blue glass cannot at present be obtained by means of copper. What its advantages would be above that from cobalt, it is for artists to decide.

Intent upon the blue smalt, it unfortunately did not occur to me to examine, till I had washed nearly the whole of it away to waste, what was the glutinous matter which had been so true to its office for no less a period than 3,500 years; for the colours were as firm on the stone as they can ever have been. A small quantity of it recovered from the water did not seem to form a jelly on concentrating its solution; or to produce a precipitate with galls. I imagined its vegetable nature ascertained by its ashes restoring the colour of reddened turnsole paper, till I found those of glue do the same.

The employment of powder of charcoal for a black would seem to imply an acquaintance with lamp-black, and, perhaps, with bone black, and that of copper to colour glass blue, a deficiency of cobalt. And if the glutinous matter should prove, on a future examination, to be vegetable, our glue being then possessed may, perhaps, be deemed questionable.—*Annals of Philology*.

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General Conclusions of an Inquiry into the Era when Brass was used in Purposes to which Iron is now applied. By the Rev. JOHN HODGSON, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.

General Conclusions respecting Iron.

1. Meteoric stones, consisting principally of iron in a malleable state, probably led mankind to the discovery of iron from its
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ores. To this day large balls of iron stone found in certain parts of Sicily, are called thunderbolts, a name they have no doubt received from their similarity in substance and shape to the true ærolite.

2. The Egyptians, in the time of Moses, were well acquainted with the use of iron; and all the agricultural and mechanical implements of the Hebrews, from that age downwards, were of that metal. In the time of David they had it in the greatest plenty, as appears from the account of the immense quantity of it, which he provided for the temple, which his son built.

3. The Greeks supposed that iron was first discovered by the burning of wood upon Mount Ida, 1438 years before Christ. In the time of Homer and Hesiod it was scarce and valuable: but the account of the iron money of Lycurgus, and the extracts I have given from Herodotus and other authors, prove, that for more than 400 years before the Christian era, it was plentiful. The account derived from the *Poliorectica Commentaria* of Daimachus, and contained under Lacedæmon in Stephanus, gives even the uses to which several kinds of iron were applied in edge tools.

4. When Cæsar landed in Britain, all the nations of Europe enjoyed the advantages which arise from the use of steel; and the Britons had iron works of their own. It is probable too that the Egyptians or Phœnicians had made mercantile voyages to their country, more than sixteen centuries before that time. That it was known to the Phœnicians in the time of Homer, his accounts of amber and tin are unquestionable evidence. And there can be no doubt, but that the Greeks and Romans frequented it commonly ever after the destruction of Carthage, if not sooner: Pliny indeed says, this country was in his time, "*Clara Græcis nostrisque monumentis*," and he wrote before the Romans were extensively settled in the country. And besides their knowledge of iron, and their long intercourse with foreign and civilized nations, their old established tin trade is a proof that they had been accustomed to work in mines for numerous ages; and there is no account that implements of bronze are more abundantly found in the old mines and rubbish heaps of the tin districts, than in those parts of the country which are destitute of all sorts of mines.

5. If *καλλοῖς σιδηρῶν* signify welding of iron, then we have a proof that malleable iron was in use at the time of Alyattes, king of Lydia. Perhaps the different sorts of iron which Pliny calls *Stricturæ*, received their name from their being malleable, "*a stringendo acie*," from *binding the edge*, i. e. from having the property of welding, "*quod non in aliis metallis*." The sentence, "*mollior complexus* (i. e. *ferri*) *in nostro orbe*," probably alludes to the same property.

part. But though two pieces of common iron, or a piece of iron and steel, by using siliceous sand, unite at a white heat more readily than two pieces of steel; yet very highly cemented steel may be readily and very perfectly welded by using finely powdered potter's clay instead of sand: and the ancients were acquainted with this process, as appears from Pliny; for in describing the soldiers used for different sorts of metals, he says, "*argilla ferro.*"

Conclusions respecting Bronze, Brass, &c.

1. Before the flood, Tubal-Cain (i. e. the possessor of the earth), was "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." Does this passage, besides affording us a valuable notice in the history of the useful arts, lead us to some knowledge in antediluvian geography. After the flood, Tubal and Mesech, sons of Japhet, settled on the borders of the Euxine Sea: In Ezekiel's time, their descendants traded to Tyre in "vessels of brass;" and by the Greeks were called Tibareni and Moschi.

2. Because Moses mentions metal mirrors and tin, I infer, that the Egyptians, before his time, were acquainted with the use of tin in hardening copper for edge-tools; consequently, that their most ancient arms and mining tools were made of bronze.

3. *Χαλκας* and gold among the Egyptians were first made use of at Thebes, in weapons for destroying wild beasts, and in agricultural implements*. Hyginus, indeed, expressly affirms that Cadmus, the builder of Thebes, discovered *αs* at that place; and Pliny, that he found mines of gold on Mount Pangæus, and the method of smelting it. We have seen that under the first kings of Egypt, gold mines were worked with tools of *χαλκας*, on account of the scarcity of iron. In the table of Isis, some of the sceptres or spears have heads which very much resemble our bronze Celts in shape. But bronze armour was *entirely* out of use in Egypt in the time of Psammichus, 670 years before Christ.

* Diocl. Sic. Re. Antiq. i. 2.—In the early history of Egypt, gold appears to have been applied to the most common purposes. Many of their temples were almost wholly covered with it. A similar profusion of silver was found among the Spaniards, when the Phœnicians first visited Tartessus; and a state of society very much resembling that of the Egyptians in the time of Isis and Osiris (i. e. about 1740 years before Christ) prevailed in Mexico and Peru, when they were first discovered, with respect to gold and silver, the use of bronze tools and weapons, the state of statuary, and especially in the use of hieroglyphics.

† Since this paper was written, I have found a reference to bronze weapons in Pliny. Speaking of the medicinal qualities of iron, he says,—"Est et rubigo ipsa in remediis: et sic Telephum pruditur sanasse Achilles, sive id ærea, sive ferrea cuspidē fecit. Ita certe pingitur dicuntur eam gladio." He doubted whether this healing rust was scraped off a bronze or an iron sword, because he knew that in the heroic age, bronze was in use in weapons. He could have had no difficulty in concluding that it was not of bronze, from any use to which that metal was applied in arms in his time; for his own accounts of iron sufficiently refute such a notion; and in the chapter from which this extract is taken, he says:—"Medecina ē ferro est et alia, quam secandi," from which it is plain that surgical instruments were made of it in his time.—Nat. Hist. xxxiv. 15. Hyg. 101. Paus. Arc. lxxv. 4. Ovid. Metam. xiii. 172. Trist. v. 2, 15. Remed. Am 47, &c.

4. Weapons of bronze were partly in use in Palestine, in the time of David, and as I have shown in the account of the armour of Goliath, and of his descendant Ishbi-benob. In Greece, about the same age, they were general, as the extracts I have given out of Homer and Hesiod decidedly prove. Even the rasp with which the cheese was grated into the cup of wine which Nestor gave to Patroclus, was of that metal. Seven centuries before Christ, arms of bronze were worn by the Carians and Ionians; and when Herodotus wrote his history, the Massagete made their battle axes, and the heads of their spears and arrows, of bronze: but all sorts of weapons and tools of that metal were looked upon as antiquities in the days of Agatharctides and Pausanias; excepting in things which pertained to religious matters, in which bronze implements were employed in the heathen temples long after the Christian era.

5. That the ancient inhabitants of Italy, in common with the people of Greece, Egypt, &c. did, at some period of their history, make their edge-tools of bronze, is sufficiently plain from the use they made of them in religious matters, and from their being frequently found in the ruins of their most ancient cities: but they were fallen into disuse in the reign of Porcenna, 600 years before Christ†. And it is probable that the nations on the western side of Europe, long before the commencement of the Christian era, had begun to disuse brass in arms, because we know that in the time of Caius Marius, the Cimbrian cavalry wore steel cuirasses; and that the people of Gaul, Spain, and Britain, were acquainted with the art of manufacturing iron in Cæsar's time.

6. The era in which edge-tools of bronze were in use in Britain, cannot perhaps be ascertained with any degree of certainty. There can be no reason to suppose that iron was introduced here while bronze was used in Greece; or that the Germans should be acquainted with it before the Britons.

But when iron became plentiful amongst the Greeks, as it unquestionably was in the time of *Lycargus*, 900 years before Christ, it would certainly be cheaper amongst the Phenicians than either copper or tin: if, therefore, they traded to Britain at that time, it would be their interest to barter steel for the goods they came for; and that of the Britons to receive it for edge-tools, in preference to copper. The disuse of bronze tools, and the introduction of iron ones into this country, was probably gradual. But from the above reasons, I would conclude that bronze began to give way to iron here, nearly as soon as it did in Greece; and, consequently, that all the Celts, spears-heads, swords, &c. found in our island, belong to an æra 500, or at least 400 years before the time of Christ; for iron then seems to have been general among all the people along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

7. The circumstance of implements similar to our Celts having been found in *Herculaneum*, merely proves that the site of that city was once tenanted by men ignorant of the use of iron; and we know from *Dionysius Halicarnassensis*, that it was founded about thirty years before the Trojan war. Also the various culinary and kitchen implements of bronze that abound in its ruins, prove nothing more than that the ancients had discovered that in warm climates copper or bronze is better adapted for such purposes than iron. I apprehend too, that nothing more can be inferred from the fact, that both Celts and undoubted Roman antiquities have been met with at *Ladbroke*, in the middle of the town of *Old Flint*, than that the Britons had occupied that situation either as a fortress or a town before the Romans settled in it.

8. That the Celts were not imported into Britain is plain, from moulds for casting them in, and pieces of crude bronze being found in places where, from the cinders that were with them, they appeared to have been cast. If the bronze of which they made them was imported, it is probable that the people who supplied them with it exchanged

it for tin, one of the articles of which it was composed. But it cannot be supposed that a people, whose country abounded with copper, should be ignorant of the art of working and smelting it, at a time when they were mining and manufacturing tin, lead, and iron. The *æs*, which *Caesar* says they imported, and the *χαλκονεματα*, which *Strabo* mentions, were probably nothing more than vessels of copper or bronze, which foreign merchants bartered among them for hides and metals.

9. It has been shown that the sceptre or rod of *Moses*, and many of the utensils of the tabernacle of the Hebrews, were of brass; but none of them of iron. The Greeks and Romans borrowed a great part of their religious worship out of *Egypt*, where it is probable bronze, as the first metal which assisted in the arts of civilised life, was held in religious veneration; and iron, as a more modern discovery, in religious abhorrence. We accordingly find in *Hesiod*, that iron was prohibited in certain religious rites; and *Accennius*, on the word "*ahenia*" in the following lines from the *Æneid*,

"*Falcibus et messis ad lumen queruntur ahenis
Pubentes herbes, nigri cum lacte volent,*"

says: "*Quia nefas id ferreis facere.*" Does not this custom justify the supposition that the "*aurea falx*," with which *Pliny* says the Druids, at certain seasons, cut the mistletoe, is an error for "*aurea falx*?" and, consequently, that bronze implements were antiquated in his time in all common uses in Britain, and only employed in the religious rites of the Druids?

10. The extracts I have given out of *Homer* and *Aristotle*, prove that the Phenicians were in the habit of bartering their toys and baubles for valuable commodities in Greece and Spain; I would, therefore, infer, that they exchanged trifles of that sort amongst the Britons for tin; and, consequently, that the articles of jewelry, found in our most ancient tombs, are of Phenician manufacture.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart. M.P. on Fees in Courts of Justice, and the Stamp Duties on Law proceedings. By JAMES GLAESFORD, Esq.

AARON SMITH'S Narrative of the horrid and unprecedented sufferings he underwent during his Captivity among the Pirates in the Island of Cuba.

Letters to an Attorney's Clerk, containing Directions for his Studies and General Conduct. By the late A. C. BUCKLAND, Author of "*Early Rising*," and completed by W. H. BUCHANAN.

Batavian Anthology; or Specimens of the Dutch Poets, with Remarks on the Poetical Literature and Language of the Netherlands. By JOHN BOWRING, Esq. and HARRY S. VAN DYK, Esq.

MR. SKELTON'S First Part of his Engraved Illustrations of the Antiquities of Oxfordshire, from original Drawings by Mr. F. Mackenzie, accompanied with Descriptive and Historical Notices.

Part III. of the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth. Published monthly.

No. XV. of Mr. Forbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.

The

The First Part of the Irish Ecclesiastical Register; edited under the sanction of the Board of First Fruits. By JOHN C. BROOK, A. M. and containing the Diocese of Armagh, Clogher, Meath, Down, Connor, Derry, Raphoe, Killmore, Dromore, and Ardagh. This Work will be completed in Four Parts.

No. XIII. being the first of vol. II. of Views of the Ancient Castles of England and Wales, engraved by Woolnouth; with Historical Descriptions, by E. W. BRAYLEY, jun.

Nos. I. and II. of Views of the most interesting Collegiate and Parochial Churches in Great Britain, including Screens, Fonts, Monuments, &c. By JOHN PRESTON NEALE, and JOHN LE KEUX. With Historical and Architectural Descriptions.

The Second Part of Bibliotheca Gloucesterensis.

The Second Number of Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire.

Eugenia, a Poem. By Mrs. E. P. WOLFERSTAN.

Three Letters, addressed to Mr. C. Well-beloved, Tutor of the Unitarian College at York, occasioned by his Epistolary Attack on a late Visitation Charge of the Ven. and Rev. Francis Wrangham, Archdeacon of Cleveland. By the Rev. JOHN OXLEE, Rector of Scawton, and Curate of Stonegrave.

The First Number of a new Quarterly Publication, entitled the Cambridge Quarterly Review and Academical Register.

Mountain Rambles, and other Poems. By G. H. STORIE, Esq. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy of the Human Body, particularly designed for the use of Painters, Sculptors, and Artists in general; translated from the German of Lavater, and illustrated by 27 Lithographic Plates.

Part I. of "The Animal Kingdom," arranged in conformity with its organization. By the BARON CUVIER, &c. With additional Descriptions by E. GRIFFITHS, F.L.S. and others. To be continued Quarterly.

The Peerage Chart for 1824, adapted for a Pocket-case, containing the complete Peerages of the United Kingdom, alphabetically arranged. Also, uniform with the preceding, the Baronetage Chart for 1824.

The Life of an Actor. By PIERCE EGAN. Embellished with 24 Coloured Plates, representing the Vicissitudes of the Stage.

A Compendium of Algebra, with Notes and Demonstrations, shewing the reason of every Rule. By G. PHILLIPS.

A Dictionary of the Latin Phrases; comprehending a methodical digest of the various phrases from the best Authors, adapted for Students in Latin composition. By W. ROBERTSON, A.M.

Preparing for Publication.

Narrative of a short residence in Norwe-

gian Lapland, with an account of a Winter's Journey performed with Rein-deer, through Norwegian Russia, and Swedish Lapland, interspersed with numerous Plates, and various particulars relating to the Laplanders. By Captain BROOK. Also, by the same Author, Lithographic Illustrations of a Journey across Lapland from the shores of the Polar Sea to the Gulph of Bothnia, chiefly with Rein-deer, and during the month of December, shewing the manner in which the Laplanders perform their Winter Expeditions, the appearances of the Northern Lights, and the most striking features and incidents that occurred during the above period.

Olympia, or Topography, illustrative of the actual State of Olympia and the Ruins of the City of Elis. By JOHN SPENCER STANHOPE, Esq. F.R.S. Correspondent of the Institute of France.

Narrative of a Tour through Parts of the Netherlands, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and France, in the Years 1821-2—including a Description of the Rhine Voyage in the middle of Autumn, and the stupendous Scenery of the Alps in the depth of Winter. By CHARLES TANNANT, Esq.

A New Translation of Josephus, the Jewish Historian, has lately been undertaken by a Clergyman of the established Church. A classical version of this unique and celebrated writer has long been a desideratum in English Literature; and if the gentleman above alluded to succeed in his arduous enterprise, he will confer no mean obligation on his language and country.

A Translation of the Travels in Brazil, in the Years 1817, 18, 19, and 20. Undertaken by the Command of His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and published under his special Patronage. By Dr. JOHN VON SPIX; and Dr. CHARLES VON MARTIUS, Members of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

Two New Works on South America. By Mrs. GRAHAM; the Journal of a Voyage to Brazil, and Residence there, during Part of the Years 1821, 1822, and 1823; including an Account of the Revolution which brought about the Independence of the Brazilian Empire; and Journal of a Residence in Chile, and Voyage from the Pacific, in the Years 1822, and 1823; preceded by an Account of the Revolutions in Chile, since the Year 1810, and particularly of the Transactions of the Squadron of Chile under Lord Cochrane.

The Author of Recollections of the Peninsula, has in the press a work entitled, Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy.

A Tale of Paraguay. By Dr. SOUTHEY (the Laureate).

An Epic Poem, from the pen of the Ettrick Shepherd, entitled, "Queen Hynde."

Memoirs of Captain Rock, the celebrated Irish Chieftain, with some account of his Ancestors. Written by Himself.

Mrs.

Mrs. HOFFLAND has a Tale in the press, entitled, "Decision."

Dr. WATTS' *Bibliotheca Britannica* is on the eve of being completed by the publication of the Eleventh Part. It professes to form a General Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, Ancient and Modern, with such foreign Works as have been translated into English, or printed in the British Dominions; including also a copious Selection from the Writings of the most celebrated Authors of all Ages and Nations.

The English Flora. By Sir JAMES E. SMITH, President of the Linnean Society.

Compendious Chart of Ancient History and Biography, designed principally for the use of Young Persons. By Mrs. HARRFORD.

A Translation of the New Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, for the present Year. By Sir G. L. TUTTILL, Knt. M.D. F.R.S. &c.

The Second Volume of Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, and Memoirs. Collected by LETITIA MATILDA HAWKINS.

Liturgical Considerations, or an Apology for the Daily Service of the Church, contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

The Pupil's Pharmacopœia, being a literal translation of the new edition of the London Pharmacopœia, the English following the Original in Italics Word for Word. By Mr. MANGHAM.

Memoirs of India; comprising a Brief Geographical Account of the East Indies; a Succinct History of Hindostan, from the early Ages, to the end of Marquis Hastings' Administration in 1823, designed for the Use of Young Men going out to India. By Captain WALLACE.

Memoirs of the Life of J. P. Kemble, Esq. including a History of the Stage from the Time of Garrick to the present Period. By Mr. J. BOADEN.

The Complete Works of the Rev. Philip Skelton, of Trinity College, Dublin, with Memoirs of his Life. By the Rev. SAMUEL BURDY, A.B. Edited by the Rev. Robert Lynham, A.M. Assistant Chaplain to the Magdalen Hospital.

A Familiar and Explanatory Address to Young, Uninformed, and Scrupulous Christians, on the Nature and Design of the Lord's Supper.

Mr. SOLOMON BENNETT has issued the Prospectus of a work to be entitled "The Temple of Ezekiel," or an illustration of the 40, 41, 42, &c. chapters of Ezekiel.

A volume, in prose and verse, to be intitled "The Climbing Boy's Album," containing contributions from some of the most eminent Writers of the day, illustrated with Engravings from designs by Mr. CRUIKSHANK.

Principles of Medical Science and Practice, deduced from the phenomena observed in Health and in Disease. By HARDWICK

SHUTE, M.D. Physician to the General Infirmary, and to the County Lunatic Asylum, Gloucester.

An Historical Romance, to be called The Prophecy. By the Author of "Ariel," "Wanderings of Fancy," &c. &c.

It is well known that Galland's French translation of the collection of a "Thousand and One Nights," from which the versions into other European languages have been made, was so imperfect, as to contain only the smaller number of those celebrated Tales. The publick will, therefore, learn with interest, that Mr. Ackermann has in considerable forwardness a translation of that part of this collection, which has not yet appeared in an English dress, from a complete copy of the original, which the eminent Oriental scholar, M. von Hammer, of Vienna, was fortunate enough to meet with during his diplomatic mission at Constantinople.

Feb. 6. Rev. Wm. Buckland, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology at Oxford, was this day elected President of the Geological Society of London.

Mr. J. MURDOCH, the early preceptor and friend of Burns, who is well known as the editor and author of several useful School-books, and is now in his 77th year, being incapacitated, by illness, from pursuing his vocation as Teacher of Languages, is now, we regret to hear, so much reduced, as to be obliged to resort to a public subscription for support. We hope the appeal to the publick of this respectable old man will be successful.

The Gazette of Feb. 17, contains a Proclamation, commanding all Apothecaries and others, that immediately after the publication of the "Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis," which has been revised, corrected, and reformed by the College of Physicians, they do not compound medicines other than as directed therein, except by the special direction of some learned physician.

LATIN MANUSCRIPT.

A Latin manuscript, undoubtedly by Milton, long supposed to be irrecoverably lost, has been discovered at the State Paper Office. The subject is religious, and the arguments are all drawn from the Scriptures. There are many Hebrew quotations, and the work is one of considerable bulk, as it contains 735 pages, many of them closely written, and believed to be in the hand-writing of the poet's nephew, Phillips, with many interlineations in a different hand. It was found in an envelope addressed to Cyriac Skinner, merchant. The situation which Milton held, of Latin Secretary to Cromwell, will account for such a discovery being made in the State Paper Office.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

February 14. This day, being the fourth Anniversary of the Astronomical Society of London, a numerous meeting of its members took place at their rooms in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, when the Chairman (Mr. Colebrooke) proceeded to distribute the honorary rewards of the Society; viz. the Society's Gold Medal to Chas. Babbage, esq. F.R.S. as a token of the high estimation in which it holds his valuable invention of an Engine for calculating Mathematical and Astronomical Tables, being the first medal awarded by the Society.

A similar Gold Medal to Professor Encke, of Seeberg in Gotha, for his investigations relative to the Comet which bears his name, and which led to the re-discovery of it in 1822. The Silver Medal of the Society, to M. Karl Rumker, for the re-discovery of Encke's Comet, in consequence of the above investigations. And a similar Silver Medal to M. Pons, of Paris, for the discovery of two Comets on the 31st May and 13th July 1822, and for his indefatigable assiduity in that department of Astronomy.

The Chairman prefaced the presentation of each medal by a most eloquent, learned, and interesting address of considerable length, all of which were delivered in the most impressive manner. They were replete with information on the successive improvements in machinery for assisting calculation, as well as on Cometary Astronomy; and we are happy to find, in consequence of a motion made by Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P. and seconded by John Fuller, esq. that he condescendingly consented to their publication. The Council and Officers for the ensuing year were then chosen; after which the Society adjourned to a social and elegant dinner at Freemasons' Tavern.

President.—Henry-Thomas Colebrooke, esq. F.R.S. L. and E. and L.S.

Vice Presidents.—Charles Babbage, esq. M.A. F.R.S. L. and E.—Francis Baily, esq. F.R.S. and L.S.—Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bart. F.R.S.—The Right Hon. Geo. Earl of Macclesfield, F.R.S.

Treasurer.—Rev. William Pearson, LL.D. F.R.S.

Secretaries.—Olinthus G. Gregory, LL.D. Prof. Math. Roy. Mil. Acad. Woolwich.—John Millington, esq. F.L.S. Prof. Mech. Phil. Roy. Inst.—**Foreign Secretary.**—J. F. W. Herschel, esq. M.A. F.R.S. L. and E.

Council.—Major Thos. Colby, Roy. Eng. LL.D. F.R.S. L. and E.—George Dollond, esq. F.R.S.—Bryan Donkin, esq.—Captain John Franklin, R.N. F.R.S.—Davies Gilbert, esq. M.P. V.P. R.S.—Benjamin Gompertz, esq. F.R.S.—Stephen Groombridge, esq. F.R.S.—Daniel Moore, esq. F.R.S. L. and E. and F.L.S.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The learned President, Sir Humphrey Davy, bart. in a paper on the cause of the corrosion and decay of copper used for covering the bottoms of ships, read before the Society, has pointed out a simple, effectual, and economical method of remedying this evil. The cause, he ascertained, was a weak chemical action, which is constantly exerted between the saline contents of sea-water and the copper, and which, whatever may be the nature of the copper, sooner or later destroys it, which is thus noticed in the last Number of the Philosophical Magazine:—"The same general principle of the manner in which chemical changes may be exalted, destroyed, or suspended, by electrical powers, which led him to the discovery of the decomposition of the alkalies and the earths, likewise afforded him this new and more practical discovery. He finds that a very small surface of tin, or other oxidable metal, any where in contact with a large surface of copper, renders it so negatively electrical, that sea-water has no action upon it; and a little mass of tin brought even in communication by a wire with a large plate of copper, entirely preserves it. By the desire of the Lords of the Admiralty, he is now bringing this discovery to actual practice on ships of war. It is needless to point out the uses and economical advantages of a result which must add so much to the permanency and strength of our Navy and shipping, and be so beneficial to our maritime and commercial interests."

BRISTOL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the last Monthly Meeting of the Bristol Philosophical and Literary Society, held in the Lecture Room of the Institution, the Rev. W. D. Conybeare communicated the information he had received from Professor Buckland, of the recent discovery of the fossil skeleton of a most remarkable animal, somewhat resembling the *Ichthyosaurus* (of which the Institution possesses a fine specimen), but distinguished by the extreme length of its neck, which consists of about forty vertebrae, and which would enable the living animal to extend its head to its tail. The length of the whole is about five feet. Of this unique specimen (which is in a state of great completeness) Mr. Conybeare exhibited an illustrative drawing; and the Society has thus been honoured by the first public communication respecting it. This hitherto

hitherto unknown animal was lately discovered at Lyme, by Mary Anning, and, at the recommendation of Mr. Buckland, has been purchased by the Duke of Buckingham. The price was 110*l*.

HULL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the last Meeting of the Hull Philosophical Society, a very ingenious paper "on the period of the formation of the Secondary Rocks," was read by Mr. W. H. Dikes. After a short sketch of the opinions of the most celebrated geologists of former times on the appearances exhibited by the earth's structure, many of them justly characterised as "strange, crude, and unnatural fancies," the author pointed out some of the most prominent phenomena of the science. After combating the theory of the Wernerian School, which ascribes the appearance manifested by the secondary strata, to the gradually accumulating aqueous depositions of a long period of successive ages previous to the Mosaic creation; and shewing that we had no reason to suppose that the cause assigned was adequate to the effect—or that such a long succession of ages had elapsed during their formation—or that the formation took place during the flood; the author proceeded to detail the mode of accounting for the appearances of the secondary strata, which struck him as most consonant with both scriptural and physical truth. The period of formation he thought to be that when the Almighty said—"Let the waters under heaven be gathered unto one place, and let the dry land appear." This effect was probably accomplished by breaking up of the crust of the earth, and the subsidence of a large portion of the surface to form the bed of the sea; the whole body of the ocean being driven over the surface of the globe, until then covered with water, and therefore probably not having acquired much solidity of consistence, would be loaded with the debris of the newly-formed earth: the mineral particles held in solution would gradually be deposited during the regular subsidence of the waters, according to their specific gravity, and chemical affinities. This event is fixed in Scripture to the third day of the creation; the creation of vegetables occurred on the same day; and that of fishes and marine animals on the fifth day; so that while the waters were in this state of agitation, they would be mixed and entangled in numbers, in the precipitating mineral matter while in a fluid state, and in its progress towards induration. The author dwelt at considerable length on the correspondence between the appearances exhibited in Geology, and those to be deduced from this theory; particularly shewing, that from the dislocated and distorted state of the fossil remains, it was evident they had not obtained their present situation by being enveloped in the gradual depositions of a tranquil ocean. The

remainder of the paper was occupied in accounting for the dislocations and undulations of the strata, the formation of vallies, and the deposition of the mineral matter superior to the chalk, which were referred to the causes that are supposed to have effected the second great revolution of the earth's surface—the Noachian deluge.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The present Exhibition at the British Institution is rich in talent.

Among the Royal Academicians we find Sir Wm. Beechey, Messrs. P. Reinagle, Howard, Hilton, R. Westall, W. R. Bigg, and Owen. Among the associates, Messrs. W. Westall, Constable, Arnald, Drummond, and Jones. These distinguished members of the incorporated body do not, however, monopolize the attractions of the gallery; for among the other pictures are some which present a powerful claim to whatever honour the profession can bestow upon the occurrence of vacancies.

CABINET OF STANDARD WEIGHTS.

The commercial and scientific world will learn with satisfaction that the Standard Weights of Foreign Countries, which were some time since transmitted to the British Government and compared with English Standards, have been lately deposited at the London Mint, in a commodious cabinet constructed for the purpose, where they are to be carefully preserved, for permanent reference. This national collection is the first of the kind ever made on a great scale, though long considered a desideratum. Its utility, which has been already extensively proved, may be further experienced when any of the standards in use, whether English or foreign, shall become worn or impaired.

The following account of this important collection is inscribed on the cabinet:—

"The Foreign Weights here deposited, having been duly verified, were transmitted to London, in the year 1818, by the British Consuls abroad, in pursuance of a general plan for comparing the Weights, Measures, and Monies of all trading countries by official experiments on verified standards. The experiments were made by Robert Bingley, esq. the King's Assay Master of the Mint; and the calculations by Dr. Kelly, who planned and conducted the general comparison, and in 1821 published the results in the Universal Cambist, under the sanction of his Majesty's Government. The undertaking was originally patronised and recommended by the Board of Trade. The standards were procured from abroad by circular letters issued by Viscount Castlereagh and Earl Bathurst, Secretaries of State for the Foreign and Colonial Departments, and the whole plan was essentially promoted by Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint."

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

FAREWELL TO THE MUSE.

By an Octogenarian, 1824.

AT length, bewitching Muse, to you
 I bid a lingering fond adieu;
 Plac'd on the threshold of FOURSORE,
 I tread your flowery paths no more;
 Nor longer "trifle life away,"
 "Uncertain of a single day."

Lord of all Power and Might, to Thee
 I lowly bend the suppliant knee;
 To Thee my bounden homage pay
 On this revolving Natal Day.
 Thankful for comforts long enjoy'd,
 Sorrowing for moments mis-employ'd,
 To Thee my grateful voice I raise
 In fervent prayer, and heartfelt praise.
 Whilst Memory cheers my feeble frame,
 I'll venerate thy sacred name;
 And, when this mortal course is run
 Submissive say, "Thy Will be done!"

Father of Mercies, hear my prayer!
 Guide me by thine especial care,
 And pardon, Lord, "for thy dear Son,"
 All I have done, or left undone;
 That, when to future life I wake,
 I may of heavenly bliss partake!
Highbury, Feb. 2=14. J. N.

TO MECÆNAS.—FROM HORACE.

By LORD THURLOW.

BORN of Tuscan kings, for thee
 Mellow wine, that long has slept
 In a cask untouch'd before,
 With flower of roses, blushing free,
 And of oil a fragrant store
 At my low-roof'd home are kept;
 Are ready now: Mecænas, fly;
 Tear thee from dull delay, and come
 Not on wet Tiber, or the field
 Of Cæsule, sloping to the oye,
 Always gaze, or on the home
 Old Telegonus did build.
 Too delicate a plenty fly,
 And roofs, that neighbour to the sky:
 Omit awhile to gaze,
 And to admire of happy Rome
 The smoke, the wealth, the endless noise:
 Change to the rich is often praise,
 And often consecrates their joys.
 Neat suppers have a secret charm,
 Beneath the poor man's lowly roof,
 When purple stands in no behoof,
 And tapestries are not seen:
 Wealth of its sting they can disarm,
 And make the guilty brow serene.
 Andromeda's bright father now
 To the parch'd world his light doth show,
 Now Procyon 'gins to blaze,
 He rages, and the angry star
 Of the mad Lion threatens war—
 The Sun brings back the thirsty days.

The languid shepherd with his languid flock
 Now seeks the shade, the river, and the rock,
 The horrid caverns, and the tangled night
 Of woods, wherein Silvanus sweating lies—
 The bank now lacks its dear delight
 Of gentle winds, and Zephyr's balmy sighs.

Thou what may grace the city best,
 Secure its dignity and rest,
 Solicitous, for Rome dost care:
 And fear'st the Tartar's sudden host,
 And what the Bactrians may prepare,
 And Tanais, in discordant parties crost.
 Wise God, th' event of future time
 Doth cover with a veil of night,
 And laughs from out his throne sublime,
 When men, beyond the just and right,
 To his immortal thoughts would climb.

What is, in presence, mind thou well
 To fashion with an equal hand:
 All other things are borne along,
 As rivers are, and now they swell
 With a full bed and equal pace
 Into the mid Etruscan sea,
 And now they tear the groaning strand,
 And with a deluge fierce and strong
 Bear towns and herds and homes away,
 While woods and mountains roar apace,
 When winter bids their waves rebell.

Happy, and master of himself, who can,
 (Nay, only happy, that thrice-fortunate
 man!)

Who can exclaim, when now the day is o'er,
 "Well, I have liv'd: let Jupiter in night
 And pitchy clouds to-morrow wrap the pole,
 Or else the sun-shine of his face restore,
 Yet what is backward bends not to his might,
 Nor what the flying hour away doth roll,
 Can by his nod, how absolute so e'er,
 Be into nothing spread, and scatter'd thin
 in air."

"Fortune, like cruel woman, may,
 Delighted with her fickle play,
 And charm'd with her unwonted game,
 Now unto me, and now to others kind,
 Our doating eyes with foolish honours blind,
 And touch us with the magick of a name."

"I praise her constant: if she shake her
 wings,

Whose rapid shadow darkens slaves and kings,
 Then I resign what she had giv'n before,
 And wrap me in my virtue, and approve
 An honest poorness, whose sole wealth is love,
 And chastity the utmost of her store."

"Mine is it not, if groan the mast,
 Torn with Africk storms, in haste
 To wretched prayers to fly;
 And to hurl my fruitless vows,
 Lest Tyre and Sidon find a spouse
 I' th' deep and greedy deity."

No: in the safe-guard of my boat,
 Through the *Ægean* wave I float,

And

And gently lean upon the stern,
Unfrighten'd by the roaring noise—
The flowing wind my sail employs,
The Twins propitious burn."

Verses on the splendid Hall given on the 29th of January 1824, by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex, at his seat at Petworth.

TO make enchantment wear the garb of truth;

To lend to age the sportiveness of youth :
To manhood's prime a powerful charm t'
impart, [heart;

Which sates the intellect, and warms the
To youth's gay season scenes of bliss to give
Which bid the present in the future live ;
The proud accession of our King to bail,
With patriot feelings and with choice regale ;
The dance to lead : all parties to unite,
And spend in social intercourse the night.—
Thy palace, Petworth ! these bright scenes
can boast,

So nobly offer'd by thy liberal host.
Where bluff King Harry seems by Holten's
hand [wand :

In *Gilflov's* bowers, to gaze, and deal com-
And Percy's race, by *Lely's* pencil taught,
Shew eyes that speak, and brows that teem
with thought.

Where patient sculpture manifests its skill,
And gives to marble, sense, and power, and
will ;

The swift *Diana*, *Mars's* winged son
*Th' *Apulian* Dream, and hapless *Celadon*†,
Where Art and Nature in sweet concert move,
And Taste and Fancy all the work approve.
Sussex, Feb. 7. A SPECTATOR.

THE CURFEW-BELL.

THOU solemn monitor to old and young,
What moral truth sounds from thine
iron tongue ;

How speaks thy ev'ry note in mortal ears,
The vanity of all life's anxious cares ;
And tells the pilgrim like a faithful friend,
That life's fleet day is nearer to its end.

Thou relic of dark Popery—thy sound
No more shall hospitable mirth confound ;
No taper now shall hide its twinkling light,
And vanish at thy voice, in darksome night ;
The way-worn pilgrim shall behold its ray,
A friendly guide to cheer him after day ;
Long after thy last slowly-sounding note
Has cess'd on night's cool zephyr wing to
float ;

And frolic mirth, with liberty allied,
Shall now thy bug-bear hollow voice deride !

* By Westmacott.

"*Me fabulosæ* Vulture in *Apulo*.
HOR. L. iii. Ode 4.

† By Rossi. See Thomson's *Seasons—*
Summer.

GENT. MAG. February, 1824.

And while the sage shall at thy sound repair,
To contemplation, and to secret prayer :
Mirth, jocund Mirth, hilarious and gay,
Shall Folly's sceptre o'er the thoughtless
way. [voice,

Yet, CURFEW-BELL ! I love thy mournful
And dead to vanity, and earthly joys,
Would wander, when pale *Hesper's* lamp on
high

Martials the glitt'ring armies of the sky,
Beneath the grove or woodland's sombre
gloom, [tomb

And muse on solemn themes—or round the
Would stray, perchance to view some sheeted
sprite, [worm's light !

'Mong rank dark hemlock, and the glow-
Till fearless of the dread dark ma sion cold,
I see the secret veil at once unroll'd,
And Fancy's hand shall people this dark
spot [got ;

With thousand phantom shades of men for-
Thus would I for eternal scenes prepare,
And grow familiar with the dwellers there !
'Till the grim monarch, DEATH, shall lose
his frown,

And I, without a fear, shall lie me down
In his cold confines—sweetly to repose,
'Till the loud world-dissolving trumpet blows.
T. N.

ON FIRST HEARING CARADORI SING.

By the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

MUSE of immortal grace, and heavenly
song !

No more despairing search the mortal throng,
One spirit like thyself, 'mid human kind,
With voice as sweet, and looks as fair, to find ;
Oh ! listen, and suspend thy parting wings,
Listen ! for, hark ! tis Caradori sings !—
Hear, in the cadence of each thrilling note,
Tones, scarce of earth, and sounds seraphic
float ;

Mark in the radiant smile that lights her face,
Mark, in her look, a more than earthly grace,
And say, repair for every labour past,
" Beautiful Spirit ! thou art found at last !"

THE MAIDEN'S CHOICE.

Copied from an old MS.

GENTEEL in personage,

Conduct and equipage,

Noble by heritage,

Generous and free ;

Brave not romantic,

Learn'd not pedantick

Frolick not frantick,

This must he be.

Honour maintaining,

Meanness disdaining,

Still entertaining,

Engaging and new ;

Nest but not finical,

Sage but not cynical

Never tyrannical,

But ever true.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 3.

Parliament was opened by Commission this day, the Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Westmoreland, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor as follows:—

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you his Majesty's deep regret, that in consequence of indisposition he is prevented from meeting you in Parliament upon the present occasion. It would have been a peculiar satisfaction to his Majesty to be enabled in person to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country. Trade and commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad. An increasing activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture. The growth of the Revenue is such, as not only to sustain public credit, and to prove the unimpaired productiveness of our resources, but (what is yet more gratifying to his Majesty's feelings) to evince a diffusion of comfort among the great body of his people. Agriculture is recovering from the depression under which it laboured; and, by the steady operation of natural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance entitles it among the great interests of the nation. At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this Island, a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense of the advantages which, under the blessing of Providence, they enjoy. In Ireland, which has for some time past been the subject of his Majesty's particular solicitude, there are many indications of amendment; and his Majesty relies upon your continued endeavours to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the United Kingdom. His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that he has every reason to believe that the progress of our internal prosperity and improvement will not be disturbed by any interruption of tranquillity abroad. His Majesty continues to receive from the Powers his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their earnest desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of friendship with his Majesty; and nothing is omitted on his Majesty's part, as well to preserve general peace as to remove any causes of disagreement, and to draw closer the bonds of amity between other nations and Great Britain. The negotiations which have been so long carried on through his Majesty's ambassador

at Constantinople, for the arrangement of differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, are, as his Majesty flatters himself, drawing near to a favourable termination. A convention has been concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of this country upon the Court of Vienna. His Majesty has directed that a copy of this Convention shall be laid before you, and he relies on your assistance for the execution of some of its provisions. Anxiously as his Majesty deprecated the commencement of the war in Spain, he is every day more satisfied that in the strict neutrality which he determined to observe in that contest (and which you so cordially approved), he best consulted the true interests of his people. With respect to the Provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, his Majesty's conduct has been open and consistent: and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other powers. His Majesty has appointed Consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those Provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects. As to any further measures, his Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to his Majesty to require.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the Estimates for the year are prepared, and shall be forthwith laid before you. The numerous points at which, under present circumstances his Majesty's naval force is necessarily distributed, and the occasion which has arisen for strengthening his garrisons in the West Indies, have rendered unavoidable some augmentation of his establishments by sea and land. His Majesty has, however, the gratification of believing, that notwithstanding the increase of expense incident to these augmentations, it will still be in your power, after providing for the services of the year, to make arrangements in some parts of our system of taxation, which may afford relief to certain important branches of the national industry.

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he has not been inattentive to the desire expressed by the House of Commons in the last session of Parliament, that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies. His Majesty has directed the necessary information relating to this subject

to be laid before you. His Majesty is confident that you will afford your best attention and assistance to any proposition which may be submitted to you for promoting the moral improvement of the Negroes, by an extended plan of religious instruction, and by such other measures as may gradually conduce to the same end. But his Majesty earnestly recommends to you to treat this whole subject with the calmness and discretion which it demands. It is a subject perplexed with difficulties, which no sudden effort can disentangle. To excite exaggerated expectations in those who are the objects of your benevolence, would be as fatal to their welfare as to that of their employers; and his Majesty assures himself you will bear in mind, that in the correction of a long-standing and complicated system, in which the fortunes and the safety of large classes of his Majesty's subjects are involved, that course of proceeding is alone likely to attain practical good, and to avoid aggravation of evil, in which due regard shall be paid to considerations of justice, and in which caution shall temper zeal."

The Address was moved by Lord Somers, and seconded by Lord Lorton. The noble Mover discussed, *seriatim*, all the clauses of the Speech, and bore testimony, with peculiar earnestness, to the marked improvement in the agricultural interest. Lord Lorton, on the other hand, confined his observations to that part of the speech which adverted to Ireland: the afflictions of that kingdom he ascribed to the number of proprietors who absented themselves, and to the ignorance and superstitious blindness of the Catholic peasantry. The Marquis of Lansdown and Lord Holland acquiesced in the

justness of the flattering picture of the prosperity of the empire, presented in the Royal communication, but animadverted with some severity upon the apathy with which they said Ministers had connived at the subjugation of Spain. Lord Liverpool defended the Government in a very able speech.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Hill moved, and Mr. Daly seconded the Address, the Mover directing his observations to topics of general policy; the Seconder bestowing particular attention upon the affairs of Ireland. The same ground taken by Lords Lansdown and Holland in the other House was assumed by Mr. Brougham, who was replied to at length by Mr. Canning. No Amendment was moved in either House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 4.

Mr. Hobhouse took occasion to express his disapprobation of the Royal Speech, and his abhorrence of the policy observed by Ministers with respect to Spain. Mr. Canning replied, that no friend of humanity could wish to see the French troops withdrawn from Spain in the present state of that miserable country. He explained that the Government would not permit to France any interference with the South American States, *direct or indirect*.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge bore testimony to the rapid recovery of the agricultural interest, and expressed great satisfaction at the obvious proofs to be found in the state of the country, that that recovery was owing to causes which promised that it would be permanent. He warmly applauded the conduct of Ministers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF PARIS.

This library, in 1791, contained only 150,000 volumes. At present, it comprises 450,000. In 1788 there were only 2,700 portfolios of engravings: at present there are 5,760. 6,000 French works, and 3,000 foreign, are added to it annually; so that, in all probability, this magnificent establishment, in the space of 50 years, will double its literary and scientific treasures.

A horrible crime has been committed in the small town of Corneil, near Paris. Twenty-two robbers introduced themselves into a farm and murdered the proprietors and servants, to the number of eleven persons. By a sort of miracle, a little girl, six years of age, escaped from their savage rage by concealing herself in a dog-kennel. She recognised the voice of one of the assassins, who was a blacksmith farrier belonging to the farm. On the following day, the Ma-

gistrates, informed of this horrible crime, repaired to the spot. The wife of the blacksmith persisted in affirming, that her husband had been absent from the neighbourhood for several days, but one of the *gendarmes*, as they were going away, saw one of the blacksmith's children, and asked him where his father was. The boy answered, "My father is along with some other men, counting money in the cellar." The cellars were immediately examined, and the twenty-two robbers were found there. They went through Marly yesterday, on their way to the prison of Versailles.—*Journal des Debats*.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain issued a decree on the 9th of February, stating that a direct commerce shall be maintained in his American States with strangers, subjects of his Allies, and friends to Spain; and the merchant vessels of the said Allies can be admitted to trade

trade in the said ports, as they are in the ports of the Spanish European dominions. The King has also signed an act, by which he acknowledges to owe to France a sum of 34 millions.

Letters from Estremadura mention, that there is a Guerilla party of 100 men in the province, which lately entered Zafra, a rich town of about a thousand inhabitants, where they levied a contribution, and remained for some days. In several parts of Spain there are also other Guerilla parties moving about, which bid defiance to all authority emanating from the King. All of them are well mounted, and their partizans increase.

NETHERLANDS.

The Government of the Netherlands is about to erect a magnificent monument on the plains of Waterloo, in commemoration of the great victory obtained there by the allied army, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, in 1815. Messrs. Chapel and Co. have contracted for the execution of the monument. The cost will be 120,000 guilders — between 11 and 12,000*l.* sterling. The colossal lion of cast metal will weigh upwards of 100,000*lb.*

GREECE.

A letter from Cephalonia, dated the 18th Dec. states, that the Greek squadron had chased the Captain Pacha, with 26 vessels, to Constantinople; and that another detachment of the Turkish ships, 11 in number, had been defeated, when nine of them were either taken or driven on shore.

By letters from Aucona it appears, that Prince Mavrocordato had arrived off Misoloungi with 14 Greek ships, where he found only two Turkish brigs of war, one of which was captured, having on board 500,000 piastres (about 12,000*l.*), besides provisions and stores. The other brig took refuge in the Island of Ithaca. The consequence of the raising of the naval blockade of Misoloungi was the retreat of the besieging army, and the entire liberation of Western Greece from the yoke of the oppressors; for when this news was known, Carponissy, Agrapha, and Patragiky, rose against the Turks, and expelled them from their neighbourhood. The Greeks had again resolved to make an attempt to reduce Patras, and 15,000 men had been collected round that fortress.

The last advices from Zante state, that Lord Byron has several literary and military gentlemen near him, who are rendering assistance to the Greeks. His lordship, it is said, supports them entirely from his own purse. It is his intention to establish one or two newspapers in the most populous parts of Greece.

AFRICA.

A notification appears in the Gazette of Feb. 21, stating that hostilities have com-

menced against the Regency of Algiers, in consequence of the Dey having refused to make reparation for an insult offered to the British Consular flag, and from having expressed his determination to recede from the terms of a treaty by which he had bound himself not to retain any Christian captives, of any nation, in a state of slavery.

The Bey of Tunis has been compelled to give up the Greek captives who had been forcibly taken from a British vessel. (See p. 73.)

THE NIGER. The course and termination of this mysterious river is on the eve of being finally settled. Private letters have been received from the African travellers, Dr. Oudney, Lieut. Clapperton, and Major Denham, so late as the middle of July last, from Bornou, where they still remained under the protection of the Sheik, waiting their further proceeding to the Eastward until the rainy season shall have ceased. In the mean time they have not been idle, having traced back the stream of the Niger from the great lake of Tsad, into which it falls full two hundred miles to the Westward, and within one hundred miles of the lake Nyffé, into which Hornemann had traced its course. Its name, it seems, between the lake Nyffé and the lake Tsad is Yaou; and on its banks are many pleasing villages and several large cities in ruins, particularly that of Old Birnie, which is stated to be nine miles in circumference, and the houses mostly of brick. It was pillaged and laid waste by the Fellatas, a most powerful tribe of Blacks of Soudan, about fifteen years ago, when those large cities of Kouka, Engornon, and Birnie, near the Great Lake, were founded by the present Sheik of Bornou. We have seen a letter from Lieut. Clapperton, in which he describes in raptures the beauties of the Tsad, and its numerous islands, clothed with verdure, and the tall and elegant Papyrus waving its plummy head high above the rest. The natives navigate the lake in large boats, fifty or sixty feet long, sewed together like those of Masulipatam; and they have others with square sterns, on which sheers are erected for manauaging their fishing nets. How far this inland sea extends to the Eastward had not been ascertained; but in an interesting account, in the last Number of *The Quarterly Review*, of the progress of these travellers, it is conjectured that its waters may be discharged into the Nile of Egypt. Clapperton mentions the height of the lake to be 1200 feet above the level of the sea, which is about that of the source of the Mississippi; the length of this river is 3000 miles; the distance from the lake to the Mediterranean is little more than 2000; the fall, therefore, is more than necessary for this purpose.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

The enthusiasm with which the cause of the Greeks is taken up in the United States is very great. At Philadelphia, ward and district committees comprehend no fewer than 180 names. In order that the contributions may be as general as possible, they are limited to one dollar from each person; but the treasurer is allowed to receive separate donations.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—A gentleman in Raleigh has in his possession a lump of the pure ore found in Anson, weight about one pound and one-third, and worth 340 dollars. Another gentleman, well-informed on the subject, states, that larger pieces than this have been found in the above counties, and there was in the Branch of the State Bank at Salisbury, a bar of this gold, which, after being purified, was worth between five hundred and six hundred dollars. These large pieces of gold are met with occasionally, though what is collected by the persons who are engaged in the search, is mostly in small particles, which do not

much more than compensate them for their labour. Were the business conducted with proper skill, it is supposed it might prove a source of wealth to its proprietors, and be of great advantage to the State, in adding to its metallic medium.

Accounts from the Brazil give a new and much more favourable version of the Emperor's late proceedings. The counter-revolution is said to have been the necessary result of a struggle between the Emperor and the powerful family of Andrade, which had excited the Monarch's resentment, solely by the oppressions which they had practised upon the people. The Emperor, in this difficulty, had no choice but to suppress the Assembly. Letters from Rio Janeiro of the 18th Dec. represent public confidence as restored, and trade carried on with regularity. The Emperor had issued several proclamations, containing assurances of attachment for the national independence, which had produced a favourable effect upon the masses of the Brazilians. A very liberal Constitution has been offered.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

At a late meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin, Mr. Daniel O'Connell brought forward a plan for increasing the funds of the Catholic Association. He proposed to collect 50,000*l.* a year from a supposed population of seven millions of Catholics, in 2500 parishes in Ireland, by a subscription of 1*d.* per month, or 1*s.* a year. This sum to be thus apportioned, yearly: for expences attending getting up petitions, 5,000*l.*; for the support of the liberal press in England and Ireland, 15,000*l.*; for procuring legal protection for the Catholics against Orange oppression, 15,000*l.*; for the education of the poor, 5,000*l.*; to assist Catholic Priests, and enable them to go to America, 5,000*l.*; for building chapels, taking farms, &c. 5,000*l.* The motion was agreed to, and two committees named.

SCOTLAND.

At a late Meeting of the Wernerian Society, a paper was read, written by Lieut. Lamont, of the 91st Regiment, which had been by him transmitted to Professor Jamieson; it was a very well written account of the capture in the West Indies of a colossal *Sea Devil*. This devil is a species of the genus *Raia*, to which the skate and thorn-back also belong. It has also been vulgarly named after his sable majesty, in consequence of its having always escaped being taken or killed, although very frequently wounded by harpoons and other *diabolic* contrivances. One of this fraternity was

seen by Mr. Lamont, who spoke with wonder of its enormous size. It was pursued by boats, which instantly put off from the shore as soon as it made its appearance; it was overtaken and struck with several harpoons, and wounded with spears and bullets. After piercing this huge animal with eight or ten harpoons, and wounding him with various weapons, and in many places, and after toiling to work his destruction for many hours, they succeeded in dragging him to the shore. The weight and bulk of this sea-devil may be guessed at, when it is known that it required the united efforts of forty men to drag it along the ground. It has large cartilaginous excrescences projecting from each side of the head, which are moveable, and seem intended for some service in taking or devouring its food.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A paper has been presented to, and printed by order of, the House of Commons, containing an abstract of the net Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the last year, according to the new form of the public accounts, and in the manner of a balance sheet. The income paid into the Exchequer, it appears from this balance sheet, in the year ending Jan. 5, 1894, was 87,672,999*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; the net expenditure issuing out of the Exchequer was 80,962,014*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; leaving a surplus of income paid into the Exchequer over expenditure thereout, of 6,710,984*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The above is a fair account, and presents an accurate idea of the

the national resources. The debt of the country, it appears, is fast decreasing, while the wealth of the people is unquestionably advancing. The pressure of the public burthens is diminishing in a double progression, by the increased ability of the public to bear them, and by a removal of a part of the actual load.

The Army Estimates for the present year have been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. The total force to be provided for amounts to 73,041, exclusively of 20,000 for the possessions of the East India Company. The proposed distribution of this force is as follows:—

Great Britain (including reliefs).....	22,019
Stations abroad (excepting India).....	30,793
Ireland.....	20,229
	<hr/> 73,041

VACCINATION.

It appears from the Reports of the National Vaccine Board to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, that the applications for lymph have been more than usually numerous—a proof that the confidence of the world in vaccination is increasing, particularly since the Parliamentary establishment, where the inoculating matter is always to be procured. Since the last Report, lymph had been dispatched to the East and West Indies, to Ceylon, to the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of Mauritius, the coast of Africa, New South Wales, and to France and Italy, &c. The Report then states, that it had been distributed in this kingdom with great success, “for the small-pox has prevailed as an epidemic with more than ordinary malignity in various parts of this island lately, and has committed great ravages in those districts where it found victims unprotected against it by a previous process. The advantages of vaccination in places subject to those severe visitations have been confessedly decisive and remarkable; those who had used this resource being observed to remain generally unhurt in the midst of danger; and if there were any whom the contagion was able to infect, these were remarked, almost universally, to have the disease in that mitigated form which is not attended with danger.” The total number vaccinated from 1818 to 1822 in the United Kingdom (excepting the capital) is 327,521, and the total by the stationary vaccinators for the same time, 34,275. In 1821 there were 90,000 persons vaccinated in Ceylon; 20,149 in the Presidency of Fort William, and 22,478 in that of Bombay.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1824.

Bedfordshire—Sir Robert Harry Inglis, of Milton Bryant, bart.
Berks.—Sir Charles Saxton, of Circourt, bt.
Bucks.—Philip Duncombe Pouncefort Duncombe, of Great Brick Hill, esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—G. Thompson, of Somersham, esq.

Cheshire—Peter L. Brooke, of Mere, esq.
Cumberland—Thomas Henry Graham, of Edmund Castle, esq.
Cornwall—John Samuel Enys, of Enys, esq.
Derbyshire—Samuel Oldknow, of Mellor, esq.
Devonshire—Benjamin Bowden Dickenson, of Tiverton, esq.
Dorsetshire—George Garland, of Stone, esq.
Essex—N. Garland, of Michaelstow Hall, esq.
Gloucestershire—Thomas John Lloyd Baker, of Hardwick Court, esq.
Herefordshire—William Clute Haydon, of Moreton Court, esq.
Hertfordshire—Patrick Hadow, of Colney-chapel, esq.
Kent—Fiennes Wykeham Martin, of Leeds-castle, esq.
Lancashire—J. Entwistle, of Foxholes, esq.
Leicestershire—E. Major, of Blaby, esq.
Lincoln.—W. E. Tomline, of Riby-grove, esq.
Monmouthshire—John Partridge, of Monmouth, esq.
Norfolk—T. T. Gurdon, of Letton, esq.
Northamptonshire—W. Abbott, of Moulton Grange, esq.
Northumberland—Edward Collingwood, of Dissington-hall, esq.
Nottingham.—W. Charlton, of Chilwell, esq.
Oxfordshire—S. Batson, of Mixbury, esq.
Rutland.—J. Morris, of N. Luffenham, esq.
Shropshire—J. Wingfield, of Onslow, esq.
Somersetshire—Edward Jefferies Esdaile, of Cothelston-house, esq.
Staffordshire—E. Sneyd, of Byrkley-lodge, esq.
County of Southampton—Walter Long, of Preshaw, esq.
Suffolk—John Fitzgerald, of Bredfield, esq.
Surrey—F. Young, of Camberwell, esq.
Sussex—Daniel Rowland, of Frant, esq.
Warwickshire—Robert Middleton Atty, of Snitterfield, esq.
Wiltshire—Sir E. Poore, of Rushall, bart.
Worcestershire—Sir Christopher Sidney Smith, of Eardiston-house, bart.
Yorkshire—Sir John Van de Bempde Johnstone, of Hackness, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthenshire—Geo. Morgan, of Abercothy, esq.
Pembrokeshire—O. Harris, of Ivy-tower, esq.
Cardiganshire—John Scandret Harford, of Peterwell, esq.
Glamorganshire—John Bassett, of Bouvilstone-house, esq.
Breconshire—W. A. Gott, of Penmiarth, esq.
Radnorshire—Hugh Vaughan, of Llwyn Madock, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesea—John Owen, of Trehwfa, esq.
Carnarvonshire—Sir David Erskine, of Plas Isa, bart.
Merionethshire—Aethelstan Corbet, of Yn-y-maengwyn, esq.
Montgomeryshire—Samuel Amy Severne, of Rhosgoch, esq.
Denbigh.—R. M. Lloyd, of Wrexham, esq.
Flint.—R. J. Mostyn, of Calcot-hall, esq.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Brighton, Jan. 1824. W. Alexander, esq. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, knighted.

Hon. Frederick Cathcart, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfort.

Lieut.-col. Chas. Dashwood, Groom of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary, *vice* Chapman.

Jan. 31. Sir R. Gifford, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, created Baron Gifford, of St. Leonard, co. Devon.

Foreign-office, Feb. 6. Daniel Molloy Hamilton, esq. Commissioner of Arbitration to the several Mixed Commissions established at Sierra Leone, for the prevention of illegal traffic in slaves; and James Woods, esq. Registrar to the said Commissions.

War-office, Feb. 6. 6th Regiment Drag. Guards, Capt. J. Stephenson, to be Major. —31st Ditto, Major Duncan McGregor, to be Major. —44th Ditto, Brevet Major J. Chilton L. Carter, to be Major. —71st Ditto; Lieut.-gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B. to be Col. —87th Ditto, Maj. Hen. Browne, to be Lieut.-col. Brevet-Major Henry C. Streatfield, to be Major. —88th Ditto, Lt.-gen. Sir Hen. Frederick Campbell, K.C.B. to be Colonel. —96th Ditto, Major-gen. Joseph Fuller, to be Colonel; Lieut.-col. John Herries, to be Lieut.-col.; Brevet Lieut.-col. G. W. Paty, Major T. S. Nicolls, to be Majors. —Lieut.-col. James Hawker, Royal Art. to be Lieutenant-Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.

Feb. 7. Viscount Melville, Sir W. J. Hope, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir G. Clerk, bart. and W. R. Keith Douglas, esq. to be Lords of the Admiralty.

Foreign-office, Feb. 10. W. Mark, esq. Consul for the Province of Grenada, to reside at Malaga. —James Wallace, esq. Consul for the State of Georgia, to reside at Savannah.

Whitchall, Feb. 12. W. Brodie, esq. of Brodie, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Nairn.

War-office, Feb. 13. 60th Foot, Lieut.-col. T. Bunbury, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. —Rifle Brigade, Lieut.-col. G. Brown, to be Lieut.-colonel. —2d West India Regt. Brevet Lieut.-col. Sackville Berkeley, to be Major. —Staff, Brevet-col. Hon. F. Cavendish Ponsonby, to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands.

Gen. George Lord Harris, G.C.B. to be Governor of Dumbarton Castle. *

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Hobbs Scott to be Archdeacon of Australasia, New South Wales, with an annual income of 2,000*l.*

Rev. Charles-Henry Hall, D.D. to the Deanery of Durham, *vice* Bishop Cornwallis.

Rev. Samuel Smith, D.D. Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, *vice* Hall.

Rev. Henry Woodcock, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, *vice* Smith.

Rev. W. Barlow, St. Mary Bredin V. Canterbury.

Rev. H. W. Blake, Thurning R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Bradley, Glassbury R. Breconshire.

Rev. John Briggs, Southmeor R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. B. Cosens, Monckton Farley R. Wilts.

Rev. H. L. Dillou, Carhampton V. Somerset.

Rev. J. F. Doreton, Mells and Leigh RR. Somerset.

Rev. W. Dowell, Home-Lacy V. Hereford.

Rev. Edwin Edwards, Ashfield with Thorpe Perp. Cur. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. A. Grayson, M. A. Bramley V. Hants.

Rev. J. T. Hinde, Featherstone V. York.

Rev. C. E. Hutchinson, Bedington V. Sussex.

Rev. C. Kingsley, Barnack R. Northampton.

Rev. B. Lumley, Sheriff Hutton V. York.

Rev. E. Chal. Ogle, Sutton Bengier V. Wilts.

Rev. W. Oxnam, Cornwood V. Devon.

Rev. Hugh Ralph, Oldham-street Scotch Church, Liverpool.

Rev. H. M. Say, Iwerne Minster V. Dorset.

Rev. E. Davies Slade, Wanstrow R. Somers.

Rev. T. Burroughes, Chaplain to D. of York.

Rev. Joseph Gedge, Chaplain to E. Stanhope.

Rev. G. Norris, Chaplain to Wilton House of Correction.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. J. H. Dunsford, to hold Frampton-upon-Severn V. with Fretherne R. Glouc.

Rev. Joseph Varenne, to hold Grays Thurrock V. Essex, with Staplehurst R. Kent.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Robt. Fullarton, esq. Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.

Thos. Poynder, jun. esq. elected Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, London, *vice* Palmer, resigned.

Rowland Stephenson, esq. elected Treasurer of St. Bartholemew's Hospital, London.

Rev. A. Grayson, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Philip Williams, esq. B.C.L. Vinerian Professor of Common Law at Oxford.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Ashturton—Sir J. S. Copley, re-elected.

Eye—Sir Edward Kerrison, bart. *vice* Lord Gifford.

Oxford City—C. Wetherell, esq. re-elected.

Sandwich—Hen. Bonham, esq. *vice* Maryatt, deceased.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis—Rt. Hon. Thos. Wallace re-elected.

BIRTHS.

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Nov. 27. At Demerara, the lady of his Honour Charles Wray, esq. a son.

Dec. 26. At Woolwich, the wife of Harry Gough Ord, esq. a daughter.

Lately. At Weymouth, the wife of Rev. Archdeacon Fisher, a son.—At Addlestrop, the wife of Chandos Leigh, esq. of Stoneleigh Abbey, co. Warwick, a son and heir.—Aboard the *Windsor*, the wife of Capt. Charles King, 16th Lancers a son.—The wife of the Rev. E. Richards, a son.—The wife of G. Puckock, esq. a son.—At Hansplace, Sloane-street, the wife of Thos. Augustus Jessop, esq. a son.—In Baker-street, the wife of Wm. James, esq. M.P. a dau.

Jan. 7. At Florence, Lady Burghersh, a son.—13. The wife of Edw. Long Fox, M.D. of Brislington house, a son, her 15th child.

—14. In Dublin, the lady of Sir W. Hort, bt. a son and heir.—17. At Eastbourne, the lady of Sir C. Dalrymple, a son.—19. At Nottingham, the wife of Col. Sherlock, a dau.—28. In the Close, the Rev. Sir H. Rivers, bt. a dau.—At Willian Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Pym, a dau.—29. At Debdon-hall, Essex, Mrs. Wm. Campbell, a dau.—At Rangers Lodge, Oxon, the lady of Sir H. Lambert, bart. a son.

Feb. 1. At Ickwell Bury, Lady Johnstone, a son.—2. At Grinstead Hall, the wife of Major Ord, K.H. a son.—3. At West Coker, the wife of Edw. St. John Midmay, esq. a son.—8. At Leppitt's-hill, the wife of Rev. John Stedman, a dau.—16. At Eltham, the wife of Capt. W. Redman Orel, Royal Artillery, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 27, 1823. At Trinidad, Paymaster James Mackay, 1st West India Reg. to Catherine-Jane, widow of Dr John Moore.

Dec. 4. At Madeira, Lieut. George-Augustus Anson, 11th Dragoons, eldest son of Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Anson, K.C.B. M.P. to Miss Barbara Park, niece to Henry Veitch, esq. his Majesty's Consul-General for these islands.

Lately. Rev. Alfred Dawson, of Grant-ham, Lincoln hire, to Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. J. Yockney, of Staines.—At Winsor, Rev. Thos. Westcombe, Rector of St. John's in the Soke, and Vicar of Piddletrenthide, Dorset, to Lucy, dau. of S. Deverell, esq.—Rev. Richard-Fortescue Purvis, son of Adm. Purvis, of Vicar's Hill-house, Hunts, to Elizabeth-Helen, dau. of Rev. T. Baker, Rector of Rolleshy.—Rev. J. M. Edwards, to Miss Edwards, both of Townyn, Merionethshire.—Rev. Walter Marriott, Lecturer at Walcot Church, Bath, to Frances, dau. of late Lieut.-col. Bird.

Jan. 1, 1824. Bethel Henderson, esq. of Bristol, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late J. Gadsden, esq. of Bow.—At Ripton, John-Herbert Carige, esq. to Jane-Elizabeth, dau. of late Austin-Palgrave Manclarke, esq.—Also, on the same day, Richard-Bestniffe Manclarke, esq. of Ripton Park, to Elizabeth-Marian-Eleanor, dau. of Major John Carige.—6. Capt. Polhill, of King's Dragoon Guards, to Frances-Margaret Deakin, of Bagthorpe-house, near Nottingham.—9. At Warling, Sussex, C. Elwood, esq. Major in the Hon. E. I. C.'s Army at Bombay, to Anne-Katharine, daughter of E. J. Curteis, esq. M.P. for Sussex.—13. At Dublin, Alexander Steele, esq. to relict of late Rev. J. Hill, and brother of Sir G. Hill, bart. M.P. for Derry.—16. At Whitby, Robert-Bryan Cooke, esq. of Owston, to Emily-Carteret, dau. of late Philip-Smith Webb, esq. of Milford House, Surrey.—17. At Gretna Green, D. Cuffe Wall, esq.

to Catherine-Isabella, daughter of Alderman Sir David Perrier, of Cork.—21. Henry Preston, esq. to Emmeline, daughter of late Hall Plunner, esq. of Stockton House.—Francis Law, esq. of Bengal Civil Service, to Eliza, daughter of the late S. G. Evans, esq. of Bengal Medical Establishment.—22. Michael, son of Michael Stocks, esq. of Catharine House, near Halifax, to Mary, dau. of John Halliley, jun. esq. of Manor House, Dewsbury.—At Aberdeen, Major H. J. Phelps, to Mary, dau. of R. Grant, esq. of Drummner.—24. Rev. Henry Allen, to Anne-Augustine, dau. of W. Archer, esq. of Lymington.—David, eldest son of M. D. Getting, esq. of Wandswoth, to Mary-Taylor, dau. of T. Tallboys, esq. of Oxted.—John Waite, esq. of Old Burlington-street, to Harriett-Elizabeth, only child of late M. Anthony, esq. of Shippon House, Berks.—Dau. Wakefield, esq. to Selina, dau. of J. G. De Burgh, esq. of Chewlen House, Old Down.—26. Rose, eldest son of Sir R. Price, bart. to the Countess of Desart.

Feb. 2. At St. Pancras, the Rev. H. Shepherd, to the widow of R. Wood, esq. of Upper Gower-street.—4. At Maldon, Rev. W. Howie Bull, to Sarah, dau. of J. Bridges, esq. at the Friars.—8. Sam. Page, of Devonshire-st. and of Dulwich, esq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of D. C. Rogers-Harrison, of Brooke House, Cheshunt, Herts, esq. and great-niece of late G. Harrison, esq. Clarendieux King of Arms.—9. Thomas-Welch Hunt, esq. of Wadenhoe, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Rev. C. E. Isham, Rector of Polebrook, both co. Northampton.—14. At St. Pancras, Mr. George Vallance, of Brighton, solicitor, to Maria, dau. of late Thos. Elam, esq.—16. At Wilmington, J. Walter Hulme, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Eliza, eldest dau.; and Wm. Parr Isaacson, esq. of Newmarket, to Sarah, second dau. of Joseph Chitty, esq. barrister-at-law.

OBITUARY.

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EARL OF ATHLONE.

Oct. 31, 1823. At the Hague, by apoplexy, in his 50th year, the Right Hon. Reinhard-Diederick-Jacob de Reede Ginkell, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Baron of Amerongen Middachier, Ginkell, Elst Steivelt Leivenduel and Roenberg in the Netherlands, Earl of Athlone, Viscount of Aghrim, Baron of Ballemore, and a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

He was the third son of Frederick 6th Earl of Athlone, by Anna-Elizabeth-Christienne, Baroness de Tuill de Seerokerkin, (who died at the Hague Jan. 16, 1819); was born July 2, 1773; and was appointed Major in the Army Jan. 28, 1808. On the death of his brother Frederick, 7th Earl, Dec. 5, 1810, he succeeded to the title; was appointed Lieut.-col. June 4, 1814; married March 19, 1818, the daughter of late John-Wm. Hope, of Cavendish-square, and Amsterdam, esq.; by whom he had a dau. and one son, George, born in 1820, who succeeded to the title and estates. His Lordship was on the half-pay of the 95th foot.

EARL OF BARRYMORE.

Dec. 18. At Paris, in his 54th year, the Right Hon. Henry, Earl of Barrymore, Viscount Buttevant, Baron Barry of Olethan and Ibaune, Baron Barry of Barry's Court, originally by tenure and writ of summons, premier Viscount in Ireland. He was 2d son of Richard, 6th Earl, by Amelia Stanhope, 3d dau. of Wm. 2d Earl of Harrington (by Caroline Fitzroy, eldest dau. of Charles, 2d Duke of Grafton) who died Sept. 5, 1780; was born Aug. 16, 1770. On the death of his brother Richard, 7th Earl, March 5, 1793, he succeeded to the titles and estates. His Lordship married Jan. 16, 1795, Anna, eldest dau. of Jeremiah Coghlan, esq. of Ardo, in Waterford; but having died without issue, all the titles have become extinct, except the ancient Baronies of Barry and Olethan; which devolve on his only sister, Lady Caroline Melfort. He had been the last five years in a very bad state of health, but had been much better for some time previous to his having an apoplectic fit, from which he never recovered.

SIR ARSCOTT-OURRY MOLESWORTH, BT.

Dec. 36. At Pencarrow Park, Cornwall, in his 34th year, regretted by all his friends and numerous tenantry, Sir
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Arscott-Ourry Molesworth, bart. He was the eldest son of Sir William Molesworth, 6th Baronet, by Caroline-Treby, dau. of Paul-Henry Ourry, esq. Commissioner of the Navy-office. On the death of his father, Feb. 22, 1798, he succeeded to the title and estates. He married July 7, 1809, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Patrick Brown of Edinburgh, esq. and had issue 6 children, 3 daughters and 3 sons. His eldest son William, now a minor, and at school, succeeds to his title and estates.

SIR M. GRANT, K.C.B.

Oct. 22. At Mackrach, Lieutenant-col. Sir Maxwell Grant, K.C.B. and K. of the Tower and Sword. He was appointed Lieut. 42d foot, Sept. 4, 1795; Capt. July 9, 1803; Major, Oct. 10, 1811; Brevel Lieut.-col. Aug. 26, 1813; and Major in the Portuguese service Oct. 25, 1814. He served in Spain and Portugal, and was attached to the Portuguese Army. He received a cross and one clasp for the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, at which he commanded the 6th Portuguese regiment.

MISS GRACE BLACKWOOD.

Lately. At Bath, Grace, eldest dau. of Sir Robt. Blackwood, bart. by his second wife Grace, only dau. of Isaac Macartney, esq. by Grace, sister and heiress of John Aldridge, esq. M.P. for Killyleagh, and niece of Lieut.-general George Macartney, descended from the same ancestors as the late Earl of Macartney. Miss Blackwood was sister to Sir John Blackwood, 2d Bart.; who married Dorcas, Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye in her own right; and aunt to James Blackwood, the present Lord Dufferin.

GEN. RAPHAEL DEL RIEGO.

Lately. At Madrid, by the hands of the executioner, Raphael del Riego, the leader of the Spanish band of Constitutionalists (see vol. xciii. ii. 363, 457). He was born of good family, in the Province of Asturias; received a useful education, and entered young into the military service of his country. Of a studious disposition and retentive memory, he easily acquired a knowledge of Mathematics, Italian, French, English, and the superior duties of his profession, and was early known among his companions as a good officer, whilst a kind

kind and affable disposition made him the friend of those who commanded and obeyed him.

Having been taken prisoner in the War of Independence, he improved in France his taste for Literature, learnt how to appreciate civil liberty, and became convinced of the degraded state of his own country; here, in unison with San Miguel and others, were sown the seeds of a liberal mind, and a spirit from conviction essentially free.

On returning to Spain he was employed in several important duties of a scientific nature, and was distinguished for application and talent by Abisbal, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, on the Staff of which he served. This led to his appointment to the army formed in Andalusia in 1818, under that General, for the avowed purpose of re-conquering Spanish America, but in reality to regenerate the Constitution of 1812.

Riego served then first in the Staff Corps, and was present and participated in the attempt to proclaim the Constitution in July, 1819, which failed through the base treachery of Abisbal, who arrested his friends at the moment of its execution.

Riego retired disgusted and infirm to a country-house at Bornos, and for a time gave way to the deepest melancholy at the frustration of all his dearest hopes, which were centered in the good of his country; the spark of freedom was not extinct, it but lurked unobserved. New plans were soon formed by the officers of that army, and the merits of Riego pointed him out to them as the proper person to head the daring enterprise; with great modesty he declined, and urged his inability to adequately fulfil so high a charge; but the officers insisted their country was at stake, and at her call Riego could no longer refuse to attempt the gigantic task of overturning despotism in the centre of her power and resources; the head quarters of the very army on which she rested for support in Europe, and the re-conquest of trans-atlantic free States.

Successful in the great trial, skill and energy marked his earliest actions, as much as perseverance, courage, and unyielding spirit, under the greatest difficulties and dangers, subsequently raised him from a wanderer and voluntary exile, to the pinnacle of civic honour and glory.

The Spanish nation would have confided to him and Quiroga, in the effusion of gratitude, the highest authorities of the State; but their reply was, we have proclaimed the Constitution of 1812, the King has sworn it, and we

are all his subjects; a word then from these suffering individuals, would have hurled Ferdinand from his throne into the exile Quiroga has fled to, or the scaffold which awaited the unfortunate Riego.

The narrow mind of Ferdinand soon became jealous of Riego; his proud vindictive spirit could ill brook to hear the patriot praised for himself, whilst he had only importance from his forefathers; persecution and honours alternately were Riego's lot, as natural inclination or fear prevailed in Ferdinand's mind; and we find Riego, either considered as a traitor or a patriot, alike modest and unassuming in both; he wished, he asked only to be permitted to retire from the public eye, and enjoy peace and tranquillity in a domestic circle. It was not his lot thus to enjoy happiness; the wishes of his friends, and the wicked machinations of his enemies, drew him forth from one step to another, until he commenced the expedition, which, by invitation of Ballasteros' officers, he undertook, contrary to his own opinion, as a last hope, a last attempt to save his country—it failed, and Riego fell into the hands of his most implacable enemies.—Memoirs of Riego has lately been published. It is noticed in our Review Department, p. 47.

MAJOR JOHN CLELAND GUTHRIE.

Lately. At Fort William, Bengal, Major John-Cleland Guthrie, 44th foot. He was appointed Ensign 44th reg. Nov. 13, 1801; Lieutenant Dec. 26, 1802; and Captain, by purchase, March 21, 1805; and had been constantly employed with his regiment; he served three years in the Peninsula with the 2d batt. and was present during the retreat of Massena from Sobral; Fuentes d'Onor; capture of Badajos, under Maj.-general Walker, where he was ordered in advance with a part of the regiment upon the Glacis, to silence the fire of the enemy from the bastion of St. Vicente, in which he had the good fortune to succeed, as also in the escalade of the said bastion, and became second in command under Lieutenant-col. Hardinge. At the battle of Salamanca, he was engaged under Maj.-gen. Pringle, in Gen. Leith's division; on this occasion he was detached, for a considerable time, in command of the left wing of his batt. along with the 2d batt. 4th reg. In the retreat from Burgos, he was again engaged with the enemy at Villa Muriel, the whole day of Oct. 25, 1812, under Maj.-gen. Pringle's orders, covering the left of the position; he succeeded, in this affair, to the command of the regiment, and the late 2d batt. 30th and 44th regts. drove the enemy

my from the village, and forced him to re-cross the fords and bridge. Four months after the return of the 2d batt. 44th reg. from the Peninsula (where it had been, from its reduced numbers, incorporated with the 2d batt. 30th reg. into a provisional battalion, in which this officer did duty as second in command, and for some time commanded), he was ordered along with it to Holland in Dec. 1813, in Lord Lynedock's expedition; he was present at the taking of the village of Merxem, and in the attempt to destroy the French fleet in Antwerp, and at the assault of Bergen-op-Zoom, March 8, 1814, where he was wounded, and succeeded to the command of the regiment, as well as the entering column after Lieut.-col. Carleton was killed, and Lieut.-col. Hardinge wounded and made prisoner; and he maintained his post near the Windmill, where Gen. Skerrett fell, until the surrender of the troops under Maj.-general Cooke. The 2d batt. 44th reg. was again in action with the enemy, near Brussels, on June 16, 1815, in Sir Thomas Picton's division. Maj. G. had been ordered, since the end of May, on a general Court Martial, at Ostend, of which Col. Macleod, 78th regiment, was president, but hearing of his regiment being engaged, and never having been absent from it before, he set off to join, but arrived too late for the battle of Waterloo, and had the mortification to see a junior Captain to him breveted over his head, and more so, having neither received medals or promotion throughout the whole war, for his services. Major G. marched with the army to Paris, and remained with it until the evacuation by the allied forces. He was included in the general brevet promotion of Aug. 12, 1819, after having been a captain fourteen years and five months.

COLONEL ROBERT UNIACKE.

Oct. 31. Col. Robert Uniacke, half-pay as Captain 104th foot. This officer obtained a commission in the 106th foot, the 27th of Oct. 1761, in which regiment he remained until it was reduced. The 26th of Dec. 1767, he purchased a Lieutenancy in the 38th foot, and a company in the same corps, the 27th of Oct. 1773. He embarked with his regiment for Gibraltar the beginning of 1771, where he remained for nearly thirteen years. He was there during the blockade and siege, and the Governor (General Elliot) expressed upon the public parade his approbation of this officer's conduct upon some very trying occasions, and recommended him for promotion; in consequence of which he

received the brevet of Major. On his return to England, he was obliged, owing to the heavy expenses to which he had been subjected from the high price of all articles during the blockade and siege of Gibraltar, and having to support at the same time a large family in India, to exchange on to half-pay, taking the difference, which stopped his promotion in the army; he some time after purchased into the 104th foot, in which regiment he remained until it was reduced. He received the brevet of Lieut.-col. the 3d of May, 1796, and that of Colonel the 1st of Jan. 1805. Upon Maj.-gen. Sir James Duff being appointed to the Staff of Waterford, Colonel Uniacke acted as his Brigade Major; and was in that situation during the period of the rebellion. At a meeting of the gentlemen of the county and city of Limerick, thanks were returned to this officer for his good conduct, and a sword voted to him, value fifty guineas; the Lord-Lieut. Lord Cornwallis, also appointed him to a company in the Broadbalkane Fencibles. During the late war Col. Uniacke made repeated but unsuccessful applications for employment. He purchased all his commissions.

COLONEL HENRY LOFTUS.

July . . 1823. Colonel Henry Loftus, of the Coldstream Guards. He was appointed Ensign, late 105th foot, 28th Feb. 1795; Cornet in the 24th dragoons, 11th Oct. 1796; Lieut. 1st June, 1798; Capt. 21st Dec. 1799; Major, by brevet, 28th Aug. 1802; Maj. 17th dragoons, 19th Dec. 1805; Lieut.-col. by brevet, 16th Jan. 1809; Inspecting field officer of militia in Nova Scotia; Capt. and Lieut.-col. 2nd foot guards, 23d July, 1812; and Colonel, by brevet, 12th Aug. 1819.

LIEUT.-COL. FRANCIS LYNN.

Lately. Lieut.-col. Francis Lynn. He was appointed first Lieut. Royal Marines Jan. 2, 1781; Capt. Nov. 11, 1795; Brevet Major April 25, 1808; and Lieut.-col. June 4, 1814. He was allowed to retire on the full pay of the Royal Marines.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN CLANKE.

Lately. Lieut.-col. John Clanke. He was appointed first Lieut. Royal Marines Oct. 14, 1782; Capt. Oct. 6, 1796; Brevet Major April 25, 1808; and Lieut.-col. June 4, 1814.

CAPTAIN ADAM MACKENZIE, R.N.

Lately. Capt. Adam Mackenzie, of his Majesty's ship *Ocean*. His remains were interred at Stoke with military honours. The procession moved from his late residence

sidence in George-street, followed by a long train of mourning coaches, private carriages, and naval officers, and attended by 300 Royal Marines.

An extraordinary circumstance preceded the funeral, which excited great interest:—Within a short time after Capt. Mackenzie's decease, a woman, calling herself Mrs. Mackenzie, applied to the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, and stated herself to be the lawful wife of Capt. Mackenzie, to whom she had been married at Maker, Aug. 27, 1822, of which marriage she produced a regular certificate, and also a correspondence, purporting to have passed between Capt. Mackenzie and herself.

On reference to Maker parish register, the entry of the marriage was found, but with a difference in the mode of signing from what was usual with the Captain, who wrote his name "A. Mackenzie," whereas in the register it stood "Adam M'Kenzie." Inferences were also drawn from the Captain's habits and manners. The Rev. Mr. Ley having some recollection of this marriage, looked at the Captain's corpse, but perceived no likeness in it of the man he had married in his name. Mr. Ley then visited the woman at her house in St. Aubyn-street, where he found the shutters closed, and other appearances of mourning, as for a near relative. On questioning the woman a little closely, she is said to have made confessions to Mr. Ley. Inquiry was next made in the Dock-yard, where the husband, who had represented himself as "Adam Mackenzie," was found in the person of a man named of George Condy, a shipwright, who betrayed considerable agitation, and immediately went to a shed, and cut his throat.

The object of the woman was evidently to enter upon Captain Mackenzie's property, and, as his widow, to claim the pension of 90*l.* a-year, due to the relict of an officer of his rank. The key to this bold attempt is said to be, that the woman had accompanied the Captain from Scotland, and lived with him on the most intimate terms.

JOHN FANE, Esq.

Feb. 8. At his house, in Great George-street, Westminster, John Fane, esq. aged 73, M. P. for Oxfordshire, which he represented in eight successive Parliaments.

The family of the Fanes anciently wrote their names VANE, as appears by a pedigree set forth in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They descended from Howell ap Vane, of Monmouthshire, who lived before the

time of William the Conqueror. His son, Griffith ap Howel Vane, married the daughter of the Lord of Powis, whose son, Ivon Vane, left issue John Vane, esq. His son and heir, Henry Vane, was the father of a son of his own name, who wedded Margaret, dau. of John de la Dene; and his son by her, John Vane, esq. had, by a sister of Sir Richard Harley, Henry, his son and heir, who was knighted for his valiant behaviour at the battle of Poitiers, in 1356. He was married to the dau. and heir of Sir Stephen de Leeke, a French lady. The direct descendant of this Sir Henry Vane, was John Vane, of Hilden, in Tunbridge, esq. who was the first of the family that took the name of FANE. The eldest son of this John Fane died without issue, and the second son, Richard, is the ancestor of the present Earl of Westmoreland, and the worthy Representative for Oxfordshire, whose death it is our painful duty to record.

In the year 1710, John Fane, the 7th Earl of Westmoreland, having most brilliantly distinguished himself in the wars of the Duke of Marlborough, was made Lieut.-col. of a regiment of foot. In 1739 he was appointed Lieut.-gen. of all the forces of this kingdom. In 1754 he was chosen High Steward of the University of Oxford, and in 1758 succeeded the Earl of Arran as Chancellor. His Lordship died in 1762 without issue, and was succeeded by Thomas Fane, of Brympton, in Somersetshire, esq. the heir male descendant of Sir Francis Fane, third son of Francis, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, by Mary, sole daughter and heir of Sir Anthony Mildmay, of Aphorp, in Northamptonshire. The younger brother of this, the 8th Earl of Westmoreland, was Henry Fane, esq. of Wormsley, co. Oxon. and the father of Mr. Fane, whose loss we now deplore. He was one of the chief clerks of the Board of Treasury, and likewise, till July, 1764, one of the chief clerks to the Privy Council, and a Commissioner for the Duties on Salt. On the death of his brother Francis he was elected for Lyme Regis; was re-elected 1774, and died May 31, 1777: he married, first, July 17, 1735, Charlotte, only dau. of Nicholas Rowe, esq. the celebrated Poet Laureate, who died in 1739, aged 23, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. By her he had issue, a daughter Charlotte, who espoused Sir William St. Quintin, of Harpham, in Yorkshire. He secondly, May 20th, 1742, wedded Anne, daughter of Dr. John Wynn, Bp. of Bath and Wells, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, who in 1765, married Sir Thomas Stapleton, bart. of Grey's Court,

Court, in co. Oxon. and is mother to the present Lord Le Despencer. His third wife, (whom he married in Sept. 1748), was Charlotte, daughter of Richard Luther, esq. of Miles, near Ongar, in Essex, who died in April 1758, and was buried at Lewknor. By her he had issue, four sons: Henry, who died in 1759, aged eight years, and is buried at Lewknor; John, the late member for Oxfordshire; Francis, M.P. for Dorchester during several successive Parliaments; Richard, who died in March, 1759, also buried at Lewknor; and a dau. who died an infant.

John, elected member of Parliament for the county of Oxford in 1790, 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820, married in 1773, Lady Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Thomas, the 3d Earl of Macclesfield, and he is now succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, John Fane, esq.

Having concluded this account of the family of Mr. Fane, the melancholy task remains of directing the attention of our readers to the grievous loss the nation, as well as the county, and his own immediate circle of friends, have sustained. We say the nation, because in every just sense of the term, Mr. Fane was a patriot, a genuine lover of his country; for he never sacrificed a vote in Parliament at the shrine of ambition or self-interest; he never sought for, nor ever obtained, a place or pension for himself or his family. He supported Ministers when, in his opinion, their measures had a tendency to benefit his country; he opposed them when he believed their proceedings were inimical to its interests. His parliamentary conduct is so well known, and has always been so justly appreciated, that it is unnecessary to refer to particular votes: he was uniformly the enemy of improvident expenditure—of partial and injurious grants, even to the highest personages of the state—of an unnecessary stretch of the prerogative, and of the improper exertion of that Parliamentary power, which ministerial patronage gives to the government. To sum up his senatorial character in a few words—he was loyal to his King; a true but unostentatious patriot; and the kind, the sincere, the faithful friend of his constituents; by all of whom he was esteemed, respected, and beloved; and who now, throughout the county, bitterly lament their unexpected loss.

As a country gentleman, he acted upon the genuine principles of the old English school: he consumed the produce of his estates, not in dissipation and vice; not in a foreign land; but,

except when called to London by his Parliamentary duties, at his own country-seat amongst his tenantry. He was urbane, affable, hospitable, and of the most easy access; a good landlord, and a generous and kind master. His loss will be sincerely felt by the county of Oxford at large; for he was upright, and inflexibly impartial, when exercising his magisterial duties; and further, he fulfilled these duties by a regular attendance at the Assizes and the Sessions; and, although a minor office, yet his presidency at the Agricultural Society will never be forgotten—he will live in the hearts of all its members.

To speak of this most excellent man in his private relations—as a husband and a father—would be altogether superfluous; for he who was the friend,—we may say, the father,—of all who sought for his succour and assistance, or who craved his advice; he who was beloved by all who knew him; he “who never made an enemy, and who never lost a friend,” must, in the bosom of his family, have been all that is good, all that is amiable, all that is praiseworthy.

Words, we know, are inadequate to the expression of the acute feeling, of the heartfelt sorrow, of those who were favoured with a close intimacy and friendship with Mr. Fane. His worthiness is rooted in their remembrance, and his example will be held up for the imitation of their children. Those, also, whom he honoured with his affable and condescending attention, to whose welfare he kindly contributed, and whom he treated in that affectionate manner as to render difference of rank almost forgotten, will for ever revere and respect his memory; will for ever remember him who gained, and most richly merited, that name which renders man “the noblest work of God.”

His remains were removed on Monday, Feb. 16, from his town-residence in Great George-street, Westminster, to be deposited in the family-vault at Lewknor, Oxfordshire. By a codicil annexed to his Will he expressed a particular desire, that no carriages, relations, or friends, should add unnecessary pomp to his funeral; but that he should be modestly borne to the grave by some of his labourers; thus carrying even to the gates of death the unostentatious character of his life.

WILLIAM OSGOOD, Esq.

Jan. 17. At his apartments in Albany House, after a short but severe illness, occasioned by an inflammatory attack upon the lungs, William Osgood,

goode, esq. He was born in March 1754, and, at the early age of 15, was admitted as a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford; where he proceeded to his degrees, and became M.A. in July 1777. His inclination determined him to the study of the law; for which purpose he became a student in the Inner Temple in 1773, having been before admitted at Lincoln's Inn. Possessing only a small paternal property, by no means adequate to his support, Mr. Osgoode seriously engaged in the study of his profession, and with such success, that in 1779 he published a learned and judicious tract in 4to. entitled, "Remarks on the Laws of Descent, and the Reasons assigned by Mr. Justice Blackstone for rejecting, in his Table of Descent, a point of Doctrine laid down by Plowden, Lord Bacon, and Hale." When he had completed his terms, he was called to the bar; but, being more studious of propriety than volubility of speech, never became distinguished as a pleader. He had, indeed, a sort of hesitation, not organic, but, if we may so term it, mental; which led him frequently to pause for expressions, when his thoughts were most stored with knowledge. But the accuracy of his professional information, and the soundness of his judgment, could not escape notice; and the new colony of Upper Canada having been established in 1791, Mr. Osgoode was appointed, in the following year, to go out as Chief Justice of that province; for which he sailed in April 1792, in the same ship with Gen. Simcoe, the Lieutenant Governor. It was owing probably to the friendly regard of Gen. Simcoe, that the name of *Osgoode* has obtained a local establishment in Upper Canada, having been conferred upon a township in Dundas County, near the River Rideau.

The conduct of Mr. Osgoode was so much approved, as Chief Justice of the new province, that in a very short time (we believe in 1795, if not sooner), he was advanced to the same office in Quebec. He there obtained universal esteem and respect by the independent steadiness and firmness of his conduct, as well as by ability and integrity in his judicial office. But he became weary, after a time, of a situation which banished him so far from the friendships and connections of his early years; and in 1801 he resigned his office, and retired to England on his official pension. This, together with his own property, and what he had been able to lay by, made him now completely independent: and, being determined to enjoy the advantages of that state with-

out molestation, he neither sought to be elected into Parliament, nor would accept of any public situation.

Having been disappointed, as it is supposed, in an attachment which he formed at Quebec, he always remained unmarried; and after residing some time in the Temple, purchased a noble set of apartments in Albany House. He there lived, in the enjoyment of society, to the period above-mentioned, universally esteemed, and never tempted from his resolution of remaining free from office, except in the case of two or three temporary commissions of a legal nature; which, from a conviction of his qualifications and integrity, were in a manner forced upon him. In these he was joined with Sir William Grant, and other great ornaments of the law. The last of them, which was for examining into the Fees of Office in the Courts of Law, (in which he was united with the present Accountant General, and Lord Chief Baron), was nearly brought to a conclusion at the time of his death. His health had generally been good till within a few years of this time, when he began to be an occasional sufferer from fits of the stone. He did not, however, die of that complaint; but was probably removed from sufferings much more acute, by the attack which carried him off.

His opinions were independent, but zealously loyal; nor were they ever concealed, or the defence of them abandoned, when occasions called them forth. His conviction of the excellence of our Constitution sometimes made him severe in the reproof of measures which he thought injurious to it; but his politeness and good temper prevented any disagreement, even with those whose sentiments were most opposed to his own. To estimate his character rightly, it was, however, necessary to know him well; his first approaches being cold, amounting almost to dryness. But no person admitted to his intimacy ever failed to conceive for him that esteem, which his conduct and conversation always tended to augment. He died in affluent circumstances, the result of laudable prudence, without the smallest taint of avarice, or illiberal parsimony. On the contrary, he lived generously; and though he never wasted his property, yet he never spared, either to himself or friends, any reasonable indulgence; nor was ever backward in acts of charity or benevolence.—Such is the unbiased testimony of a friend and correspondent, attached to him for more than fifty years, and now, with many others, lamenting the loss of his society.

WIL.

WILLIAM BAKER, Esq.

Jan. 20. At his seat, Beyford Bury, co. Hertford, in his 81st year, William Baker, esq. who sat in five successive Parliaments as Knight of the Shire for the County of Hertford. He was the son of Sir Wm. Baker, Alderman of Bassishaw Ward, London (who was knighted November 3, 1760); by the eldest daughter of Jacob Tonson, the nephew of the celebrated Jacob Tonson, the Bookseller and friend of Dryden.

His father having a considerable patrimonial estate in the county of Hertford, the subject of this memoir was bred up as a country gentleman; and on marrying settled at Beyford Bury, the house of which was built, and surrounded by a park, by his father between 1758 and 1762. He married first, the daughter of Thos. Penn, esq. of Braywick, co. Berks, by Lady Juliana, daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Pomfret, and by her had one child. His second wife was the daughter of John Conyers, esq. of Copthall, Essex (who died Sept. 7, 1775) by Lady Henrietta Fermor (who died Nov. 25, 1793), elder sister to the above Lady Juliana Fermor. By this Lady he had 16 children.

In 1790, after having attempted, but without success, to be returned for the town of Hertford, he was elected for the county; as he was again in 1796. At the general election in 1802 he was powerfully opposed by the Hon. P. Lambe, the popular son of Viscount Melbourne, who gained the contest; but only lived to enjoy it for the short space of two years; when Mr. Baker was again elected. In principle, he was a Whig; but when the situation of the country appeared critical, and danger was dreaded both from abroad and at home, he withdrew from that party, and strengthened as much as was in his power the arm of the Executive Government. This conduct was not unfrequently censured, but we believe that Mr. Baker never reaped any personal advantage from the part he then took.

In consequence of his descent from the Tonsons, he became possessed of the celebrated collection of Portraits, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of the Statesmen known by the name of the Kit Cat Club. Each of these eminent Statesmen presented his portrait to the Secretary of the Club, the well-known Jacob Tonson, who deposited the Portraits at his house at Water Oakley, Barn Elms, Surrey. (See *Memoirs of the Kit Cat Club*, in our vol. xci. ii. 434.)

In 1761 Mr. Baker purchased the rectory and advowson of the parish of Stevenage, and in 1788 the Manor of

Great Munden, of George Jennings, esq. On the death of his younger brother Richard, in 1800, he succeeded to the estate of The Park, Hertingfordbury; and in 1803 purchased of Rich. J. Brasse, esq. the Manor of Ruxford, all co. Herts.

EDWARD GRAINGER, Esq.

Jan. 13. In his 27th year, Edward Grainger, esq. Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology. Mr. Grainger was the son of a respectable surgeon, resident at Birmingham, from whom, after he had completed a classical education, he received the first rudiments of medical science. He passed through the usual studies in London with uncommon credit; and having become a member of the College of Surgeons, commenced in June 1819, at the early age of 22, a Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, in the Borough. Lord Bacon says, men are wise not by years, but by hours; and the result shewed how competent Mr. Grainger was to discharge the duties of his office, for his class increased in such unexampled numbers, that being compelled to quit a spacious apartment, fitted up for Demonstrations, he erected, in 1821, a commodious Theatre near Guy's Hospital, with every convenience necessary for the study of anatomy. His class, however, still continuing to augment in the same proportion, he converted the first Theatre into a Museum, and built a much larger one, which he opened in Oct. 1823, surrounded by near 300 pupils, into whom he had infused an enthusiasm for the profession, which was only to be equalled by their respect for his abilities, and their esteem for his personal character. But at this very period, when all seemed so prosperous, an insidious disease, the consequence of his excessive labours, began to display itself, and in despite of the attentions of his friends, and the endeavours of the Faculty, it advanced, and terminated his life.

The causes which led so rapidly to the high and deserved reputation of Mr. Edward Grainger were, first, his intimate knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body; 2dly, his surprising power of arranging and exhibiting that knowledge so distinctly, as to make what he taught plainly intelligible; and, 3dly, the deep interest which he took in the welfare and improvement of his pupils, being at all times their sincere friend, and accessible preceptor. When it is considered that anatomy and physiology constitute the only true basis of medical science,

and

and how deeply important that science is, in its practical application, the death of such a man is not a greater calamity to his friends, than it is a loss to the profession and the publick.

GEORGE BUCKLE, Esq.

Jan. 23. At Chepstow, Monmouthshire, in the 64th year of his age, Geo. Buckle, esq. only son of the late John Buckle, esq. and Sarah, his wife, eldest daughter of William Mutlow, of Ledbury, Herefordshire, esq. and Sarah his wife. Mr. Buckle was married in May 1785, and had issue, 1st. John, born April 12, 1786, who married in July, 1812, Temperance-Maria, youngest daughter of Thos. Williams of Toddendenham, Gloucestershire, esq. and a magistrate for that county, by whom he has no issue. 2nd. Sarah, born Nov. 1, 1787, married May 10, 1810, to the Rev. William Davies, D.D. rector of Rockhampton, Gloucestershire, and late rector of Ardingly, Essex. [She died Aug. 20, 1816, leaving issue Sarah, born May 23, 1812; William, born April 6, 1815; Anne, born July 22, 1816.] 3rd. George, born in 1791, died an infant. In that year Mr. Buckle's first wife died; and he afterwards married Teresa, daughter of Thomas Davies, esq. of Chepstow, now living a. p. Mr. Buckle was a Banker and Merchant, and a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Monmouth, of which County he was High Sheriff in 1819.

JOHN KING, Esq.

Lately. At Florence, John King, esq. well known as Jew King, and sometimes called King of the Jews. This extraordinary character was born of poor parents, and educated at the Jews' charity school. The education he acquired there was very confined; but his abilities, which were considerable, might have enabled him to make a very shining figure in life. As clerk to a Jew house of business, he learned all the arcanæ of money-transactions, and was initiated into a knowledge of the law at another place. With these qualifications he commenced money-broker; and, by negotiating annuities for young men of fortune to support their extravagancies, he contrived to live in a splendid style. About 1782 he commenced author, and wrote "Thoughts on the Difficulties and Distresses in which the Peace of 1783 has involved the People of England, addressed to the Right Hon. Charles-James Fox, 1783." At one time he was concerned in a banking-house in Piccadilly, in company with a well-known Irish Baronet. At another time,

but with another set of partners, he opened a banking-house in Portland-place, and engaged in many other ingenious speculations; but, as all did not answer to his partners, they involved him in many law-suits, and sometimes caused him to become an inmate both of the rules of the Fleet and the King's Bench. He made a visit to Paris, where he became acquainted with, and married, the Dowager Lady Lanesborough, sister of the late Earl of Belvidere. Her son he contrived to match with a lady of large fortune; and for some time he lived in a very splendid style, keeping an open table every day, to which such company were invited as were likely to prove profitable, either by wanting, or by lending, money on annuities. His transactions being carried on in a peculiar way, he was constantly before some of the courts of law or equity as plaintiff, defendant, or witness, in which latter capacity he was often roughly treated by the gentlemen of the bar, which induced him, in 1804, to publish a pamphlet, entitled, "Oppression deemed no Injustice toward some Individuals." We have likewise another work of his, viz. "An Essay, intended to shew a Universal System of Arithmetic." A few years ago, by the death of Lord Belvidere, Lady Lanesborough came into the family estate, and Mr. King and she were enabled to live abroad in good style. Fortunately for him, his lady, although at the great age of eighty-seven, survives him.

BAMBER GASCOIGNE, Esq.

Jan. 17. In Stanhope-st. May Fair, Bamber Gascoigne, esq. He was born in 1755, and eldest son of Bamber Gascoigne, esq. M. P. for Maldon and Truro, and a Lord of the Admiralty during the administration of Lord North. Mr. Gascoigne represented Liverpool from the year 1780 to 1796, when he retired, and was succeeded by his brother. He was a frequent speaker in Parliament, and always addressed the House of Commons with a thorough knowledge of the subject under discussion. He married on July 24, 1794, the daughter of Charles Price, esq. and by her, who died July, 1820, had issue, Frances-Mary, only daughter and sole heiress, married to the present Marquis of Salisbury. His body was interred with much solemnity at Barking in Essex, near his late father and wife, on Jan. 24. The Marquis of Salisbury, and General Gascoigne, his brother, attending as chief mourners, in conjunction with a numerous and respectable tenantry, by whom he was much beloved.

M. STEIBELT.

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Lately. At Petersburg, aged 67, M. Steibelt, the musical composer. He was a native of Berlin, and was born in 1758. Early in life he manifested very decided talents for music, and was placed under the celebrated Kirnberger, by the then King of Prussia; with this master he perfected himself in the study of music. He subsequently visited Paris, London, and Petersburg. While he resided at the former city, he wrote a Ballet called "La Retour de Zephyr," and an Opera, "La Princesse de Babylone," both of which were successful; and for the Theatre "Feydeau," he wrote "Roméo et Juliette." In the year 1797 he was in London, and performed at the Concerts, under the direction of Salomon. On the 20th of Jan. 1805, he produced his Ballet called "La Belle Laitière, ou Blanche Reine," and it was allowed to possess considerable merit. Steibelt finally visited St. Petersburg, where he has since resided, receiving that encouragement and notice his merit deserved.

CAPT. EDWARD HIBBERT, R.N.

Feb. 21. In his 27th year, at Edinburgh, Captain Edward Hibbert, third son of George Hibbert, esq. F.R.S. &c. of Portland-place, and a Commander in the Navy. His professional career, though short, was brilliant: he was introduced into the naval service by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence in 1810, and placed under the command of Capt. (now Rear Adm. Sir Charles) Rowley, in the *Eagle*. His courage and conduct in the various actions of that ship's boats, and in the expeditions by land on both shores of the Adriatic, were remarked by his commander, and mentioned frequently in his despatches. His spirited behaviour at the capture of Trieste attracted the notice of Admiral Freemantle, who thought it deserving of being recorded in his public despatch—perhaps a singular instance of the conduct of a midshipman, not serving in the Admiral's own ship, being so distinguished. From May, 1814, to March, 1816, Mr. Hibbert served under Captain Arthur Farquhar, in the *Liverpool* frigate, during a voyage to the Brasile, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Isle of France; and on his return, that commander gave the warmest testimonials of his good conduct and abilities. In July, 1816, he was appointed to the fleet destined for the expedition against Algiers; first to the *Severn* frigate, but afterwards removed to the *Queen Charlotte*, under the immediate eye of Lord

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Exmouth. He was severely wounded, and narrowly escaped the loss of an eye during the attack upon the batteries; and Lord Exmouth, in writing concerning him, observes, "I hope I shall never lose the recollection of him, go where he will; his own behaviour gained my esteem; his good conduct, when in action, secured him my approbation; without saying a word of the patience and fortitude with which he suffered a painful wound whilst occupying my cabin." On the 16th of September, 1816, he was made a Lieutenant. He subsequently served under the Honourable R. Spencer, both in the Mediterranean, in the *Ganymede*, and in the South Seas, in the *Owen Glen-dower*; and the entire confidence and friendship with which he was honoured by Captain Spencer, is the best testimonial of his conduct during that service. He undertook, in the winter of that climate, to cross the Andes, with despatches from Sir T. Hardy, and accomplished the task through much hardship and peril, occasioned by the season and the disturbed state of that country. In December, 1822, he was made a Master and Commander. The experience of these services, joined with an excellent understanding, cool intrepidity, and a judgment extraordinary at his age, gave promise that a career, thus honourably begun, would, in its progress, have been attended with further distinction to himself, and usefulness to his country; but it pleased God that this promise should not be fulfilled. His professional services not being immediately called for, he went to Edinburgh, for the purpose of profiting by such lectures as were connected with the improvement of the accomplishments of an officer in the naval service. There he was attacked by a malignant fever, which in eight days terminated fatally. This memorial has been confined to his public character: those who knew him intimately, will long remember his uniform piety, his scrupulous honour, and the generous warmth of his friendship. Although he died at a distance from his family, and before they could attend his sick bed, he received during the whole of his illness the tenderest and most unremitting attentions from Mr. Hope, the Solicitor-General, and from others of the family of the Lord President.

DAVID HENRY, Esq.

Jan. 24. At his apartments, Holland House, Kensington, David Henry, esq. Lieutenant on half pay of the 9th regiment of Foot. He was the natural son of

of Richard Henry, esq. Major in the Service of the East India Company, (who died Dec. 29, 1807; see vol. LXXVIII. p. 851,) and grandson of David Henry, esq. formerly proprietor, editor, and printer of this Magazine (of whom some Memoirs are given in vol. LXII. 587, 671, 697, and the death of his widow, the mother of Major Henry, is recorded in vol. LXXVIII. 177.) Lieut. Henry was born in the East Indies, and was wounded in the Peninsula, which compelled him to retire from the service on half pay. He was an ingenious young man, of a mechanical turn of mind. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Lewisham.

MR. HENRY SMART.

Nov. 27. Of a typhus fever at Dublin (whither he had gone to superintend the debt of his pupil, Miss Goward,) Mr. Henry Smart. Mr. Smart began his musical education under Mr. Cramer, and played in the early part of his life in the Orchestras of the Opera, Haymarket Theatre, and at the Ancient Concert. At the opening of the English Opera House, he was engaged as leader, and continued in that capacity for several years. When the present Drury-lane Theatre opened, Mr. Smart was also retained as its leader; and, we believe, it was his peculiar pride to have formed that orchestra entirely of English artists; and in such estimation did they hold his character, that on his retirement from the Theatre in 1821, the Orchestra presented him with a silver cup, as a mark of their gratitude and his merits. Mr. Smart was leader at the Oratorios, at which he had assisted since they were under the conduct of his brother, Sir George Smart, which began in 1813. In 1820 Mr. Smart entered into a manufactory for piano-fortes, and, but a very short period since, had obtained a patent for an important improvement in the touch of these instruments. He was distinguished by great urbanity of manners. In his nature he was kind, generous, and humane. He always evinced an ardent love of his art, and, on all occasions, private feeling gave way to public interests in its exercise.

MR. JOHN SIMCO.

Feb. 2. In Air-street, Piccadilly, in his 75th year, Mr. John Simco, bookseller, a worthy, honest man, long known and respected for his love of Antiquities, and his curious Catalogues of Topography and Biography (from 1788 to the present time).—Mr. Simco particularly devoted his attention to the sale of Books and Prints relating to To-

pography and Biography. He was patronized by F. Barnard, esq. his Majesty's Librarian; Sir R. C. Hoare, bart.; the late Mr. John Townley; Mr. Nassau; and many other eminent collectors; for all of whom honest Simco collected many a curious article. Mr. Simco carried his love of collecting Antiquities beyond the grave; by bequeathing to Dr. Williams's Library, in Red Cross-street, an *Inlaid Copy* of Wilson's History of the Dissenting Churches, in eight volumes folio, illustrated with an immense number of Portraits of Ministers and other persons connected therewith. To the Society of Antiquaries, a Portfolio of Views of Churches and Palaces in Holland, Germany, &c. And he offers to the Trustees of the British Museum his interleaved Copy of Bridges's Northamptonshire, in 4 vols. folio, full of Engravings, with three Portfolios of Drawings of Churches and Monuments in Northamptonshire, beautifully executed. Also his Lysons's Environs of London, illustrated in 11 vols. and 4 volumes of Drawings, and his History of St. Alban's and History of Derbyshire, 3 vols. folio, illustrated with Prints and Drawings, upon condition of their paying his executors a certain sum of not half what they cost him. The remainder of his Books he orders to be sold by Mr. Evans, and his Prints and Books of Prints by Mr. Sotheby.

MR. GEORGE MILLS.

Jan. 28. At Birmingham, aged 31, Mr. George Mills, medallist. His genius in his profession will be acknowledged by all admirers of the art who have seen the medals executed of his present Majesty, the late Mr. President West, Mr. Watt, Admiral Duckworth, Mr. Chantrey, and other eminent men. Mr. West pronounced him to be, in his opinion, the first medallist in England. He obtained from the Society of Arts the three gold medals presented by that body as the reward of merit.

MRS. RICHARDSON.

Lately. Mrs. Richardson, widow of Joseph Richardson, esq. M.P. for Newport, co. Cornwall, who died June 9, 1803 (see an account of him in vol. LXXIII. p. 608). On the death of Mr. Richardson, this lady was left in great distress; from which she was in some measure relieved, by a publication, by subscription, of the "Fugitive," a comedy by Mr. R. Mr. Richardson published in 1806, a volume of poems of her own composition, and on the abridgment of the Bible, in verse, for the use of young persons.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Oct. 11. At an advanced age, the Rev. *R. Jones*, M.A. Vicar of Llanrhysador. He was presented to the above Vicarage in 1799 by the Bishop of Asaph.

Oct. 22. At the Parsonage, Merton, Surrey, aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Lancaster*, Perpetual Curate of that parish. He was presented to that living by Mr. Johnson.

Nov. 7. At Ealing, in his 68th year, the Rev. *Thomas Harry*, B.D. Lecturer of that place, Vicar of Glasbury, in the counties of Brecon and Radnor. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. Nov. 11, 1785, and B.D. April 22, 1796. He was presented to the Vicarage of Glasbury in 1818 by the Bishop of Gloucester.

Nov. 14. At Sheffield, the Rev. *Thomas Younge*, B.A.

Nov. 16. At Kirkden, in his 90th year, and 40th of his Ministry, the Rev. *William Milligan*, Minister of that parish.

Nov. 18. At Dudley, aged 36, the Rev. *Charles Hulme*, of the Wesleyan persuasion.

In his 73d year, the Rev. *Jeremiah Dixon*, M.A. upwards of 44 years Incumbent of the parochial chapelry of Woolley, near Wakefield, to which he was presented by G. Wentworth, esq. and for many years an active Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1773, and M.A. in 1776.

The Rev. *Samuel Lovell*, many years Minister of the Independent Chapel, Bridge-street, Bristol; he was well known in Yorkshire, and was a native of the West Riding. He published the following works: "The Mystery of Providence and Grace, and the Sins of Britain, two Sermons," 8vo, 1794—"Sermons on Evangelical and Practical subjects," 8vo. 1801—"Sermon preached before the Missionary Society," 8vo. 1802—"The Blessings of Peace, a Thanksgiving Sermon, 1st of June, 1802," 8vo.—"The Christian Soldier, a Sermon," 8vo. 1813.

Nov. 19. At Redditch, co. Worcester, the Rev. *Edu. Banks*, of the Wesleyan persuasion.

Nov. 21. Aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Henderson*, 36 years Minister of the reformed Presbytery Congregation, Kilmalcolm.

Nov. 22. The Rev. *Nicholas Earle*, M.A. Rector of Swerford with Showell, co. Oxford, and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. The Living is in the gift of the President and Fellows of that Society. Mr. Earle was appointed to the Rectory in 1782.

Nov. 24. At St. Enoder Vicarage, Cornwall, in his 84th year, and the 57th of his incumbency, the Rev. *W. Hocker*, B.A. being presented to that Living in 1767, by the Bishop of Exeter. He was of Exeter College, Oxford. Business from home and excursions of pleasure, during this long pe-

riod, kept him from his Church but five Sundays.

Nov. 25. At Filton, the Rev. *John-Pearse Manley*, D.C.L. He was of St. Iviary Hall, Oxford, where he proceeded B.C.L. Grand Compounder, Oct. 24, 1800, and D.C.L. Grand Compounder, Nov. 16, 1804.

Nov. 26. Aged 58, the Rev. *Charles Chew*, Rector of Lockington, co. Leicester; to which he was presented in 1819 by the Trustees of P. Story, esq. deceased.

Nov. 27. At Caldegate, Carlisle, the Rev. *John Wilkin*.

Nov. 30. The Rev. *Henry Wheatley*, M.A. Mr. Wheatley was of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. Dec. 17, 1799; was Senior Fellow of his College, on the old foundation; which body very recently presented him to the Vicarage of Bramley, Hants (see vol. xciii. ii. 637). Mr. Wheatley had been nominated Principal of St. Edmund Hall, but had not been inducted.

Dec. 13. Of an apoplectic fit, aged 49, the Rev. *David-Fitzpatrick Pryce*, D.D. of Bradfield Rectory, Suff. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1798, M.A. 1801, and S.T.P. 1813. Dr. P. was an excellent classic and good scholar, and possessed a most extensive and valuable library. His fortune, which was ample, enabled him to gratify his bibliographical taste; and his liberality, which though sometimes eccentrically displayed was great, will render his loss much regretted. The Doctor was of an ancient Welsh family, and died unmarried.

Dec. 28. At the Crown Inn, Lyndhurst, aged 30, the Rev. Mr. *Charret*, Curate of Milford, near Lymington. He had been seriously indisposed, and wishing once more to visit his sister residing at Winchester, he had proceeded thus far on his journey, when the hand of death arrested his course. His body was removed to Milford for interment.

Dec. 31. At Lawshall, near Bury St. Edmund, the Rev. *Francis Marrie*, a venerable Clergyman of the Catholic persuasion, and very highly respected in the neighbourhood where he resided. His death was very sudden, being found dead in his bed.

Lately. At Galway, Dr. *Archdeacon*, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmacnagh and Kilfenora.

At Shipton, aged 65, the Rev. *John-Francis Allen*, B.D. Rector of Headbourne Worthy, Hants, and Vicar of Overton, Yorkshire. He was of University College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. March 15, 1784. He was presented to the Rectory of Headbourne by his College; and in 1782 Mr. Johnson presented him to the Vicarage of Overton.

At Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Richard Moxley Atkinson*, M.A. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the North Riding of that county, and
Vicar

Vicar of Whatton in Nottinghamshire. Mr. Atkinson was excessively corpulent, being more than 30 stone. He was of Clare College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1786, and M.A. in 1799, and was presented to the Living of Whatton in 1800, by F. F. Foljambe, esq.

Aged 80, the Rev. *Alexander Baynes*, Vicar of Kilham-on-the-Wolds, co. York, to which vicarage he was presented by the Dean of York.

At Fenney Bentley, co. Derby, aged 52, the Rev. *John Bowness*, late Perpetual Curate of Brassington.

Rev. *John Coates*, M.A. 31 years Vicar of Huddersfield, co. York, being presented thereto in 1791 by Sir J. Ramsden, bart. He was of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. in 1782, and M.A. in 1785.

Aged 68, Rev. *Thomas Cox*, Rector of Bagginton and Haseley, Vicar of Leeke Wootton, and Domestic Chaplain at Stoneleigh Abbey. He was presented to the Rectory of Bagginton and Haseley in 1791 by W. Davenport, esq.; and to the Vicarage of Leek in 1782 by the King, in consequence of the illness of its patron, Ld. Leigh.

Rev. *W. Cor*, Rector of Langton Herring, near Weymouth, co. Dorset, to which he was presented in 1773 by the King.

Rev. *W. Cullen*, R.C. Dean of the Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, and for upwards of 50 years Rector of Leighlinbridge.

Dr. *Hamill*, R. Catholic Vicar-General of Dublin.

In Gray's Inn-square, the Rev. *E. Harvey*, for 59 years Rector of Finningley, Notts; being presented to it in 1764 by J. Harvey, esq.

Rev. *Theophilus Houllbroke*, of Barnes, Surrey.

At Wellbrook, Ireland, in his 80th year, the Rev. *James Mcara*, Rector of Freshford, &c. &c.

At Gottenburg, the Rev. *Morgan Morgan*, of Tyn-y-garth, Cardiganshire.

Aged 63, Rev. *W. Morgan*, Rector of Tretherne, co. Glouc. to which he was presented in 1812 by E. Bloxame, esq.

Aged 74, Rev. *Wadham Pigott*, of Brockley Court, co. Somerset.

Aged 79, the Rev. *John Tickell*, of Hedon. In 1798 he published "The History of the Town and County of Kingston-upon-Hull, from its foundation in the reign of Edward I. to the present time; with a description of part of the adjacent county." This work forms a very large 4to. volume.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Oct. 6, 1823. At his house in the Albany, Piccadilly, John Noble Johnson, M.D.

Dec. 3. In his 5th year, the Hon. John Russell Keppell, youngest son and 14th child of the Earl of Albemarle, by Eliz.

4th daughter of Edward Lord de Clifford, who died Nov. 14, 1817. He was born June 6, 1815.

Dec. 12. At Kirkman's Hotel, Lower Brooke-street, aged 53, Robt. Dormer*, esq. 2d son of the Hon. James Dormer (4th son of John 7th Lord Dormer, and Mary dau. of Sir Cecil Bishopp), by Mary, daughter of Patrick Purcell, esq. of Cadiz. He married Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rich. Hill, esq. of Kineton, co. Warwick, by whom he left no issue.

Dec. 13. At Upper Tooting, Susanna, wife of Mr. Thomas Adlington, solicitor, Bedford-row.

Dec. 19. Mr. Joseph Nicholas Hull-mandel, professor of music.

Dec. 28. At Little Ealing, Middlesex, aged 50, Elizabeth, relict of J. D. Skinner, esq. late of Jamaica.

Lately. George Augustus, only son of the Hon. E. Bouverie, by his second wife, Arabella, second dau. of Adm. Sir Chaloner Ogle, bt. and nephew to the Earl of Radnor. He was born in 1766.

Jan. 3, 1824. Aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Hood (formerly Kennedy), first cousin to the late Earl of Cassilis.

Jan. 4. Aged 75, Mr. Samuel Taylor, hatter, of Holborn; many years a useful and respectable inhabitant of the parish of St. Andrew.

In Sadlers Wells-row, Islington, aged 80, Mr. Samuel Manley.

Jan. 10. After a short illness, aged 56, T. Breach, esq. formerly of Hendon, Middl.

Jan. 14. Aged 70, Matth. Spragg, esq. of Kingsland-crescent.

Jan. 15. At Brompton, Kent, aged 77, Thomas Vivian, esq.

Jan. 16. In Cadogan-pl. aged 78, J. Turton, esq. formerly of Signal-hall, Staffordsh.

Aged 73, the relict of Jonathan Eade, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Jan. 21. At Clerkenwell, Mary-Maria-Wilson, dau. of the Rev. J. Rooke.

Jan. 22. In Colebrook row, Islington, aged 72, Jasper Cox, esq. many years of the late firm of Collett, Cox, and Co.

At Walworth, aged 75, Thos. Hill, esq.

Jan. 23. Aged 27, the wife of Capt. Saurin, R. N.

Jan. 24. At Camberwell, Margaret, wife of Tobias Browne, jun. esq. surgeon.

Jan. 25. At Alfred-house, Camberwell, aged 43, Vincent Wanoostrocht, LL.D. nephew of the late Dr. Wanoostrocht, author of the Grammar of the French Language.

Jan. 27. At the house of her relatives in London, at the advanced age of 88, Mrs. Bridget Skerrett, formerly, and during 40 years, member of a religious community in the convent of Ursulines, at Lisle.

* The death of this gentleman is already recorded in p. 92, but not so accurately as above.

Jan. 28. In Park-street, aged 70, Wm. Arney, esq. late of the Close, Salisbury.

Jan. 30. In South-street, Finsbury, aged 58, David Samuda, esq. merchant.

Aged 59, Anne, wife of Mr. Joseph Burditt, of Paragon-place, New Kent-road.

Jan. 31. At Lambeth-terrace, aged 52, Thos. Woodhouse, esq. Deputy Auditor of India Accounts.

In Finsbury-square, aged 34, G. F. Mavor, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. Mavor, of Woodstock, and a partner in the respectable firm of Harding, Mavor and Lepard (Lackington's), booksellers, Finsbury-square.

Feb. 3. Aged 71, William Dalby, esq. of Park-place, Finchley-common.

Feb. 6. James Gay, esq. of Champion-hill, Camberwell, and Gimmingham, co. Norfolk.

Feb. 8. At Mitcham-grove, the seat of Henry Hoare, esq. aged 62, Jane, relict of Rich. Holden, esq. of Moorgate, Yorkshire.

Bucks.—Nov. 7. At Boveney, aged 65, Montague Grover, esq. many years an active magistrate for the county of Bucks.

CAMBRIDGE.—Nov. 8. At Westoe Lodge, aged 62, Mary, wife of Benj. Keene, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.—Late. At Plymouth, aged 31, Lieut. Haseldine Lyall, R. N. son of late John Lyall, esq. of Findon, Sussex.

At Street-Gate Cottage, near Dartmouth, of apoplexy, Sarah, wife of Sam. Wood, esq. At Plymouth, aged 83, Sarah, relict of Richard King, esq. of Fowelscomb.

Oct. 28. At Cloakham House, Axminster, aged 65, James Alexander, esq. formerly of New Inn, London.

Nov. 12. At Dartmouth, aged 69, James Man, esq. late of Sunning Hill, Berks.

Jan. 6. At Torquay, Maria, daughter of Joshua Knowles, esq. of Wanstead, Essex.

Jan. 22. At Sidmouth, Caroline, only child of S. M. Deffis, esq. of Blackheath.

At Exeter, John Henry Beaumont, esq. Surgeon to the Forces.

Jan. 25. At Hartland Parsonage, Mary, wife of Rev. William Chanter, Minister of that place, and eldest dau. of the late Edward Wolferstan, esq. of Berry, Devon.

DORSETSHIRE.—Dec. 1. At Melbury, aged 19, Peter, third son of Rev. R. Broadley.

Dec. 6. Aged 73, Joseph Gundry, esq. of Bridport, banker.

At Charmouth, aged 74, Lieut. Gabriel Bray, R. N. many years Captain in the Custom-house service.

Dec. 21. At Weymouth, Anna, wife of Capt. Newcombe, C. B. of his Majesty's ship *Pyramus*.

Feb. 16. Aged 18, Susanna, second dau. of Mr. Mason Chamberlin, of Blandford Forum.

DURHAM.—Nov. 28. At Blackwell, near Darlington, aged 74, Captain Ralph Milbanke, R. N. first cousin of Sir Ralph Noel (late Milbanke), bart.

Dec. 8. At Monkwearmouth, Ann-Sophia,

dau. of late Rev. Cooper Abbe, A. M. and sister of Bryan Abbe, esq. of Clendon-house.

Dec. 23. Suddenly, at Norton, near Stockton, aged 61, John Hogg, esq. of that place, formerly of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, barrister-at-law.

Essex.—Nov. 24. At Foxburrows, near Colchester, aged 80, Anne, relict of the late Ralph Ward, esq.

Dec. 16. At East Bridge, Colchester, William, second son of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Kempston Manor-house, Bedfordshire.

Dec. 28. Jane, wife of Rev. Francis Knipe, Rector of Sandon.

Dec. 29. At Leytonstone, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Philip Sansom, esq.

Dec. 30. At West Ham Abbey, aged 42, William Kebbell, esq. Proctor, Doctors' Commons.

Jan. 4. Hannah, wife of John Robinson, esq. of Wendon, near Saffron Walden.

Jan. 10. Aged 70, Thomas Lane, esq. of the Grange, Leyton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Jan. 4. Drowned, at Bristol, Charles Pierce, esq. Solicitor. This unfortunate gentleman dined with Mr. Protheroe on the 3rd of January; left his house at Clifton about half-past 12, and was never seen afterwards alive. His absence occasioned the most intense interest at Bristol, it having been suspected that he had been murdered. Rewards were offered, and every exertion used to discover him, alive or dead. On Monday, the 2d of February, his fate was ascertained, by finding his body on drawing off the water from the harbour. His property was found on his person untouched, which leaves no doubt that he met his death by accident, arising from the fog on the night when he fell into the float.

Jan. 19. At Charlton King's, aged 62, Samuel Higgs, esq. many years Paymaster of the Royal North Gloucester Militia.

HANTS.—Jan. 28. At Christchurch, aged 76, Thomas Jeans, M. D. after several years acute suffering from the tic douloureux.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Dec. 25. At New-house Farm, St. Peter's, aged 63, Mr. Charles Elliott, late of Upper Thames-st.

KENT.—Nov. 26. At Canterbury, aged 69, Richard Halford, sen. esq. Alderman, and 30 years Chamberlain of that city.

Lately. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, the Hon. Elizabeth-Mary Stapleton, eldest dau. of Lord Le Despenser. Amiable, accomplished, and affable, she was the delight of her friends, and the consolation of the poor, whom she visited in their affliction. Her last illness, during which she experienced the most acute suffering, she bore with a fortitude, resignation, and patience, truly christian; and at length expired without a struggle.

LANCASHIRE.—Dec. 14. At his sister's house in Portland-place, Manchester, in his 79th year, Thos. Johnson, esq. of Tildesley.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Jan. 9.* Aged 105, Mrs. Kitwood, mother of Captain Kitwood, High-street, Boston.

Jan. 17. At Ormsby, at the seat of her grandfather, Charles-Burrell Massingberd, esq. Harriet, eldest dau. of Charles-Godfrey Mundy, esq. of Burton-on-the-Wolds; and on the same day, aged 12, Georgiana, third dau. of E. M. Mundy, esq. of Shipley, co. Derby.

MONMOUTH.—*Jan. 23.* At Chepstow, George Buckle, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 30.* At East Dereham, aged 77, Mary, relict of Christopher-Andrews Girling, esq. of Scarning, 2d dau. of the late James Barry, esq. and grand-dau. of N. Rogers, esq. M.P. for Hull in 1716.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Jan. 6.* At Astrop, aged 75, Joseph-Bernard Pope, esq. father of the late Mrs. Benj. Ridge, of Chichester.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*July 29.* At Lemington-hall (the seat of his brother-in-law, J. A. Wilkie, esq.) aged 69, Thomas Davidson, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Clerk of the Peace and of the Lieutenancy for Northumberland, and head Distributor of Stamps for that county, Newcastle, and Berwick-upon-Tweed. His remains having been brought to his own house in Westgate-street on the Monday following, were finally removed on the 7th of August, for interment in the family-vault at All Saint's Church, Newcastle.

Nov. 11. At Ravensworth Castle, the Hon. Frances-Jane-Liddell, eldest unmarried dau. of the Lord and Lady Ravensworth.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 7.* At the Swan Inn, Tetworth, aged 60, Barrows-Harris Smith, esq. of Peckham, Surrey.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—*Oct. 20.* At Uppingham, aged 88, Mrs. Porter.

SUROPSHIRE.—*Dec. 18.* At Shrewsbury, aged 62, William Prissick, esq. barrister-at-law; a gentleman whose professional talent and benevolence of heart, were extensively known, and duly appreciated. He was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1806.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Dec. 20.* At Cowslip-green, Wrington, aged 72, Mary, wife of T. Allingham, esq. late of Chelsea.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 20.* At Sudbury, aged 80, Mr. Holman, formerly a draper.

Dec. 22. At Aldborough, aged 20, Charles, son of the late Dr. Bowers.

Dec. 25. At Ipswich, aged 88, Mr. John Hamblin, senior Common Councilman of that borough.

Jan. 6. At St. Edmund's Hill, Bury, aged 48, Martin-Thomas Cockledge, esq.

Jan. 24. At Sudbury, aged 84, Mary, relict of the Rev. William Gilly, Rector of Hawkdon.

Jan. 27. Aged 29, Emily, wife of James Jermy, of Reydon Cottage, gent. and only child of the late Henry Jermy, of Sibton Abbey, esq. a diligent investigator of the Antiquities of Suffolk.

SURREY.—*Nov. 12.* At Wimbledon, the widow of the late James Meyrick, esq.

Dec. 30. At Bury Hall, near Dorking, Rachel, third dau. of Rob. Barclay, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 20.* At New Steyne, Brighton, aged 58, Anne, widow of Matthew Walker, esq.

Jan. 9. At Brighton, Miss Charlotte Peyton; and on the 28th, Miss Peyton, daughters of the late Kiggins Peyton, esq. barrister-at-law, of Ipswich.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Jan. 3.* At Warwick, aged 78, Charles Porter Packwood, esq. late Colonel of the Warwickshire Militia, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county. He married Anne, second dau. of Rogers Ruding, esq. of Westcotes, near Leicester, by Susanna, sole heiress of James Skrymsher, esq. of Hill Hall, Staffordshire. Col. Packwood had by this lady three sons; one only of whom, Rogers Porter Packwood, esq. survives.

WILTSHIRE.—*Nov. 25.* At Castle Coombe, aged 95, John Moody, weaver. He married his second wife in his 80th year, and retained his memory to the last.

Dec. 21. Aged 76, Thermuthis, wife of R. Ashe, esq. of Langley House.

YORKSHIRE.—*Oct. 22.* At Selby, aged 77, Mr. Charles Hopkins. He was a man of great ingenuity, eccentricity, and genius. He was, in the earlier part of life, able to copy nature with nice exactness and accuracy; and, as a musician, he excelled many on the violin, in the execution of lively airs and marches (which he chiefly professed to perform.) He served an apprenticeship to a hatter; afterwards turned dancing-master; but has, for upwards of 30 years, made, without the least extraneous help and instruction, all kinds of wood and tin toys, &c. &c. for the amusement of children. Death has released him from his bodily sufferings, which have been severe.

Oct. 31. At York, Wm. Gimber, esq. late of the Admiralty.

Dec. 10. At his brother's, William Wilde, esq. York, aged 21, Mr. John Falconar Walker, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, third son of late Wm. Walker, esq. of Thirsk.

WALKS.—*Dec. 1.* At Swansea, in his 21st year, John, only son of the Rev. J. Harris, editor of the *Siren Gamer*. He was the founder of the Cymregyddion Society at Swansea, and a zealous promoter of Welsh literature.

ABROAD.—*July ...* On board H. M. S. *Bustard*, at Jamaica, Cornelius-Huker Earle, esq. youngest son of the late Hamilton-Leonard Earle, esq.

Aug. 6. At his house at Frenensy, aged 74, Philip Lovell, esq. formerly of Barbadoes.

Aug. 8. In Guernsey, aged 93, Nicholas Maingy, esq.

Aug. 12. At Amsterdam, Mr. Joseph Leonard, merchant.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 21, to Feb. 17, 1824.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males - 849	} 1685	Males - 826	} 1552		8 and 5	167
Females - 836		Females - 726			5 and 10	56
Whereof have died under two years old		489			10 and 20	64
					20 and 30	83
				30 and 40	125	
				40 and 50	143	

Salt 5s. per bushel; 14d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

QUARTERLY AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending Feb. 14.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
67 7	57 8	23 2	42 0	42 1	41 3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Feb. 23, 60s. to 65s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Feb. 11, 33s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Feb. 20.

Kent Bags	8l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.	Farnham Pockets	12l. 0s. to 13l. 18s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent	8l. 8s. to 16l. 0s.
Yearling	5l. 12s. to 8l. 0s.	Sussex	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.
Old ditto	6l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling	6l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 11s. 0d. Clover 6l. 0s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. 0d. Straw 2l. 7s. 0d. Clover 6l. 10s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 6s. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 6l. 6s.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market	Feb. 23 :
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	210
Pork	5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Calves	100.
		Sheep	2,600
		Figs	100.

COALS: Newcastle, 30s. 6d. to 39s. 0d.—Sunderland, 31s. 6d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 39s. 0d. Yellow Russia 37s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 80s. Mottled 78s. Curd 92s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE, BRIDGE and GAS LIGHT SHARES (between the 26th of Jan. and 24th of Feb. 1824), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, dividing 75l. per share, per annum, and bonus, price 2200l.—Coventry 44l. and bonus; price 1165l.—Oxford, short shares, 82l.; price 785l.—Birmingham, 1210l.; price 315l.—Barnsley, 12l.; price 215l.—Grand Junction, 10l.; price 290l.—Monmouth, 10l.; price 210l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 5l.; price 110l.—Old Union, 4l.; price 88l.—Ellesmere, 3l.; price 70l.—Dudley, 3l.; price 70l.—Rochdale, 3l.; price 100l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 1l.; price 40l.—Kennet and Avon, 17s.; price 29l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 33l.—West India Dock Stock, 10l.; price 243l.—East India Dock Stock, 8l.; price 158l. 10s.—London Dock Stock, 4l. 10s.; price 124l.—East London Water Works, 5l.; price 150l.—Grand Junction Water Works, 2l. 10s.; price 74l.—West Middlesex Water Works, 2l. 10s.; price 75l.—Kent Water Ditto, 1l. 10s. price 43l.—Royal Exchange Assurance, 10l. and bonus; price 309l. 10s.—Globe Fire and Life Assurance, 7l.; price 178l.—Imperial Fire Ditto, 5l.; price 130l.—African Fire and Life Ditto, 2l. 10s.; price 55l.—British Fire Ditto, 3l.; price 80l.—Atlas Fire and Life Ditto, 6s.; price 6l.—Hope Fire and Life Ditto, 6s.; price 5l. 10s.—Rock Life Assurance, 2s.; price 3l.—Kent Fire Assurance, 2l. 10s.; price 74l.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 4l.; price 82l.—New Ditto, 8l. per cent. on 5l. paid; price 6l. premium.—City of London Ditto, 8l. per cent. on 85l. paid; price 50l. premium.—New Ditto, 8l. per cent. on 45l. paid; price 33l. premium.—South London Ditto, 7l. 10s.; price 170l.—Vauxhall Bridge, 1l.; price 32l.—Ditto Promissory Notes of 100l.; price 105l.—Regent's Canal, 46l.—Wilts and Berks, 9l. 10s.—Grand Union, 22l.—Grand Surrey, 50l.—Croydon, 5l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, 23l.—Huddersfield, 27l.—Highgate Archway, 10l.—Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company, 40l. paid; price 24l. premium.—New Ditto, nothing paid; 14l. 10s. premium.—Guardian Fire and Life Assurance, 10l. paid; price 12l. premium.—London Institution, 33l.—Russell Ditto, 10l.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 27, to February 26, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Jan.	°	°	°				Jan.	°	°	°			
27	46	52	39		29, 78	cloudy	12	44	47	39		29, 87	fair
28	38	42	40		, 53	stormy	13	37	46	40		, 16	cloudy
29	36	43	35		, 87	fair	14	38	44	36		, 04	fair
30	32	40	30		30, 10	fair	15	35	43	35		, 51	fair
31	33	44	34		, 03	fair	16	30	40	36		, 58	fair
Feb 1	35	45	34		29, 96	fair	17	32	40	34		, 40	cloudy
2	32	44	36		30, 10	fair	18	35	46	35		, 84	fair
3	32	44	42		, 06	fair	19	34	47	45		, 39	fair
4	42	50	42		29, 77	fair	20	40	44	38		, 58	rain
5	40	45	38		, 91	fair	21	36	41	37		, 81	cloudy
6	35	43	42		30, 12	cloudy	22	35	49	40		, 94	fair
7	42	49	50		, 17	cloudy	23	39	43	38		30, 03	cloudy
8	48	54	49		, 34	cloudy	24	38	44	40		29, 95	cloudy
9	50	54	49		, 45	cloudy	25	36	37	35		, 83	cloudy
10	45	53	52		, 30	cloudy	26	33	40			, 77	cloudy
11	45	47	39		, 34	fair							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 29, to February 25, 1824, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuit.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29	Hol.											
30	Hol.											
31		91½	91	90½	100½	102½	106½	22½	90½	275	83 pm.	55 53 pm.
1	Hol.											55 53 pm.
2	238½	91½	1 90½	100½	102	106½	22½			84 pm.	53 56 pm.	53 56 pm.
3	238½	91½	90½	100½	101½	106	22½		274	84 pm.	54 57 pm.	54 57 pm.
4	238½	89½	90½	89	100	106	22½	89½	272	83 pm.	57 53 pm.	57 53 pm.
5	236½	90½	1 90½		102½	106½	22½	90½	274	80 pm.	53 55 pm.	53 55 pm.
6	238	91½	1 90½		102½	106½	22½		276	84 pm.	54 57 pm.	54 57 pm.
7	238½	91½	1 90½	100½	102½	106½	22½			83 pm.	54 53 pm.	55 53 pm.
8	239	91½	1 90½	100½	102½	106½	22½		277	82 pm.	47 53 pm.	47 53 pm.
9	239	92½	1 91½	100½	102½	106½	22½		276½	81 pm.	47 50 pm.	51 48 pm.
10	238½	91½	1 91½	100½	102½	106½	22½	90½	277	77 pm.	45 41 pm.	45 41 pm.
11	238½	91½	1 91½	100½	102½	106½	22½			72 pm.	40 35 pm.	40 35 pm.
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15	238½	92½	2 91½		102½	106½	22½		276½	71 pm.	32 37 pm.	32 39 pm.
16	238½	92½	2 91½	100½	102½	106½	22½		277	71 pm.	38 41 pm.	39 42 pm.
17	237½	92½	2 91½		102½	106½	22½			79 pm.	44 49 pm.	44 49 pm.
18	239	92½	2 91½		102½	106½	22½			81 pm.	52 49 pm.	51 45 pm.
19	239	92½	2 91½	101	102½	107	22½		277½	79 pm.	44 47 pm.	44 47 pm.
20	238½	92½	1 91½	101	102½	106½	22½	91½				
21	238½	92½	1 91½	101½	102½	106½	22½					
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RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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and Plan of ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Calcutta.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We regret we cannot insert the lamentations of S. J. A. on the projected alterations in the neighbourhood of St. Katharine's, near the Tower. We almost fear our readers would imagine he was ironical when sounding the delights of his boyhood in that crowded and busy neighbourhood. We join with him, however, in sincere regret that the old Church must necessarily fall a sacrifice to the spirit of commercial enterprise; and with pleasure concur in the final sentence of his letter: "If the desecration must take place, it is at least to be hoped that the screen, stalls, pulpit, Duke of Exeter's monument, and whatever else can be saved, will find their way to some other church."

The character of Henry Hastings, of the Woodlands, Dorset (sent to us by A. B.) was written by Lord Shaftesbury. It is printed in Hutchins's Dorset, 2d edit. II. 510; and Nichols's Leicestershire, III. 592; accompanied in both works by his whole-length portrait. It is also to be found in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," and in our Magazine for 1754 (xxxiv. 160.)

SUSSEXIAN states, that about ten days ago some labourers discovered at Fulborough in Sussex four Roman pigs of lead. They were 22 inches in length, and six inches across the top, and four inches at the bottom. On each was impressed the following inscription, which is sent in the hope that some explanation may be furnished: ICLTR . PVT . BREXARO.

Mr. J. LAWRENCE, of Somers Town, observes, "In the summer of the year 1770, I was on a visit at Beaumont Hall, on the coast of Essex, a few miles distant from Harwich. It was then the residence of Mr. Canham, who has, many years since, found his way to a permanent, and, I trust, better home. I was invited to ascend the attics in order to read some lines, imprinted by a cow-boy of precocious intellect. I found those in handsome, neatly executed letters, printed and burnished with leaf-gold, on the wall of his sleeping room. They were really golden verses, and may well be styled Pythagorean, from their moral point,—to wit,

"Earth goes upon the earth, glittering like gold,
Earth goes to the earth sooner than 'twould;
Earth built upon the earth castles and towers;
Earth said to the earth, all shall be ours!"

The curiosity of these lines so forcibly impressed them on my memory, that length of time has not been able to efface a tittle of them,—but from what sources did the boy obtain them? The old Gent. Mag. is a universal traveller, and doubtless pays its monthly visit in the vicinity above quoted, where, perhaps, may reside some gentle reader endowed with curiosity enough to induce him

to inquire whether or not any traces yet remain of the golden verses on the wall of Beaumont Hall garret: and whether the once precocious cow-boy be now living,—his head 'silvered o'er with age,' and his limbs crippled by labour; if so, a few shillings would cheer his now aged heart."

A STUDENT observes, in p. 40, a remark taken from Dr. Meyrick's "Inquiry into Ancient Armour," respecting a supposed mistake concerning *leopards* in the Royal Arms of England. Looking into a late publication on Coats, by J. Palmer, gent. (where, by the bye, one would little expect to find any thing relating to armorial ensigns), I chanced to notice in the appendix a reference to an old law (28 Edw. I. Stat. 3, c. 20) directing the assay of vessels of gold, &c. which ordains that vessels of that metal shall be of a certain touch, and that silver vessels shall be stamped with a *leopard's* head, *teste de leopard*. Does not this tend to establish what Dr. Meyrick denies?" —The note in Dr. Meyrick's work is,— "That it is a mistaken idea, is proved by the fact of our finding no instance of the arms of England blazoned as having leopards, while even heralds have thus termed the lions to a late period. The French call a lion passant regardant a lion leopardé, and a leopard rampant a leopard-lionné, a confusion of terms that will account for the error." Vol. I. p. 36, note. — Dr. M. therefore, it appears to us, does not deny the use of the term *leopard*, but explains why it was adopted to signify a lion, in which form it always has appeared in the arms of England. EDIT.

T. W. says, in reference to the churchyards remaining of those churches destroyed by the fire (see p. 8), "I beg leave to notice that the churchyard of St. Gabriel Fen-church does remain, and is up Fen-court, opposite Mincing-lane; and the Bank, with a becoming delicacy, has preserved the churchyard of St. Bartholomew, which was pulled down to enlarge that building; and all the churchyards, to the credit of the citizens, are preserved in neat condition."

An account of Fulbourn, by our kind Correspondent T. N. would be acceptable.

We refer H. to Miss Hawkins's Anecdotes, reviewed in vol. XCIII. ii. 137.

WESTONIENSIS's Reply has been communicated privately to Clonas.

"Waterfall of Giesbach," in our next.

Errata.—Vol. XCIII. i. p. 181. Mr. J. Bedford is a nephew of W. Bedford of Emshurst, and only son of J. Bedford, esq. of Abbey House, Pershore.—P. 593, a. l. 43 *fur* were, read *where*; b. l. 17, read *astonishing*.—P. 594, b. l. 23 read *Indus*; l. 7 from bottom, read *Argybaus*.—P. 596, a. l. 16, *for* is, read are.—P. 652, a. l. 19, read *Archidaceus*; l. 21, *Desiderii*, and *Reverentie*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1824.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN AT CALCUTTA.

Mr. URBAN, *March 1.*
THE following memoir of the Cathedral Church of St. John at Calcutta is submitted for the information of your readers.

The site of St. John's Cathedral appears to have been originally inclosed, as a place of sepulture, by the celebrated JOB CHARNOCK, the founder of Calcutta; a sketch of whose romantic story, as narrated by Mr. Orme, the India historian, will therefore form the first portion of its history. This enterprising individual was an agent of the English East India Company, and appointed by them, about the middle of the seventeenth century, governor of their factory at Golgot, near Hughley. In consequence of some offence given by the Phouzzdar of Hughley, occasioned by a soldier going to buy mutton, Charnock deemed it necessary privately to obtain reinforcements from Madras, with which he attacked the phouzzdar (Abdul Gunne), and put him to flight; but the latter, having also in his turn obtained great reinforcements from the Nabob or king of Hughley, compelled Charnock and his factors to quit Hughley, and to take to their boats. With difficulty, and in a manner which displayed great gallantry, they escaped down the river. A few days after this, the Bengal king marched down against the southern or Hughley king. When he reached the southern country, Job Charnock went, attended by two natives of distinction and Dr. Chundersecker, his physician, to prefer his petition to his Majesty. Charnock's Vacqueel having by address obtained a favourable audience, and being questioned as to the purpose of his master's visit, replied that the English Company had sent Mr. Charnock out as governor of their factory at Golgot, to conduct their trade under his Majesty's protection, but that the nabob and the phouzzdar of Hughley had, upon a slight dispute about some meat, taken violent measures and driven them down to Ingelee, where, added

the Vacqueel, my master pays his devoirs to your Majesty by a discharge of all his cannon. The king having heard this story, ordered him to bring his master into the Royal presence, which was done accordingly on the following day, and the king promised to do him justice. At this juncture some of the king's people whispered him that his provisions were quite expended, which Job Charnock observing, and that it created much uneasiness in his Majesty, he ordered his people privately to bring an ample supply of every kind from his fleet; which generous conduct so won upon the king, that he desired him to ask what he had to solicit in return. Charnock replied, that the first command he requested his Majesty to lay upon him was, to order him to defeat his enemies. The king cheerfully accepting this offer, placed a force at his disposal, with which he routed the king's enemies in a few days, and returned into the royal presence. The king hereupon loaded him with presents, and granted him a perwannah for Calcutta. After this victory, the king returned to Delhi, and Charnock remaining at Calcutta, cleared it of the jungles, and fortified it. The next year, Charnock having obtained fresh supplies, sent the king a handsome present of European articles under charge of Dr. Chundersecker, with the Vacqueel, and two or three other gentlemen; when they reached Delhi, they found the king dangerously ill, and sorely tormented with carbuncles, which his physicians could not cure. Upon hearing this, one of the English gentlemen who was a physician, undertook the task of curing his Majesty, in which he succeeded to the joy of the whole Court, and greatly to his own advantage, as well as that of the English Company, to whom the king sent a phirmand, excusing them from all duties at Calcutta; but the English ambassadors thinking that this might give umbrage to some future Shah, obtained leave to commute it for a small annual quit-rent.

Having

Having thus obtained a settlement in Calcutta, and fortified it, Charnock proceeded to establish a factory there, and to take measures for its defence. According to all accounts, he administered justice among the natives with such impartiality, although sometimes with great severity, as to induce them to settle there in large numbers.

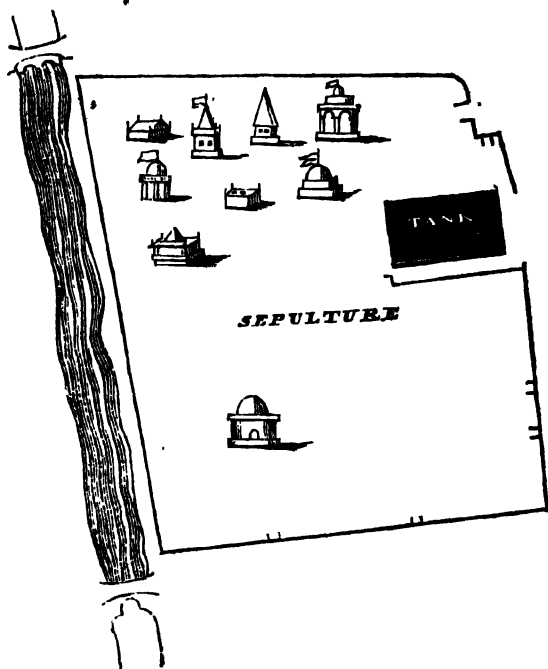
About 1678-9, he united himself in marriage with a young and beautiful Hindoo, whose person he and his guards had rescued *by force from the funeral pile*. By her he had several children, and appears to have lived with her about 8 years. Upon her decease he enclosed a large piece of ground in the suburbs of his factory, on which he erected a mausoleum, and there deposited her remains. We have the authority of Hamilton, of Asiaticus, and other writers, for asserting the fact, however extraordinary it may appear, that during the remainder of his life, he annually offered a cock to the memory of this much-lamented wife in her mausoleum,

thus converting it into a heathen temple.

The adventures of this enterprising man, as they might be collected from published and unpublished authorities, would furnish a theme fit for the pen of the most celebrated novelist of the day,—a theme rich in incident, and abundant in picturesque scenery and moral point.

On the 10th of January, 1692, Job Charnock died, and, according to the inscription* upon his tomb, in full possession of the Christian hope. He was buried in the same mausoleum with his wife, and from that time the cemetery, which had been originally appropriated to the sole use of his family, became the receptacle for the remains and tombs of the English population of Calcutta. It may, therefore, from this date, be viewed in the light of a Christian burying-ground, although no sacred edifice was erected upon it, for nearly 90 years afterwards.

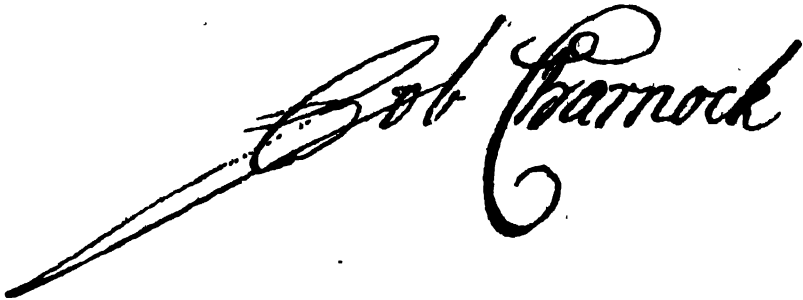
Of Charnock's cemetery I subjoin a sketch, taken from a map prepared before the year 1742 :



* "D. O. M. JOBUS CHARNOCK, Armiger, Anglus, et nup. in hoc regno Bengalensi dignissimus Anglorum Agens. Mortalitati sue exuvias sub hoc marmore deposuit, ut in spe beate resurrectionis ad Christi judicis adventum obdormirent. Qui postquam in hoc mundo non quo peregrinatus esset diu, reversus est domum sue eternitatis decimo die Januarii, 1692. Pariter jacet MARIA, JOBI primogenita, CAROLI EYRE, Anglorum hinc prefecit, conjux charissima; quæ obiit 19 die Februi, A. D. 1696-7."

I also annex a fac-simile of his autograph, which will correct (upon unquestionable authority) the error of

Mr. Orme, who, in his *Historical Fragments*, p. 221 et seq. uniformly spells the name without the r, *Chanock*.



The error of Mr. Orme probably arose out of the native designation of Barrackpore, a place distant about 15 miles from Calcutta, on the banks of the Hughley, which is called and is also written *Chanok* by the natives. This place is supposed to have been one of Charnock's favourite retreats.

There does not appear to be any ground for believing that Calcutta possessed a place separately and suitably appropriated to Christian worship, according to the forms of the Church of England, for at least seven or eight years after the decease of Charnock. On the contrary, Dean Prideaux, who dates his account of the East India settlements of the English, January 23, 1694—5, and who may be presumed to have possessed the best possible means of information, says, "There is not so much as a Chapel in any of the English settlements for the true religion, except at Fort St. George."

The first intimation of any English Church or Chapel at Calcutta bears date in 1703. Of this Church the Rev. Benjamin Adams is described as the pastor, in the following inscription upon his wife's tomb, formerly in the cemetery of St. John's Church :

"In piam memoriam MARGARETÆ ADAMS, Rev. Domini BENJAMINIS ADAMS, Ecclesiæ Xeti in Bengala Pastoris, dilectæ olim conjugis. Obijt decimo 3tio calendarum Septembris, anno Domini 1703."

Towards the erection of this Church or Chapel, it appears from other documents, that the East India Company contributed 1000 rupees, and furnished the iron-work from Fort St. George. In Nov. 1714 Captain Hunter contributed 80 rupees for the use of this Church. In 1715-16 it was found

necessary to repair the middle aisle; and in 1722-3 it was deemed expedient to new roof it. The following is a representation of it, taken from a survey supposed to have been executed between 1714 and 1730, when Calcutta was fenced in by palisadoes only.



Of this first edifice Captain Hamilton has left the following account†:

"About 50 yards from Fort William, stands the Church, built by the pious charity of merchants residing there, and the Christian benevolence of sea-faring men, whose affairs called them to trade there: but Ministers of the Gospel being subject to mortality, very often young merchants are obliged to officiate, and have a salary of 50*l.* per annum added to that the Company allow them for their pains, in reading prayers and a sermon on Sundays."

This building was destroyed by a storm and hurricane, which happened in the night between the 11th and 12th of October, 1737. So tremendously violent was the concussion, that it levelled most of the walls in the town, and particularly that round the burying place; it also shattered and

† Captain Hamilton spent his time in trading in various parts of the East Indies, from the year 1688 to 1723, and published his travels in 1727.

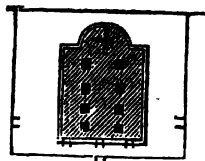
threw down many of the buildings, blew up the bridges, and overturned or laid prostrate the church. The steeple, which was exceedingly lofty, constituted the chief ornament of Calcutta. Another account states: "The high and magnificent steeple of the English Church sunk into the ground without breaking." In a few days afterwards the tide broke in upon and carried away some of the wharfs, ships, and stairs, the pier on the factory wharf, and ships at Soota-soota. The loss in shipping was very great, and is thus stated in your Magazine of 1738 :

"It is computed that 20,000 ships, barks, sloops, boats, canoes, &c. have been cast away. Of nine English ships then in the Ganges, eight were lost, and most of the crews drowned. Barks of 60 tons were driven by the wind and tide two leagues up into land over the tops of high trees. Of four Dutch ships in the river, three were lost, with their crews and cargoes. 300,000 souls are said to have perished, and the water in the Ganges to have risen forty feet higher than usual."

Not long after the destruction or total dilapidation of this Church, measures appear to have been taken for its re-instatement at the cost of the inhabitants, assisted by Government; by whom there is also reason to believe it was from time to time repaired and maintained. To this second Church, as to the former, standing at a distance of a few hundred yards from the fort, it was the practice of the Governor and Council, with the Company's servants, to walk in procession, in fine weather, every Sabbath Day. Many of them, upon their quitting India, left to it some endowment of plate, or useful furniture, in consequence of which the Communion service became so rich, as afterwards to afford valuable plunder for the troops of Surajah ul Dowlah. Of these endowments only one cup, which had been presented by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, was either saved or recovered after the capture of 1756, and remained with some plate belonging to the Company till the whole was sold and melted down during the Government, but, it is believed, without the knowledge of Sir John Shore.

The only trace of the form of this second Church which I have seen is the subjoined ichnography upon a map of Calcutta, taken from an ancient plan of the city, by C. Knipe, dated

Dec. 18, 1742; from an original by Theodore Forrest of earlier date.



It was a circumstance singularly unfortunate for this second Church, that when Calcutta was besieged by Surajah ul Dowlah in 1756, it stood not only without the fort, but within point blank cannon shot of it. Surajah ul Dowlah availed himself of its position, and after he had driven the small British force into their garrison, actually assailed them in that strong-hold from the walls and tower of their Church, and by means of it eventually obtained that fatal advantage which led to the catastrophe of the Black Hole. The Church of course suffered so much in the conflict, that it became a ruin, and was desecrated, and nearly destroyed by the Moors.

Thus ended the second edifice of this kind which had been constructed by the English in Calcutta.

For several years after the battle of Plassey, and the re-instatement of the British settlers, Divine Service was performed in a room in the middle of the factory, called the Chapel of the Old Fort.

At length a project was started for the re-erection of the Church, which was twice deferred on account of the expence: but in 1783, Rev. W. Johnson, with the other Chaplains, circulated proposals for the erection of a new Church by public subscription, with such success, that by the month of January 1784, the sum of sixty thousand sicca rupees had been subscribed. A committee was appointed to conduct the business, consisting of Warren Hastings, esq. the Governor-general; Edward Wheeler, esq. and John Stables, esq. of council; the Chaplain, Secretary to Government, and several other gentlemen of rank in the service.

The site chosen by these gentlemen was Charnock's cemetery; and in Dec. 1783, Maha Rajah Nobkissen, a principal Hindoo, enfranchised and made over to the Governor-general a piece of ground, valued at 30,000 rupees, consisting of six begahs and 10 biswaas adjoining to this cemetery, for the express purpose of erecting a Christian Church

Church thereupon; and it is a circumstance not less remarkable than true, that another native named Omichund, who died in Calcutta in 1763, gave by will 30,000 rupees towards the same object. The East India Company gave the same sum. The contributions of individuals were many of them highly respectable. Mr. Grant, in particular, who was then at Malda, contributed 500 rupees, and undertook to superintend a supply of marble from the ruins of Gour for the pavement of the Church. Various other sums were appropriated by the Government towards the erection of this Church; particularly a portion of the restitution money paid by Nabob Meer Jaffier Khan, as successor of Surajah ul Dowlah; the produce of a church lottery being rs.10,764 12 9; and the proceeds of an embroidered tent, and of confiscated property taken from the enemy, rs.14,957. In addition to pecuniary aid, the East India Company gave furniture to the new Church, consisting of communion plate, an organ, a clock, bells, and a velvet cloth for the pulpit and desk. Sir John Zofany, the painter, who was then in India, contributed a splendid altar-piece of his own painting, representing the Last Supper.

The plan of the Church, which was finally approved, was a copy of the Church of St. Stephen in Walbrook, London, of which drafts were made by Colonel Polier, Colonel Fortnam, and others; and in January 1784, Lieutenant James Agg, of the Engineer corps, a professed architect, offered his services to the Committee, which were accepted, and he was chosen to superintend the building of the proposed edifice, of which the first stone was laid on Tuesday, April 6, 1784. On the morning of that day, Mr. Wheeler, acting president, gave a public breakfast at the old courthouse; whence he proceeded, attended by the principal servants of the Company, and chief inhabitants of Cal-

cutta to the ground upon which the church was to be erected, when the first stone was laid by Mr. Wheeler; with the usual ceremonies, and a prayer, written for the occasion, read by Mr. Johnson. The following inscription was engraved on a plate of copper, and grooved into the foundation stone:

"The first stone of this sacred building, raised by the liberal and voluntary subscription of BRITISH SUBJECTS and others, was laid under the auspices of the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor-General of India, on the 6th day of April, 1784, and in the 23d year of his government."

In addition to the pecuniary and other aids already mentioned, Mr. Arthur Davis, who had made ornamental painting his study, offered his services to the Committee to decorate the Church. Mr. Phineas Hall, a barrister, offered his services in drawing up the contracts with such people as the Committee had occasion to employ. Mr. Wilkins superintended the moulding of stones prepared at Benares; and Captain Caldwell dispatched the stones cut from the quarries at Chunar; Mr. Champion of Boglepore procured agate for the inside plastering of the Church; and, lastly, Earl Cornwallis, in Dec. 1786, enriched the fund by a private subscription of 3000 sicca rupees.

On Sunday, the 24th of June, 1787, the Church being finished, was consecrated, and dedicated to St. John; the Governor General, Gen. Carnac, Sir Robert Chambers, Mr. Justice Hyde, and many other persons of distinction, being present. After the act of consecration, a sermon was preached by the senior chaplain, and the Sacrament administered. The two children of Messrs. R. C. Plowden and John Burgh were baptized, and public baptism recommended to the congregation. Upon the same day, the ground which surrounds the Church was consecrated*.

Upon the 28th of June, a Select Vestry was held at the new Church,

* The total cost of this edifice appears to have been about 200,000 current rupees. There were expended upon it 1,550,000 bricks. The foundation contains 27,250 feet of solid masonry. The floor forms a square of 70 feet. The superficial contents of the roof of the Church is 10,700 square feet; and the erection of the spire from the level of the roof cost 15,000 rupees. The following curious facts, stated in the letter from Mr. Grant to the Committee of Management, may be worthy of a place in your Miscellany:

Maulda, June 9, 1784.
"I imagine a number of stones sufficient for the pavement of the new Church may be collected from the ruins of Gour. The stones are of various sizes; many from a foot to two feet long, seven inches to fifteen broad, and seldom less than six inches deep. They are of a blue colour: those I have occasionally viewed have appeared to be hewn on three sides, but not polished. All the remains of Gour are unquestionably the property of Government, which may dispose of them at pleasure, as was the custom of the Soubahdars.

"It may not be amiss to add, that besides these stones, which were used in the buildings of Gour, there are among the ruins a few huge masses, which appear to be of blue marble, and have a fine polish.

under the orders of the Governor General, at which his Lordship presided. There were also present the Rev. Messrs. W. Johnson and T. Blanchard, chaplains; E. Hay and R. Johnson, esq. churchwardens; C. Thornhill and C. Sealy, esq. sidesmen. At this Vestry, a provisional arrangement for the government of the Church and charity funds, founded on the analogy of English law, was made by the Governor General, by virtue of his special powers. In this arrangement, it was expressly stated, that "as Calcutta is not of itself a parish, though in a parish, and as there are no legal powers to levy church-rates in it, or to compel the performance of some of the functions properly belonging to the office of churchwardens, the persons acting as churchwardens in Calcutta cannot be considered by the law as properly described under that specification, but they must be considered to act with the consent of the inhabitants, for whose advantage and good they perform the duty*."

The charity stock, which was at this time between two and three lacks of rupees, together with the management of the charity school, was placed in the hands of the Select Vestry.

No very material incident occurred in the history of the third Church of Calcutta from its completion till the arrival of a Diocesan. The occasional repairs, alterations, and enlargements, which took place, were chiefly at the expence of the Government, by whom also the establishment was and still is maintained; its annual cost was 4,633*l*. The arrival of Dr. Middleton in 1814 augmented this charge on the revenues 5,487*l*. 11*s*. 7*d*. making together 10,111*l*. 14*s*. 5*d*. per annum; but at the same time converted the Church of St. John at Calcutta into the Metropolitan Church of an English Bishop, and established a power in British India; capable, as it is administered, of rendering either service or injury to the interests of religion there.

Not the least observable feature in

the history of this edifice is the liberal co-operation of natives in its erection; particularly the bequest of Omichund. He had, indeed, during the whole course of his life, been in connexion with the English, and had acquired much of his property in trading with them as a contractor for clothes. In the oldest map of Calcutta that I have seen, which, as I have already stated, was made when its external defence consisted merely of palisades, a spot is marked within the Company's bounds as the garden-house of Omichund, who, nevertheless, while enjoying the British protection within their bounds, availed himself of every opportunity to cheat them, and was more than once smartly fined for his conduct in that respect. The inferior agents of his knavery being in the employ of the English, received punishment of a more summary kind. Upon some trying occasions Omichund appears also to have been a political agent of no small value to the English Government; particularly to Lord Clive and Mr. Watts in 1757, 1758, and 1759. He died in 1763. His will was written in the Mahajuis Nagree character; and it has been since stated by Mr. Chambers that the will does not make a direct bequest for an English Church, but gives the remainder of his fortune, after certain bequests, to Gooroo-Govind, his tutelary saint, to be bestowed for charitable uses in the way of his religion, appointing *Huzoor Mull* his executor and almoner in that matter. This statement derives great probability from the fact that the Church was not commenced, although contemplated, for more than 20 years after Omichund's decease, and transfers from him to his executor the credit of the actual appropriation of the sum of 30,000*rs*. to this object. From the mention of Gooroo Govind, in Omichund's will, it would appear that he was of the sect of the Sikhs, of whose very peculiar manners and tenets Sir John Malcolm published an interesting sketch in 1817, 8vo.

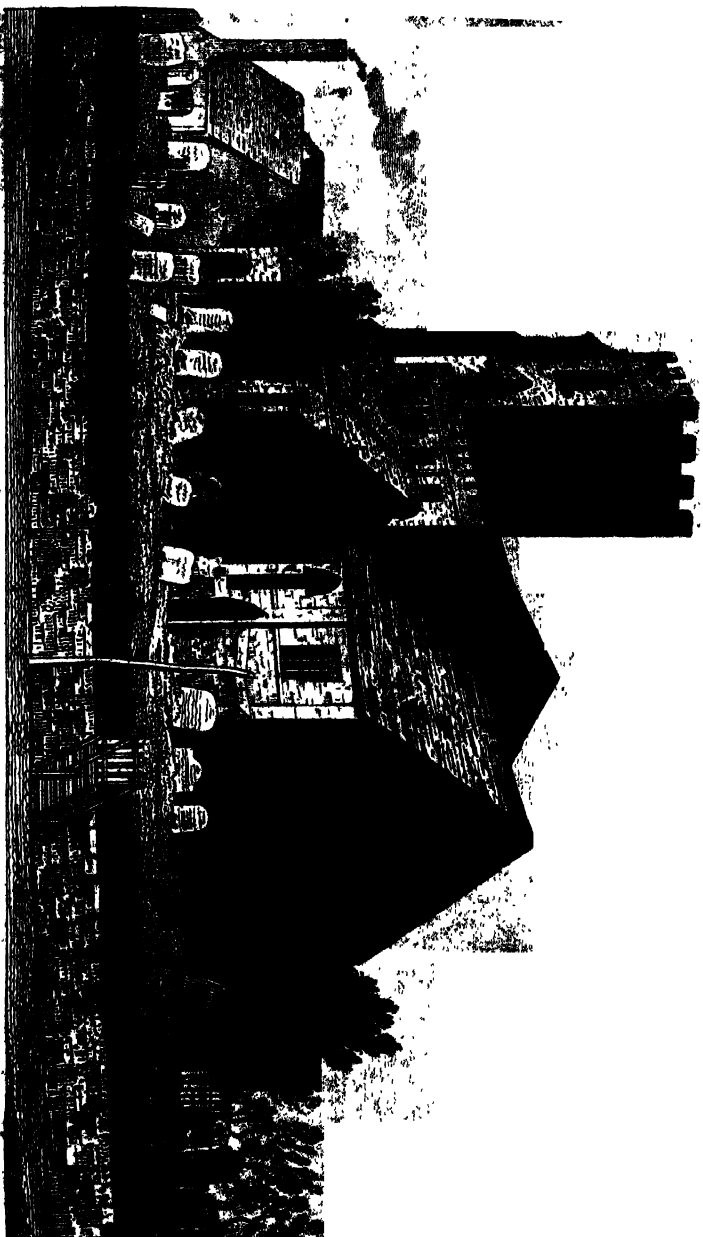
Yours, &c.

T. FISHER.

lish. The most remarkable of these covered tombs of the kings of Gour, whence they were removed about 15 years ago (1768-9) by a Major Adams, employed in surveying, who intended to send them to Calcutta, but not being able to weigh them into boats, they still remain on the banks of the river. Some time since I was desired to give my aid in procuring blocks of marble from Gour for a private use, but as I knew not how to comply, unless these masses, which are real curiosities, were broken in parts, I rather declined. The present occasion is, however, of a different nature. They are already removed from their original situations, and if any use can be made of them in the Church, they would then be preserved, as indeed they deserve to be. There are some smaller stones, polished and ornamented with sculptures of flowers, fret-work, &c. and a few free-stones of great length."

* On the 23th of Dec. 1787, being the Anniversary of St. John's, a General Meeting of the Freemasons in Calcutta was held, and a very numerous body walked in procession to the new Church, where they heard an historical sermon on the occasion from the Rev. Mr. Johnson, a member of the fraternity, who traced the origin of the Society from the Ancient Egyptians, and enumerated its several regulations, encouragements, and persecutions, down to the present period; concluding with many excellent doctrinal maxims for the qualifications and conduct of a true mason, who he strongly urged should be a good man.

HAMPTON IN ARDEN CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE, S.E.



Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

THE accompanying South-East view, taken in December 1822, of the Parish Church of Hampton-in-Arden, in Warwickshire (*see Plate I.*) is submitted to you as an appropriate subject for an engraving in the Gentleman's Magazine.

The original foundation of this Church, which is dedicated to "our Lady and St. Bartholomew," may be referred to a very early period, but I do not find any record of the precise time. Dugdale, in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, states that a church in this place is mentioned in *Domesday*; and he gives a list of patrons and incumbents from the year 1250, to which his continuator Dr. Thomas has prefixed the names of three previous incumbents. It is also stated by Dugdale, that "this Church being situate on so fair an ascent, had a tall spire, which was a noted mark to a great part of the woodland, till by the extraordinary violence of lightning and thunder happening on St. Andrew's Day at night in the year 1643, it was cloven, and fell to the ground: at which time the whole fabric, with the tower, were torn in divers places."

My visit was of so short duration, and at so inclement a season, that, besides my drawing, I could not do more than take a glance at the interior, which is of antique, though rather plain appearance. Of the monumental inscriptions, but few in number, Dugdale and Dr. Thomas have recorded all of any interest which existed at the time of their respective publications. I observed but one that had been introduced since the date of the latter.

All the arms in the windows and upon grave-stones in this Church, engraved in Dugdale, are gone or defaced.

One inscription, as being curious, I beg to transcribe from Dugdale, who states it to be upon a stone, "whereon are the portraitures in brass of a man and his wife," but the copy was not quite faithful to the original in orthography:

*Hic iacent Ricardus Brokes baliuus de
hampton in Ardena et Isora uxor eius
Man it behoves thee oft to haue in
minde*

*What thou dearest with thy hand that
shalt thou find*

GENT. MAG. March, 1824.

*Children bin sloathfull and wiues bin
unkind,
Executors bin couetous and keep all
that they find.*

This stone I found about the centre of the middle aisle, stripped of the greater part of its *brasses*. The figure of the woman is all that remains, excepting a small piece of the end of that brass on which the two last lines of the inscription were engraved. The brass containing the first two lines, "Hic iacent," &c. was lying loose on an old wooden chest in the vestry, which is the low building on the right hand of the view.

Dr. Thomas remarks, that on the South wall of the chancel, cut in stone, is an angel holding a shield on his breast, on which are two lions. This, though not alluded to by Dugdale, is perhaps the most ancient and curious relic now remaining in the Church, and deserving of more particular notice. It rests on the floor of the chancel, and has been much defaced by successive daubings of a white or stone-coloured wash. There is no inscription upon it.

In the church-yard, facing the Eastern end of the Church, are the remains of an antient stone cross, but the perspective and inequality of the ground prevented their being shewn in the drawing. There are several yew-trees in the Church-yard.

The Church is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.—Patrons, the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Robert Earl of Leicester at Warwick. Present incumbent, the Rev. Richard Lillington.

Of other particulars concerning this Church, I purpose taking notes at a future opportunity, and they shall be much at Mr. Urban's service, if acceptable.

In 1690 George Fentham of Birmingham, mercer, by his will, gave certain freehold estates upon trust, to apply the yearly income thereof for ever to charitable purposes in the parish of Hampton (the place of his birth), namely, in teaching and instructing the poor children of the parish, in setting them out apprentices, and in relieving and encouraging poor inhabitants of the parish who honestly labour and endeavour to maintain themselves and their families without charging the parish therewith, or "other

"other like charitable matter." The selection of the particular objects of the above charity, and, for the most part, the apportionment of the funds to the several purposes of the trust is left in the discretion of the major part of the male copyholders inhabiting within the manor, a certain number of whom are the trustees of the charity estates; the present gross income of which is about 150*l.* per annum.

The parish of Hampton in Arden, through which runs the little river Blithe, is situate about midway between Birmingham and Coventry, in the hundred of Hemlingford. It is extensive, and comprises the villages or hamlets of Knowle, Balsall, and several others. Knowle and Balsall have separate churches or chapels, to which Hampton-in-Arden is the mother church. Of Knowle Chapel there is a good engraving in your volume for 1808, part ii. p. 769, from a drawing by your worthy friend Mr. Hamper.

The village of Hampton-in-Arden being at an inconvenient distance from the turnpike road to Coventry on the North, and that to Warwick on the South, is a place of very little resort, and does not exhibit much sign of increase or improvement. Its weekly market is disused, but two annual fairs are held here. The population, exclusive of Knowle and Balsall, is probably about 400.

The manor belongs to the Crown, as does a considerable quantity of land in the parish.

The open fields and waste lands in the manor were divided and enclosed under an Act of Parliament passed in 1805.

For additional information concerning the church, parish, and manor of Hampton, in early times, see Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, Dr. Thomas's edition.

GEO. YATES.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb. 10.*

IN your Number for January last, are two Letters with the signatures "Causidicus" and "J. P." on the subject of Circumstantial Evidence; the former in favour of that species of testimony; the latter not. Both communications are extremely curious, and very ably written: they relate to a most interesting question, and one more difficult to adjust than may at first appear; in fact, it is not easy to

say on which side the arguments are strongest. For my part, I am rather inclined to give my voice *against* the testimony afforded by circumstances *only*.

I could, perhaps, repeat many stories to the purpose; I shall, however, confine myself to one, and one most remarkable, the particulars of which have in all likelihood never reached any person now living as they reached me. I am in possession of a (wretchedly) printed sheet, published at Dick's Coffee-house in Dublin, nearly one hundred years ago, containing the Trial at large, with all the evidence adduced, of an individual brought up before the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Rogerson, and other Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Friday, May 24, 1728. The prisoner, a gentleman, was charged with the murder of his maid servant; and the substance of the facts sworn to was briefly as follows. An opposite neighbour saw him admitted into his house about 10 at night by the maid servant, who opened the hall door for her master, holding in her hand a lighted candle in a brazen candle-stick. Not long after, the gentleman threw open the street-door, and made an alarm, exclaiming that his servant was murdered. Many persons entered the house; the woman was found a corpse in the kitchen; her head fractured, her neck wounded so as to divide the jugular vein, and her dress steeped in blood. On further search, the inquirers discovered that the prisoner had on a clean shirt, while one much and freshly stained with blood, and ascertained to be his, was discovered in the recess of a cupboard; where also was found a silver goblet bearing marks of a bloody thumb and fingers. The prisoner almost fainted through terror, on being shewn the shirt, &c. and accused loudly by neighbours and strangers of the crime of murder. He was speedily found guilty by a respectable jury, and executed. His defence, on trial, was, that the maid servant had admitted him as sworn; that she then went down to the kitchen; that he turned into his parlour; that he had occasion then to call the servant, and did so; but not being answered, went himself down to the kitchen, and found the woman lying dead on the floor; that not knowing her to be dead, and being a skilful surgeon, he proceeded instantly

instantly to open a vein in her neck ; that in moving the body, which was very bloody, the blood had profusely stained his hands and shirt-sleeves ; that he *then* thought it best to make an alarm for assistance, but being afraid of the immediate bad effect which his appearance might produce on the minds of those who should see him in such a condition at a late hour, and naturally suspect more than he could clearly explain (being greatly confused, and as a French *refugee*, not speaking English fluently) ; he resolved to change his linen first ; and had displaced the silver cup in order to thrust his bloody shirt out of sight. This story seemed, and does seem, incredible : the prisoner was a foreigner, and a man of shy and lonely habits ; the belief of his criminality was therefore readily entertained.

But now for the dismal truth, which should operate as an awful warning against the too ready reception of *Circumstantial Evidence*. Several years after the prisoner's execution, a dying penitent confessed himself to a priest, who repeated the confession to a person connected with the writer of this article, and one who was interested for the reputation of the exiled French in general, as well as for that of the unhappy sufferer. It appeared, by his own free acknowledgment, that the penitent was concealed in the prisoner's house for the purpose of robbing it, at the moment of the gentleman's return ; that hearing him enter, he resolved to escape ; that the woman saw and attempted to detain him ; that he fearing detection, knocked her down with the candlestick she still had in her hand ; and, by a back way, fled unnoticed from the premises.

I make no apology for the length of this detail, because I think the narrative singular, and belonging to one of the most important topics which can engage the human mind. The most blameless *may* be the victims of *circumstances* ; nor can any reflecting man in civilized life be *sure* that he is safe.

E. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 23.

HOWEVER severely and justly the Romish Church is to be reprobated, on account of her departure from the "simplicity and godly sincerity" of the apostolic faith, still inasmuch as she has preserved, though

it be *veluti in tenebris*, the fundamental doctrines of our religion, she has a powerful claim on our respect. We lament the mischievous tendency of too many of her idolatrous usages, but there are others, "*melioris ævi*," which appeal to our feelings for the truth of their excellence and utility. Like the Puritans of former times, so some Protestants now, in their fears of her political ascendancy, regard the Romish Church with such unmingled aversion, that, without allowing themselves an inquiry into their nature, they condemn her services *en masse*. But to concede nothing to their merits, and to deal only an invective against the errors of the Catholics as a body, is not the way to benefit ourselves, or to recover them.

In a respect for things sacred, in the exercise of self-denial, and in a devout and diligent attendance on the means of grace, they are beforehand with us ; and as Protestants we ought to be humbled and shamed by the comparison ; possessing as we do clearer light to instruct us in the nature of these duties, and nobler motives to engage us to the performance of them, than the legend of a saint, or the dread of the confessional.

After a stormy night, and a rough passage across the Channel, the first object that met my eyes on the French shore was the lofty cross, with the colossal and well-executed figure of the suffering Saviour—

"Bright rising o'er the foaming wave."

A representation more powerful in effect, and more characteristic of a Christian land, than even "the heaven-directed spire." What object could better remind the distressed mariner of the power and grace of Him who walked upon the sea, and turned the tempest to a calm, and thus inspire him with thankfulness and hope. When I saw here and in other parts of the country, a suppliant kneeling at that crucifix, which led me to meditate, and him to an act of worship, I could have wished that the stone crosses which once adorned our landscapes, and which not our reformers, but their tasteless successors destroyed, were again erected, not as points of idolatry, but of thankful recollection.

The churches in France, and especially those built by our ancestors in Normandy, in their various and appropriate

propriate decorations, as well as architectural beauty, generally please the stranger. Not used as places of sepulture, there is the absence of that damp and unhealthy effluvia common to our older churches, together with those chilling and dreary associations connected with proximity to the dead. No excluding pews injure the beauty, and limit the freedom of the house of God,—all is open, light, and cheerful. Here, as if to atone for withholding the Bible, is the storied window, the sculptured column, and the painted canvas, to teach the unlearned eye its facts; and the holy water, the lighted taper, and mystic rite, to exemplify its doctrines. Numerous side chapels contain each its altar-piece, votive offering, and inscription; and here are seen the solitary worshippers before the shrine of their patron saint, or the priest amid a kneeling group, performing a silent mass: the church-doors stand continually open for public or private prayer. At the sound of the morning bell, the market and shop are perceptibly thinned, in order to crowd the Church, and again at eventide yet greater numbers, in cleanly attire, the toils of the day concluded, are collected beneath the same roof, to bear a part in the vespereal chaunt. O how unlike this the conduct of Protestants, among whom the business and bustle of life knows no such salutary suspension, whose churches afford no retreat for private meditation, or if open twice a week, as if contrived to forbid their being resorted to, the service is celebrated at an hour the most inconvenient, and accompanied with no inspiring melody. No gay procession of the white-robed ministers of religion, attended by their flocks, making the air ring with the glad accents of praise, mark the neglected festivals of the Reformed Church; with all that was superstitious, we have lost much that was useful, in bringing the services of Religion into our streets, and before the doors of those who will not listen to it in the sanctuary. It is true “the Sacraments were not ordained of Christ to be gazed upon, or to be carried about;” but processional songs of triumph, serving to identify Religion with the festivities of a season, are not therefore unmeaning and vain.

“You Protestants (observed a Catholic lady) expect to enter Heaven so

easily; for whatever your Church may recommend, she exacts no rigorous penance, no humiliating private confessions, and no scrupulous fasts. Surely the constant exercise of self-examination, prayer, and the occasional abstemiousness required of us, better accords with the self-denying precepts of Christianity, than the indifference manifested among you.”

Now, however properly we may dispense with a course of outward discipline, rightly construing the required mortification to be rather that of the spiritual than the bodily members, yet it is to be feared that too many who reproach the Catholics with resting short of the intended grace in zeal of the outward observance, have themselves, in denying the expediency of the one, forgotten the necessity of the other. And if, as is the case among some Protestants, the gay round of enjoyment knows no pause, not even the sacred hours of the Sabbath, we may be well suspected by our Catholic neighbours, whatever be our pretensions to superior discernment on these subjects, of a practical infidelity. Indeed, the conduct of continental travellers in general gives any thing but a favourable impression of their character as Christians. They affront the prejudices of the Catholic, by their irreverent behaviour in the churches during the celebration of Divine Service; they sneer at his conscientious abstinence from animal food on those days the ritual prescribes; and while they are shocked at the open theatre on the Sunday evening, they are not ashamed to spend the whole of that day in lounging about the promenades, or in travelling across the country. It is not expected that a Protestant should bow down to a consecrated wafer, or stand uncovered in their streets while it is borne triumphantly along, but he might witness with decorum and even with respect the service in which he must not join. All the services are not thus exceptionable; the greater number in their order and phraseology bear an evident alliance to our own, which, so far from being a blemish, as Dissenters pretend, commends the good taste and wisdom of our Reformers, who in our Liturgy have given us almost all the *breviary* but its errors, and who, while they struck out unscriptural addresses to the Virgin Mary and saints, did not abolish

lish all mention of their names, but converted the intercessory prayer into a thankful memorial of their piety. But too many Protestants, prejudiced because they will not be at the pains to understand them, turn away equally from vespers as from mass, uninfluenced by regret or charity, in the self-complacent spirit of him who said, "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men, nor even as this publican;" such at least their scornful behaviour gives us reason to suppose.

A Catholic funeral affords a pleasing and imposing spectacle. Instead of the corpse being committed to the custody of a cumbrous and expensive train of undertakers,

"Who painful watch

The sick man's door, and live upon the dead,
By letting out their persons by the hour,
To mimic sorrow when the heart's not sad,"
the bier is borne to the distant cemetery between the hands of persons, the age and sex of the deceased. Instead of an unmeaning grim display of black feathers, and empty carriages, the white-robed choir bearing the silver cross and lighted taper, and singing the service, lead the procession, which is followed by a long train of mourners, bearing garlands to throw into the tomb; and, when the funeral of a girl, all the young females of the village attend, habited in white. All who have seen their cemeteries, remote from the town, planted with evergreens, and preserved from intrusion, must wish that our unwholesome system of interment in and about the Church, were at length forbidden, and those adopted which converts a public nuisance into a delightful retreat.

ANGLICANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 26.

THE observations of "FERRET *versus* RAT," on the Church Missionary Society, in January Number, p. 36, are so extravagant in their nature, that they must fail of their intended effect, and injure the cause they attempt to serve; for in his haste to echo Mr. Gleig's objections, F. has fallen into a singular inconsistency. For instance, while he represents the advocates of the Society as "aspiring men, taking advantage of public credulity, as supporting a pompous bubble; accessory to the pretended conversion of rogues, and proceeding on a system of puff and deception," he

yet most unaccountably allows they *may be* "well-meaning men," as if it were possible they could be knaves and simpletons at the same time. He would have done well to investigate the subject, as well as to adopt the opinions of the author whom he eulogizes; for then, more guarded and definite in his statements, his attack would not have so completely exemplified the *telum imbutum sine ictu*. Had Mr. G. also carefully read the history of the Society's proceedings, he might have escaped the inconvenience of bringing forward accusations which have been long since urged, and answered to the satisfaction of candid men, if we may judge by the increasing patronage given to the Society, not only by members of the Senate, but of our Universities. Another, and a bolder champion, the late Archdeacon Thomas, openly, and in person, indicted this Society on those very counts which Mr. G. has done.—1st. That the Society was misnamed. 2nd. That its spirit was innovatory of ecclesiastical discipline. 3rd. That its object was anticipated by the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and 4th. That its Missionaries were enthusiasts.

The Archdeacon waited not for reply, but a masterly defence soon appeared, which explained and refuted these several charges;—and first, with respect to the obnoxious appellation, "Church Missionary Society," that it intended nothing official, or exclusive, but merely intimated a Society supported by members of the Established Church; that the name by which it had been long designated "Society for Missions to Africa and the East," had given place to the one in question for brevity and distinction's sake.

That it failed of the patronage of the whole Episcopal Bench, if an argument against its legitimacy, might have applied also to a chartered Society, which for sixty years after its formation, had only fourteen Bishops on its list. What then becomes of Mr. G.'s animadversions on this head, when, so far from contravening ecclesiastical authority, its Missionaries in India received the commendation of the late, and have the sanction and support of the present Bishop of Calcutta; who, previous to his departure, personally advocated the cause of this Society at its last anniversary meeting. Indeed it is dif-

difficult to imagine how irregularities can exist, when the Bp. of London, who ordains, must also take cognizance of the several Missionaries who are sent out. Because the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts exists, and therefore the labours of this are unnecessary, is not manifest, since by the charter of the former its efforts were *specially and exclusively* directed to the subjects of this country residing in our own colonies. Up to the period of the King's Letter in 1819, when its operations were extended, it *never* did employ a single Missionary for the purpose of converting Heathens to the Christian Faith. Till then it had never called forth, or attached to itself the missionary spirit of the country, or even attempted to do so. Had it been a missionary rather than a colonial institution, with means adequate to the end proposed, and employing those means to the best advantage, it might have been improper to have framed another; but as the Church Missionary Society had a separate and confessedly important end in view, viz. the Conversion of the Heathen, there was abundant cause for its institution. Here no rivalry is intended; both have distinct provinces, both seem deserving of encouragement. So far from cherishing an *esprit de corps*, it is pleasing to find many of the Church Missionary Society's warmest friends, even its secretaries, contributing members to the other Society. Not quite so consistent is the conduct of some of the elder Society's eulogists, who act like the Archdeacon alluded to, while he arraigned the Prelates who supported both, himself subscribed to neither.

If any proof were wanting of the conciliatory disposition of this accused Society, it would be seen in their generous grant of 5,000*l.* to the Calcutta Episcopal College, in common with the two chartered Societies, and more than this of 1000*l.* *per ann.* towards its necessities, and till it should cease to be wanted; a circumstance which, as Mr. G. quoted some remarks from a more liberal opponent in the "Quarterly Review," he must have known, and was bound in candour to have noticed. As well the overflowing sums once contributed in aid of the chartered Society, from those Churches and Chapels where sermons in aid of the other are annually preached, unan-

swerably prove its desire to co-operate.

It speaks volumes to the suitableness and general good conduct of the Society's Missions, when an adverse pen, from a long series of reports, can produce only one or two injudicious conversations, and these garbled, and taken out of their connection with qualifying circumstances. There is one given at length, in which a Mr. Thom, of the Cape Mission, is a chief speaker, and which was intended to prove *so much*; unfortunately for Mr. G.'s argument, Mr. T. was *not* a Missionary of this Society, but of one generally supported by Dissenters. As if these things, if true, could balance the acknowledged and beneficial result of the Society's labours in Western Africa, India, and the Mediterranean, where their Missionaries enjoy the approbation and countenance of the civil authorities. He must possess unenviable feelings, a dull head, and a cold heart, who can read without interest the journals of their late devoted Missionary, Mr. Johnson, whose successful labours among the liberated Negroes in Sierra Leone have astonished those who knew what was once their wretched and degraded state. Here the genius of Christianity has exerted her heavenly influence, and "the waste howling wilderness" is become fertile as "the garden of the Lord." Several hundred Negroes are regular and devout attendants on divine worship, and their children receiving religious instruction. The Governor testifies that swearing and intoxication are hardly known among them.

"The wretch who once sang wildly, danc'd,
and laugh'd, [draught,
And suck'd in dizzy madness with his
Has wept a silent flood, revers'd his ways,
Is sober, meek, benevolent, and prays;
Feeds sparingly, communicates his store,
Abhors the craft he boasted of before,
And he that stole, has learnt to steal no
more."

Mr. G. has attempted to shew that religious instruction is of no avail till a considerable degree of civilization is effected; but here the reverse is manifest, for the simple and faithful exhibition of scriptural truth, by an affectionate pastor, has, through the blessing of God, been the means of civilizing the colony. Indeed civilization, whether it precedes religious instruction or no, must necessarily accom-

company all attempts to evangelize the Heathen.

It is triumphantly asked, if, (in allusion to our Saviour's advent) "the fullness of time" does not intimate a requisite degree of civilization; why was our Saviour's coming delayed till the 4000th year of the world—why but for this reasonable cause of delay did God for so long a time keep back a species of knowledge so essential to the present and future happiness of his creatures? But are we reduced to the necessity of supposing the benefits of the Christian dispensation limited to Christian ages; and the progress of the world in refinement, the sole reason for a delay which seemed rather intended to exercise the faith of God's people? Seen in the medium of types and ceremonies, and through the long vista of ages, the sincere Israelite trusted for acceptance with God in the merits of a promised Saviour, "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world;" he looked forward, just as true Christians look back to the efficacy of the same sacrifice.

But Mr. G. and some others accuse the Society of an unhallowed interference with the providential government of God, in this wide attempt to evangelize the world; but this is a question of propriety, which it may not occur to them they have also to settle with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

It is not for us to speculate on what may be the future state of the Heathen, who live and die such, or how far the uncovenanted mercies of God extend. We are called upon to pity them, to pray for them, and help them; and while we know that the genius of Paganism is cruelty; of Mahometanism, sensuality; and of Popery, ignorance; we must be sensible that the moral condition of a people, where either of these systems prevail, is sufficiently deplorable to justify our judicious endeavours to enlighten them. Their condition accords with the terms employed in Scripture, "a world lying in wickedness," and "*perishing* for lack of knowledge." If *Heaven* be a prepared place, for a prepared people, such a demoralizing existence operates nothing in qualifying the soul for its enjoyments; and Heaven we know is represented to us as a *state of mind*, rather than of place, in which the happy

spirit desires only what it ought to possess, and possesses all it desires.

A FRIEND TO FAIRNESS.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 27.

I TRUST you will excuse the liberty I now take with the valuable columns of your Magazine—assuring you, that if it had not been for the special invitation of your Correspondent, "A BARRISTER," I should not have troubled you on this occasion; and it is only now done, under a fearful impression that there is a lurking desire in some quarter to deprive the POOR of the benefits of the Courts of Requests, which are now almost the only remaining places where the expense of Barristers has *not* shut the door of justice against them. If, Sir, it was not for the forcible expression, "that comparisons are odious," I could almost fill one of your Magazines with them, but I shall merely content myself with praying your readers to fancy to themselves the vexatious delays of a Chancery-suit, keeping them equally balanced between hope and fear for seven years, with the prospect now and then happily changed, by a *doubt*, whether they will live to see a termination of the one or the other. Sometimes it may occur that the Barristers will, through mere dint of exertion, get their Clients from Chancery, to the Court of King's Bench, where a fresh set of Barristers will hold out to both parties the delights of having justice speedily administered to them, if it should so happen that their means of litigation are almost exhausted. But let us, Mr. Urban, leave those higher Courts, where the blessings of Barristers are so conspicuous, and come down to one more analogous in the matters generally brought for its decision, I mean the "Insolvent Debtors' Court;" there, Sir, you have *Barristers* as Commissioners; —*Barristers* in abundance as advocates; there the greatest of *Swindlers* are pathetically pitted by *Barristers* as the most oppressed and the most unfortunate of beings. You will there, Sir, see and hear, if there should be any poor unfortunate creditor possessed of temerity enough to oppose the barefaced swindler, *Barristers* that will jeer his cupidity,—laugh at his folly,—and throw ridicule upon him for not keeping his property in his own possession; and all this, when it is known that his trade

trade is his bread. You will there, Sir, see the most barefaced acts of robbery, by the assistance of *Barristers*, walk through a Court with impunity. I will just relate one that took place when I was present. — A well-dressed rogue had, after insinuating himself into the confidence of his employers, robbed them of several large sums, and absconded; but having some apparently respectable friends, the injured party, after several pressing importunities, agreed, that if the absconded rogue would appear, and give them securities for the repayment of the sums he had robbed them of, they would not proceed criminally against him. What was the consequence? after a great deal of friendly interference they took his individual acceptances to pay at different periods; the rogue then got himself arrested and gave notice to his employers, whom he had robbed, that he intended on a certain day to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, when, by his counsel, a *Barrister*, the party who had been so injured got a severe reprimand for having, what was called, compounded felony, and the rogue was immediately discharged. Do pray, Mr. Urban, come to some of the Courts of Requests, and try if you can discover any such injustice as this; you will there find no *Barristers* pleading for the veriest rogues, as the most immaculate of beings; you will there, Sir, *only* find a few respectable *tradesmen*, without fees, sifting to find out the truth, trying the value of the goods sold by their experience, making equitable reductions, when necessary, allotting the payments to the circumstances of the debtors, as equitably as the proofs will admit, and what appears to your Correspondent, the "*Barrister*," the *most* inefficient part of the powers of the Commissioners, the *short* period of imprisonments, (he seems to forget that great debtors living in the rules about *six weeks*, frequently rid themselves of just debts to the amount of from 20 to 100 thousand pounds), as they can *only* incarcerate a poor man in a prison from his family at the rate of *one shilling* per day; and this the *Barrister* says the debtors cuttingly call paying the debt. Let the great debtor, protected by the *wisdom* of *Barristers*, pay in the same proportion, and that stigma, that comparisons are odious, would soon lose its effect, and the utility of Bar-

risters would in a short time become more apparent.

A COMMISSIONER OF A COURT OF REQUESTS.

P.S. As the *Barristers* are continually lamenting that there is a spirit abroad, having a tendency to make the numerous poor dissatisfied with the ancient institutions of the country, may not a fair inference be drawn from the reasonings of your *Barrister* Correspondent, that those hallowed institutions, which enable the few to enrich themselves on the hard earning of the people, are those *only* worth preserving?

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 28.

YOUR correspondent SICA, p. 27, appears to feel an unnecessary anxiety lest 20,000 seamen should be thrown out of employ by the abolition of slavery. It is not easy to account for the associations which take place in the minds of some men, but I confess that I should have felt more solicitude upon the subject, had the proposal been to abolish the use of sugar: but so long as that continues to its present extent, and that the article cannot be produced in Europe, your Correspondent's fears appear to me to be altogether unfounded. He might have been aware that even in the event of the sugar trade being diverted from the West Indies, it would flow to the East, which would be equally beneficial to the country. This it would have done long since, had it not been restrained by the partial, and as many think impolitic prohibitory duty upon East India Sugar. Were this duty even now removed, and the country open to the importation of sugar from the East in large quantities, and on even terms with the West, the 20,000 seamen, for whose interests your Correspondent expresses so much solicitude, would suffer no injury, nor the State lose their services. They would most likely still find employment in the sugar trade: but with this difference, that, having to sail for their cargoes to the East Indies instead of to the West, they would be longer at sea and less on shore, and probably be better taken care of; a change which would be rather favourable than otherwise to their advancement in nautical skill, and to their ultimate qualification for the service of His Majesty's Navy.

T.F.
Mr.



engraved by W. Hedges.

NORTH FRONT OF HAILE HALL, LANCASHIRE,
THE SEAT OF JOHN BLACKBURN, ESQ. M.P.

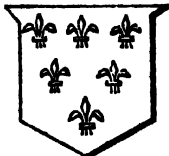
Mr. URBAN, Feb. 2.
YOUR Correspondent, "R.C." p. 16, in correcting two errors in the account of the death of the late Dr. Thomas Blackburne, to which he refers, might have amended another; for the Doctor has left only *one* daughter, the wife of Ralph Peters, esq. of Plat Bridge, near Wigan, but now of Southport, near Halsall, about 21 miles from Liverpool.

Isaac Blackburne, esq. the youngest brother, has been long resident in and near Warrington, and has many children; two sons in the East India service. He has been for many years an active Magistrate in that division of Lancashire, has served the office of Sheriff, and was during the war a Captain in Lord Stanley's Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Blackburne.



Ireland.



The pedigree of the Blackburnes, as set forth by Sir Isaac Heard, late Garter King of Arms, may be seen in Mr. Gregson's "Fragments of Lancashire," p. 200; and that of John Blackburne, esq. M.P. of Hale (now the representative of the very ancient families of the Irelands, and Blackburnes, of the Hutt or Haut* of Hale) by the same Herald, in p. 216.

I beg you to present to your Readers a view, drawn by a lady, of the North front of the Hall at Hale (*see Plate II.*) as it appeared about 1816. It is tastefully covered with ivy. There is an inscription over the door between two windows; it was finished by Sir Gilbert Ireland in 1674.

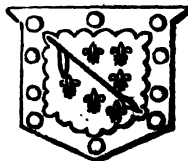
This inscription relates to the first builder of the house, Sir Gilbert Ireland, knt. who married his cousin, the heiress of Bewsey, her grandfather being also Baron of Warrington, Vice Chancellor of Chester, and of Gray's-inn, London (as the present Member now is Lord of the Manor of the said town); by which marriage

the two families of Ireland of Bewsey and Hale became united. Both he and his lady died in 1673, without issue. The estate then passed from the Irelands in the female line to the Aspinwalls; thence to Isaac Green, esq. of Childwall; the great grandfather of the late Bamber Gascoigne, esq. †; and thence to the Blackburnes ‡.

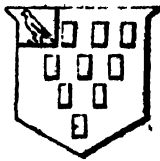
The Chapel, seen in the plate at a little distance to the left, is built entirely of stone. It is a donative, Mr. Blackburne being the patron. The certified value is 177. 17s.

King James, in his progress to London, after he left Houghton Tower, &c. visited Sir Gilbert Ireland at Bewsey (now the property of Lord Lilford, by his wife Miss Atherton of Atherton), a romantic and ancient building, moated round; but I have seen no good view of this house. It is famous in history as the residence of the Butlers, who were stewards and butlers to Earl Ferrers, who before the House of Lancaster succeeded to the Dukedom, was Lord of nearly all this part of the county.

Ireland, of Lydiat.



Blandell, of Ince.



An early branch of the Irelands, viz. Robert Ireland, son of John Ireland, married a daughter of Sir John Butler, Baron of Warrington, a family of great consequence in those days, and settled in Shropshire, (no doubt but it will be duly noticed in the "History of Salop," now publishing); and his nephew, Sir John Ireland, of Hale, had a son Thomas, the founder of the *Lydiat* family, (*see "Lancashire Fragments," page 262*), which continued for many generations there, and built a curious Hall, part of which now stands, much admired, and of which no view has yet appeared that I know of§; from the Irelands the

† See p. 184 of your present Volume.

‡ See Gregson, p. 218.

§ A view of the ruins of Lydiat Church is given in your vol. xci. li. p. 597.

* A view of the Hutt or Haut, in Hale, is given in your vol. xcii. ii. 589.

GENT. MAG. March, 1824.

estate

estate went through the knightly family of Anderton to that of Charles Blundell^{*}, esq. of Ince-Blundell, the present worthy owner.

Your Friend "R. C." seems to have been pleased with the Museum of Mrs. Anne Blackburne at Orford; had he seen it at Fairfield, where a room was built for its reception, (a room about 15 yards long, or the whole front of that house, and a depth proportioned) he would have been pleased indeed! for she continued from the time he mentioned (where probably at Orford "R. C." might have met your present Correspondent) continually collecting, and corresponding with ardent admirers of Nature's works in Russia, Prussia, Germany, America, and all over the world, and in a mutual intercourse and exchange of courtesy with the learned, particularly with Linnæus, who honoured her by naming a plant found by her on the mountains *Blackburniana*.

Mr. Stewart, the gardener at Hale, published a catalogue of all the rare plants in those gardens, before the venerable gentleman, his master, died, and the Collection was such as few other gardens at that time could boast.

A selection of the most beautiful articles in this museum is now in the saloon or library at Hale Hall. The most curious botanical plants were also transplanted to the hot-house at Hale; amongst the rest the famous ancient aloe tree, being many tons weight, for which a carriage was built on purpose to carry it to Hale, where it now flourishes with others its companions.

The present worthy owner has greatly enlarged and improved Hale Hall, and a new South front extends upon the lawn, fronting the estuary of the River Mersey; this was done some few years ago under the direction of Mr. Nash, (the Regent-street architect) who has very judiciously preserved the ancient style.

This additional suit of rooms commands a delightful view of the broadest part of the River Mersey, which is here about four miles across, and presents a busy and interesting scene from the continual passage of vessels,

particularly to and from Runcorn†; hence the River Irwell and Mersey is made navigable by means of the first Canal in the Kingdom, the Duke of Bridgewater's. Beyond the river are seen Ince, and the high grounds of Cheshire, whilst still farther the mountains of North Wales form the horizon.

The centre apartment at Hale is a large saloon, 44 by 24 feet, which is adorned by a collection of natural curiosities, coins, and valuable books. At either end is an apartment, 36 by 22 feet, one used as a drawing room, the other a dining parlour. Behind is still preserved the old hall with its ancient wainscot and painted glass; the roof having been raised, the space between it and the wainscot is ornamented with the armorial bearings of the family in a genealogical arrangement, from the earliest to the present time. Numerous family pictures adorn various parts of the mansion.

John Blackburne, a fine old venerable Gentleman, who was "serene and calm to the last," died Dec. 20, 1786, at the age of 93. His death is recorded in your vol. LVII. p. 204, by the late Dr. Aikin, who had been for some years a resident in Warrington; some account of Mrs. Anne Blackburne, who died in 1794, is printed in your vol. LXIV. p. 180.

One of the sons of this said venerable gentleman, (after Thomas, the father of the present Knight of the Shire), was John Blackburne, esq. Mayor of Liverpool, 1760, who was generally called "the poor man's friend," whom the writer knew to deserve well that honourable distinction. He died Aug. 23, 1789 (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. LIX. p. 861.) His eldest son, John Blackburne, esq. was Mayor of the same town, 1788, since resident at Hawford Hall, Worcestershire; who has one daughter, married to Thos. Hawkes, esq. of Himley.

Jonathan Blackburne, another son of the above venerable John B. had a valuable and vast collection of prints, which was sold in London, March 1786.

Yours, &c. LANCASTRIENSIS.

* Ince Blundell was formerly called *Hym*s. See Gregson, p. *221.

† Called the Montpelier of Manchester, and where the invalids of that town resort for health.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerland-place, Exeter, Feb. 7.*

I HAVE lately observed that the merits and demerits of periodical publications have been freely discussed; and I cordially participate in the satisfaction arising from the justice done to the "Gentleman's Magazine," as a standard and permanent work of long-established repute, and containing, as stated, much valuable antiquarian, scientific, and general knowledge. As a third Polar Expedition is preparing, I lose no time in drawing up the following article, in case it may, in a work of such extensive circulation as yours, meet the eye of some one who may feel sufficient interest in so important, and so new a branch of an unestablished science, as to state to the gentlemen of the Admiralty what, probably, may not have occurred in reflecting on so uncommon a subject, hitherto but little attended to.

From circumstances so frequently observed, there cannot exist a doubt of the reality of the existence of a North-West Passage; but supposing Behring's Straits attained to, there is every reason for concluding that a firm barrier of ice, extending from the Asiatic to the American Coast, would oppose farther progress. The public prints inform us, that an attempt is to be made to get on the Hyperborean Coast of America, by passing through Prince Regent's Inlet, the entrance of which is in longitude 90° West, and $73^{\circ} 45'$ of latitude. It appears in the voyage of 1819 that this channel was proceeded into as far South as latitude $72^{\circ} 13'$, in longitude $90^{\circ} 29'$ West, where a strong barrier of ice *prevented* getting to the southward *in this direction*. This channel may be nearly 50 miles in breadth. The water is 40 fathoms deep, and the ebb-tide sets to the southward and westward. All this did not prevent the formation of an impenetrable mass of ice, *under which* the tide ebbs and flows.

Captain Franklin found the North Coast of America erroneously placed on charts, several degrees farther North than it ought; and, consequently, the open sea, over which he passed on that coast, was to be expected in a latitude so many degrees *farther South* than Regent's Inlet, found frozen across on the 8th of August, the height of

Summer in those dreary regions. Supposing the expedition to pass through this channel, and to arrive at Coppermine River, it by no means follows that the sea continues open thence to Mackenaie's River, and westward, along the Hyperborean Coast to Behring's Straits. From Winter-Harbour, and from Cape Dundas, the most westerly point arrived at, land appeared in a South, and South-west direction, estimated at a distance of 50 miles; the intermediate space being covered with one continued field of very thick ice. This land must consist of islands, between which and the American Northern Coast, it may reasonably be supposed that the field of ice extends. If the animals seen on the North Georgian Islands originated to the southward, as is supposed, they must necessarily pass over this ice. From these statements it would appear, that the probability of arriving on the Hyperborean Coast by the tract mentioned in the Papers, is, at least, problematical.

I deem it the duty of such as consider such interesting subjects intimately, to state what may probably be subservient to purposes of public utility. From an examination of the chart of the first voyage, four unexplored channels are observable, and they are formed by the islands named Byam Martin, Bathurst, and Cornwallis. They are nearly as wide as Regent's Inlet; and must lead *directly* into the Polar Basin. It has been an opinion long entertained, on good grounds, that the sea is open in this basin. The projected voyage may bring this to a test, and the very reduced degrees of longitude constituting the difference between any of these channels and Behring's Straits, may be run down in a short time; and probably some practicable channel, leading from the Polar Basin to Behring's Straits, may present itself; while the exploring of the Hyperborean Coast, from Cape-turn-again to those straits, may well be left to the two enterprising characters nominated for that *duty of fatigue*. This is suggested on the supposition that, as formerly, no passage is effected southward through Regent's Inlet.

Mr. Urban, I recollect hearing in the rooms of the Royal Society, an interesting conversation on Captain Parry's brilliant discovery of the actual

tual existence of a North-West Magnetic Pole. On my remarking that it was deeply to be lamented that the pursuit of ulterior prescribed objects prevented this enterprising Navigator from ascertaining the *precise site* of this Pole, or, in other words, the latitude and longitude of the spot where the Dipping-needle would be found to stand perpendicular, or at ninety degrees; it was justly observed, that this was of such *incalculable* importance to nautical science and commerce, that at an early period, a ship must be sent out for *that express purpose*. Now, Mr. Urban, as nearly as the thing can be made out from the account of the voyage, this Pole, or Magnetic Power, must be situated not far from the meridian of 102° West, and somewhere between the latitudes of 72° and 74° , or probably farther North; as the Dipping-needle in $72^{\circ} 45' 15''$ of latitude, and $89^{\circ} 41' 42''$ of longitude, stood at $88^{\circ} 26' 42''$; and in $75^{\circ} 23' 25''$ of latitude, and $112^{\circ} 29' 30''$ of longitude, gave a dip of $88^{\circ} 36' 95''$; the West variation in the former being $118^{\circ} 23' 37''$; and the East in the latter, $117^{\circ} 52' 22''$. It is evident, that when the observer is situated on the meridian of the Magnetic Pole, he will be on the *line of no variation* in our hemisphere. By moving on this meridian till the needle stands at 90° , and by ascertaining the exact latitude and longitude of this situation, this problem leading to *great future scientific results*, will be solved.

By visiting such accurately ascertained spot, at some early future period, it will be found that the Dipping-needle will *not* stand perpendicular *there*, but will incline a little to the eastward towards the *moving magnetic power* proceeding slowly in its orbit within the earth, and followed by the Magnetic Needle on the surface. Had Philosophers of former times, who entertained this opinion under vague and uncertain hypotheses, had the advantage we possess in the knowledge of Captain Parry's fine discovery, and of the anxiously-looked for return of the variation, they would have laid down, from these data, a more perfect theory than I have endeavoured to found on them. I trust that such as possess more talent, though not more zeal than I do, will take up a subject involving the highest national utility.

Captain Parry, who merits a recom-

pense far beyond the minor office bestowed on him, may, during the ensuing voyage, by a simple process, discover whether or not the Magnetic Pole, or power, has moved eastward from 1819, to the period of trial, I trust, in next Summer. I shall state the obvious mode of effecting this object.

In latitude $72^{\circ} 45' 15''$, and West longitude $89^{\circ} 41' 42''$, there was a dip of $88^{\circ} 26' 42''$, and a West variation of $118^{\circ} 23' 37''$. If the Pole be situated under the meridian of 102° West, this situation is thirteen degrees to the eastward of its position. If the Discovery-ships are brought *nearly as possible* into this latitude and longitude, I venture to say, that the dip of the needle will be found to *exceed* $88^{\circ} 26' 42''$, because the Magnetic Pole will have moved in five years somewhat eastward, in the direction of the position of this latitude and longitude. Again, in latitude $74^{\circ} 46' 56''$, and longitude $110^{\circ} 33' 59''$, there was a dip of $88^{\circ} 29' 95''$, and an East variation of $126^{\circ} 17' 18''$. Now it is evident that this situation lies nearly nine degrees to the westward of the site of the Pole, or magnetic power. By placing the ships accurately in the site given by this latitude and longitude, the dip, it is expected, will be found less, a little, than it was in 1819, because the Magnetic Pole will have moved eastward, and consequently to a greater distance from the position of the experiment. The difference between the dip in London, and that found contiguous to the Pole, may be taken, on an average, at 18 degrees. This proves that the dipping-needle, on the whole of the line from London, to the point over the Magnetic Pole, invariably points to this pole, or power, within the earth.

In the year 1657 the moving Magnetic Pole was under the meridian of London, and on the North side of the North Pole of the earth, and both Poles being in the plane of the meridian of London, the needle pointed due North, giving *no variation*. The Magnetic Pole, or Power, continued moving westward, followed by a West increasing variation, in London, till the year 1817, when it *turned eastward*, followed by a decreasing West variation. I am induced to mention this, Mr. Urban, because I gave 1818 erroneously, as the year when the Pole

Pole attained its *maximum of westing*. This gives 160 years [fractions cannot be given, as observations in this case do not admit of this] as the period of a quarter-orbit, or 600 years, as the *whole time of a revolution* round the pole of the earth. In 160 years, from 1817, the variation will be *nothing* in London, because the Magnetic Pole will again be under the meridian of London, and directly between it and the earth's North Pole.

If, Mr. Urban, the New Pole is situated under the meridian of 102° West, it will in 320 years, from 1817, be under the meridian of 102° East. This will render its orbit elliptical, and account in some measure for its inequality of movement, though much of that may be ascribed to the action of Magnetic strata frequently found to produce anomalies in the action of the magnetic needle. Let me now apply some of these considerations to the above curious experiments, recommended *strongly* to be tried by the very intelligent Commander of the Discovery-ships. In the case of the first experiment, the ships will be 13 degrees from the supposed site of the Magnetic Pole in 1819. According to the above rate of movement of the Pole, in five years, or from 1819 to 1824, it will have moved eastward $3^{\circ} 11' 15''$, so that the ships will be that much nearer to it this year than in 1819. Now the difference of dip of the needle between the longitude $89^{\circ} 41' 42''$, and the site of the Magnetic Pole, where the dip vanishes, being $1^{\circ} 24'$, it ought to be found to increase *nearly* one fourth part of this, if the Pole has moved $3^{\circ} 11' 15''$ eastward. From this, it would appear, that in latitude $72^{\circ} 45' 15''$, and longitude $89^{\circ} 41' 42''$, the dip of the needle from $88^{\circ} 26' 42''$, ought to be found to have increased to $88^{\circ} 47' 42''$. Similar reasoning applies, *vice versa*, to the trial to be made on the *West side* of the Pole. If an increase and decrease of dip are found relatively in the situations mentioned, they will be sufficient to prove the *main position*; though from obvious circumstances, they may not quite correspond with previous calculations.

Philosophers of former ages who have theorised on the present subject, without the aid of recent discoveries, have invariably reasoned in support of

the *non-solidity* of the earth, on sound grounds, philosophical as well as scriptural; and on any other supposition, a rational theory of the variation could not be maintained. Scientific discoveries now verified, would, fifty years ago, have been deemed absurd. Who would have believed that the whole of the Solar System has a motion in the direction of the star Hercules? that the stars in the southern hemisphere have a motion southward? and that those in the northern move in the opposite direction? These effects have been by some thought a deception, arising from inaccuracy of observation, from errors in instruments, or from modifications of refraction: but these objections have been satisfactorily answered, excepting the much slower movement of the northern, than of the southern stars. This, however, may be readily accounted for on the principle of the movement of our Solar System also in a northerly direction. From this it is manifest, that the whole of the creation moves round a centre, which it may well be imagined to be the peculiar habitation of the Deity, and of the souls of the just made perfect.

Not being entirely unknown by name to the enlightened Emperor of Russia, so eminent as a liberal patron of science, having presented to him my works on Telegraphic Science, on Tactics, and on the Harmonic System of Music, it was my intention to have suggested to him the great benefit that would arise to the *new theory of the variation*, were scientific men of his great empire directed to lay off a true meridian on the *line of no variation* to be found nearly at the 78th degree of East longitude; or, in other words, under the meridian of the North-west Magnetic Pole. On this line, a West variation will be found to commence; but the principal use of it will be to ascertain the difference of longitude between it and another *line of no variation* to be similarly found *several years afterwards* farther East; as the Magnetic Pole under the opposite semimeridian in the northern hemisphere, will have moved precisely a space corresponding with this difference of longitude. It is gratifying to find that two Russian Ships of Discovery have sailed round the South Frigid Zone, almost always in the high antarctic latitude of $69^{\circ} 30'$; being prevented

vented by ice from circumnavigating nearer to the South Pole. This does not augur well to getting to the *site of the South East Magnetic Pole*, when that is attempted by sailing southward from New Holland, on the *line of no variation* in that hemisphere. What then is to be done, should the ice stop progress to this Pole? There may be a remedy. Let the exact dip of the South end of the needle be ascertained, where progress is interrupted. On the *line of no variation* in the northern hemisphere, let the point of *similar dip* be found, and the distance in latitude between this point and the ascertained position of the North West Magnetic Pole, may be deemed *equal to the distance intercepted between the opposing ice, and the South East Magnetic Pole*.

In the detail of the recommended experiments, I ought to have mentioned that if the Pole has moved eastward, a *small difference* will be found in the variation; as the angle formed at the place of observation, and by the two Poles, will become diminished. In alluding to the two Poles, it is always to be recollected, that the North Pole of the earth *has no attraction*, or any influence whatever over the magnetic needle; and this is proved by the same variation, wherever found in our hemisphere, invariably pointing to the Magnetic Pole, which would not be the case if the North Pole [always useful as a point of calculating reference] participated in this effect. This clearly accounts for the variation-lines marked with the *same variation never crossing*, because the theory recently laid down, shews that they tend to *one object*, and therefore cannot cross; a point hitherto unaccounted for. In the southern hemisphere, a similar effect is produced by the South East Magnetic Pole, the exact site of which yet remains to be ascertained. Some ingenious attempts have been lately made to furnish a *rational* of the phenomenon of the *diurnal variation* ascribed, as frequently remarked, to the action of solar heat. I am inclined to think [and this may be brought to the test of experiment] that this daily movement may arise more from the effect of solar heat *on the needle itself*, than on the Magnetic Pole. The great increase of this variation, in Summer, strengthens this supposition. Should Captain Parry effect a passage through Prince Regent's

Inlet, and leave uneffected the more important objects explained, still, Mr. Urban, the recording of this paper in your valuable Magazine, will forcibly direct the attention of other able Navigators to accomplish what science and the public interest require to be achieved as much more essential than a North-west Passage, which can be of little value to either commerce or navigation.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

P.S. As all variation-lines tend to the Magnetic Pole, from latitudes and longitudes specified, I laid off several of these on a chart of the voyage. In such a process, from circumstances, accuracy of result can hardly be expected, as the *Magnetic Power* does not seem to be a *point*, or a *line*, but a *body of large diameter*, judging from dips of near ninety degrees, in *distant* situations. Four of the trials made, gave the Pole in West longitude, between 100° and 101° ; while two others pointed to it in 98° . These results were furnished by interesting variation-lines, and in all the experiments the positions were not quite so high as latitude 72° .

I have just perused the account of Captain Franklin's perilous and meritorious labours, and find that in latitude $64^{\circ} 15' 7''$, and longitude $113^{\circ} 2' 39''$, the dip of the magnetic needle was as much as $87^{\circ} 20' 35''$. This would indicate that the Pole is still farther South, and of great magnitude. In York-Factory, in latitude $57^{\circ} 00' 03''$, and West longitude $92^{\circ} 26'$, the variation was $6^{\circ} 00' 21''$ East. This variation pointed to Prince Regent's Channel, where there was found a West variation of 118° . If the Pole be situated, as there is reason to suppose, the variation at Fort York ought to have been West. A little to the West of Fort York, Captain Franklin found the magnetic action *completely deranged* by the ascertained contiguity of *magnetic strata* frequently met with; and it may be probable that such may have operated on the needle at Fort York. To the Westward of longitude 102° , this intelligent and enterprising officer always found the variation, as it might be expected, always East.

Mr. URBAN, *Hereford, March 2.*

IN your Magazine for Feb. 1822, I observed a pedigree of the Lucy family, on which I wish to make a few

few remarks. The writer informs us that "this family is generally said to have taken the name of Lucy from a maternal ancestor, and that Sir Wm. Dugdale proves it paternally descended from Gilbert de Grant, son of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, whose sister married the Conqueror." Sir William, I make no doubt, is correct, but the former conjecture I conceive not to be perfectly so. The Lucy family look upon Fulbert de Lucy as their *founder* in this Kingdom. He came in with William, and was one of the *eight Knights*, who, under the command of *Fiennes*, built, and had the command of the *eight towers*, erected by them, as an additional defence of Dover Castle, and afterwards assumed the name of *de Dover*. It therefore surprises me that your ingenious Correspondent, "N. Y. W. G." has not introduced Fulbert's name in his pedigree. In the reign of Henry the Second, Richard de Lucy was the Lord Chief Justice of England, and Protector during the absence of the King in Normandy. Originally the arms had three lucas only; but Richard the First, to reward the gallantry of Aymer de Lucy at Acon in Palestine, added the crosslets. Richard and Aymer de Lucy were descendants of Fulbert de Lucy, and consequently the Charlcote family must claim him as their founder, as they now bear the three lucas with the crosslets.

I have now before me a drawing of the original coat of arms prior to Aymer's time, and this contains the three lucas only; this was taken from the *Tabula Eliensis*, and is inserted in the *Beauties of England*.

Your Correspondent has very properly introduced Richard de Lucy, Bishop of St. David's, in his pedigree. He married a Miss Angel, by whom he had a large family. There is now an immense property in Chancery, and estates (some say nearly a million) to which no heir male can be found as the issue of this marriage.

I am maternally descended from the Lucy family, and find an interest in collecting every historical fact in the least degree connected with it, and have already made considerable progress in my design, and as your Correspondent seems well acquainted with the subject, he would confer a favour on me, through your highly valuable publication, by informing me from

what sources I may draw additional information. J. H.

P.S. I cannot discover where Fulbert de Lucy was buried, perhaps your Correspondent could inform me.

Mr. URBAN, March 3.

BEING at present occupied on a work of rather a local nature, respecting the County of Devon, I avail myself of your extensive circulation to make some inquiries respecting the family of Sainthill, in which I flatter myself your Devon friends will be able to assist me.

The *Sainthills*, or, as they were anciently named, *Swenthills*, are a Norman family, who probably came over with the early invaders, and had the manor of Sainthill and other possessions in Devon given for their services. Sir Walter Swenthill represented Exeter and the County in nine Parliaments of Edward II. and III. Peter Sainthill of Bradninch, who died 1571, left two sons, the eldest of whom, Peter, is now represented by George Pearse, esq. of Bradninch; and the younger John, who settled at *Morton*, by Captain Sainthill, R. N. of Topsham, and now residing in Ireland. I am unable to ascertain where this Morton was. I have tried Moretonhamstead, and Moreton near Whitechurch. In Mudge's Map there is a Morton laid down in the parish of Peahembury, near Bradninch; but they deny that there is any such place in the parish, and say the Colonel was mistaken. It is, however, clearly written Morton in the original MS. of the Visitation of 1620, Harleian, 1163; and in the Harleian MSS. 1091, the family of Charles of Morton is mentioned. If any of your Correspondents should have a large Map of Devon of that period, it might determine the locality of Morton.

Rev. William Sainthill, only child of the above John Sainthill, was appointed Vicar of Hennock in 1611, and died there 1645. He had nine sons. Edward, the eldest, died at Exeter, without issue. Walter, of Exeter, whose children left no descendants. Bartholomew, of Hennock, whose family were still living there about 1730.

In his will, William Sainthill leaves legacies also, "to his son William and his son; to his son Thomas and his children; to his son John and his wife;

wife; to his son Richard's children; to his sons Nicholas and Peter."

No residences are mentioned to the last six sons, or their families. I should feel extremely obliged by any information on this point also from your Antiquarian Correspondents in Devon, who have access to parish registers.

Nicholas Sainthill, a grandson of the Rector, was settled with his wife Elizabeth at Topsham at the Restoration. They were not married there; and I should be glad to learn where they were; and the maiden name of his wife?

J. M.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF PLACE AND CIRCUMSTANCES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENIUS.

(Concluded from p. 135.)

THAT genius is quickened, and its powers determined to action by a fortunate concurrence of events, or a congenial assemblage of Nature's scenery, acting upon certain minds, has been very long felt and acknowledged by many who have experienced its power and capricious returns. It has been objected to Addison's well-known remark, "that any continuous sound, such as the fall of water, or the music of birds, awakens every moment the mind of the beholder, and makes him increasingly attentive to rural beauties;" that such sounds of agreeable melody are rather calculated to lull to repose, than awaken the lucubrator. But if, under some peculiar conjunctures, this may be actually the case, it is certain that in the majority of cases a happy sublimity of aspect or arrangement of beauty in associated scenery, or a soothing melody of sounds, begets active thought, and solemnizes to an unusual capacity of attention. We will familiarly illustrate this point. Imagine a traveller of susceptible energies and cultivated mind, to be pursuing his journey through some singularly romantic country, richly diversified with agreeable objects, both of art and of nature, disposed in the varied alternations of mountain and dell—he leaves the village where he had halted for the night, and slowly winds up the steep, in order to gain the summit of those hills in whose bosom, and beneath whose shelter, it lies concealed. The morning star has gilded the mountain tops with the bright glow of a serene

and cloudless day, and tinged the chequered scenery, and the diversified order of vegetation, with an aspect of exquisite and soul-expanding beauty. At once mountainous and fertile, the bold promontory which occasionally shoots across his road, and the barren and stony heath which ever and anon broke into abrupt precipices, covers its surface, and presents to the eye an aspect of rudeness and of desolation, is finely relieved by the groves and verdant pastures which stretch at certain intervals on the other side of the picture, and animate and fertilize the whole. The woody knoll and thorny brake, with here and there a half-concealed cottage of the rustic peasantry, interspersed through the landscape, form a proper contrast to the eye in search after beauty; and while the wide extent of territory which stretches on either hand beneath him, glows with the animating aspect which marks the character of rural content and human industry, stern Nature, rising behind him in precipitous steeps, throws over the associated landscape an impress of sublimity and wildness which at once shades the picture, and elevates the sentiments of the individual who contemplates it. Awakened and inspired with the scene, the traveller stops and gazes upon the glowing and animated objects which in chequered variety lie mapped before him. The mountain rills, swollen by recent rains into torrents, precipitate their murmuring cascades at his feet, while their brawling continuity of sound disturbs not that disposition for reverie which steals over the faculties of his soul, but with its soothing monotony rather aids and stimulates the meditative excursions of his thoughts.—Irresistibly caught by the beauty and novelty of the rural images which open upon his soul, our traveller feels his heart expand and his imagination widen to conceptions of beauty, and possibly to moral sentiments before unfelt and unthought of. Perchance the deep tones of the village bell rising in the gale, sometimes striking the ear with measured cadence,—sometimes lost in the distance, imparts to the feelings of this supposed spectator an intense solemnity of interest which begets in him other views and perceptions than he is wont to feel; his mind dilates with pleasure, and if it not yet experiences the powers

it feels something like the enthusiasm of genius rise within him.—As he gazes around, trains of thought and of reverie animate his soul, which seem to have had no previous existence. So far from slumbering in lethargy, his active intellectual powers are quickened and invigorated to conceptions of fancy, and ultimately to sentiments which may arise out of these conceptions, leading to other and higher views than had previously actuated him.

Let us reverse this ideal picture.—Suppose the same individual, with like energies, capacities, and susceptibilities of thinking, to be travelling through a track of country whose prominent features were in all respects the reverse of those first imagined,—a sterile uniformity of production drawn over a level uninteresting plain, such for instance, as often characterizes a Chinese landscape, or a scene of Asiatic Russia, delineating an assemblage of rural objects of sombre monotony,—and his faculties, instead of being stimulated to active exercise, sink into a sort of sullen vacancy; the images which before spoke to the heart and fancy, are withdrawn; and if the power of associating and imagining forms, excited under the former circumstances, be not wholly withdrawn, it lies dormant.—If these results be not wholly imaginary,—and that they are not, may be sufficiently proved from consulting the evidence of experience,—it may appear, perhaps, that Helvetius, however on other points mistaken, advanced a position perfectly admissible, when he contended that chance has often a necessary and considerable influence upon our education, which of course may be said to embrace the openings of Genius.

That Genius, or the capacity of ultimately attaining it, is irregular in its impulses on the human mind, may further receive an illustration from the term in the life of man in which it is often wont to display itself.

These occasional displays assuredly add support to the doctrine of Place and Circumstance being concerned in its development. It is notorious to all who are deeply read in the history of Arts, Literature, and Philosophy, that many characters, of which the

biography of almost every period will furnish examples, have risen to a standard of decided eminence in their various walks late in life, after the term in which Genius is usually predicated has expired. This fact might be abundantly illustrated (and the fact being proved, the corollary consequent upon it must follow) from other writers, but a few bearing upon the point, may be not inappropriately cited from M. Helvetius.—“How many great minds,” he exclaims, in the 3d chapter of his ‘*De l’Esprit*,’ “are confounded among people of moderate capacity for want of a certain tranquillity,—the question of a gardener, or the fall of an apple!” (alluding to the circumstances which respectively prompted Galileo and Newton to engage in inquiries of high importance.) “Plato,” he adds, “would never amongst posterity have acquired half the celebrity which in every age since his own has accompanied his name, had he not accidentally heard a discourse of Socrates; when, leaving his former pursuits, he thenceforward attached himself to the nobler pursuits of philosophy.—Protagoras, another Greek philosopher, from a wood-cutter, was formed to the love and practice of science, from an accidental meeting with Democritus;—Xenocrates, who in the early part of life was dull and inanimate, and gave no signs of genius, yet afterwards rose to fame and eminence; and Polemo, his pupil, from attending an accidental lecture in his school, imbibed a noble emulation in the walks of knowledge, and became a sage eminent for his wisdom and erudition.”—The frolics of dissolute youth were the first occasion, as he very pertinently remarks, of the unfoldings of Shakespeare’s genius, and of the subsequent pinnacle of fame to which he rose. “The course of my life,” says a philosopher, “is nothing more than a long course of education.”

The dullness of youth, and the indifference which in early years the individual often shews to active and intelligent exercise of the mind, is assuredly no just and unerring criterion of the future expansion of the intellectual powers; as the term of youth has not unfrequently expired long ere either the disposition or the capacity have

have elicited symptoms of his rising to distinction among his contemporaries.

It is, however, equally notorious that others who have shone in the annals of fame have evinced so early and intuitive an aptitude in rising to excellence, that the bright perceptions of Genius seem indigenous, and to need no stimulating medium to excite them.

The late President West, on whose abilities no eulogium is here needed, Handel, Haydn, and Mozart, together with a variety of other illustrious names which might swell the catalogue, have at a very early age evinced an irresistible propensity to that art which was afterwards to immortalize their names*.

In the latter case, we can only conclude that Nature, capriciously lavish in her gifts, and often anomalous in her productions, had implanted a faculty which from its own internal impulse, without other aid, was capable of rising to distinction; whereas in the former, the ambition inherent in the human mind is fostered and strengthened, seeing that through the aid of perseverance, industry, and many mediums of excellence, the same standard of thinking, the same noble flow of ideas, the same energy and fire of composition, has been successfully attained.

Upon a review of this subject in its details, some of which the present essay has attempted to illustrate, upon considering the exigencies and the habits of Genius, it will unquestionably appear that THAT emulative principle of ambition which points to fame, which prompts to excellence, and which very frequently acquires it, is in truth, as Helvetius and others have taught, inherent in that enthusiasm which hurries men to the ardent pursuit of certain things, and thus opens the way to their real acquisition.

This, however, by no means recog-

* At the early age of little more than six, West gave abundant earnest of his astonishing powers,—powers that were afterwards, in their maturity, to reflect the highest credit on the conceptions of British genius, and entail indelible glory on the country which gave him birth. (See his Life.) Handel and Mozart respectively gave signs of the most extraordinary precocity in the science to which they attached themselves.

nizes the hypothesis, degrading to the nature of thinking agents, which traces all our mental impulses, all our aspirations of thought, to the mere operation of sordid matter,—a position in metaphysics which will scarcely, upon the name and authority of its author, obtain general credence, opposed as it is to every generous feeling of the soul.—The French philosopher, dogmatical as he often is in his assumptions, cannot, with all the specious sophistry of his arguments, hide the manifest incongruity of some of his postulates. It is manifest, that when systems of universal import come mixed up with theories pernicious in their tendency, so far as they are destructive of those purer emanations which ally our nature to beings of a superior rank and order, it becomes the duty of every one who thinks for himself, and who admits the truth of a few only of his positions, distinctly to identify the exact proportion of distance he would be understood to accompany him, and to distinguish between what is consonant with the immutable principles of things, and what is the result of false reasoning, of superficial views, and of false conclusions.

There seems, on the other hand, both upon a comprehensive view and a careful analysis of the exhibitions of Genius, to exist sufficient grounds for asserting the genuineness of the theory of Reynolds, in a limited sense,—that positive, absolute Genius frequently awaits the patient endeavours of persevering industry, although it must be as peremptorily denied that they always conduct to this bright eminence. No infallible rules have indeed ever yet been propounded for its attainment.

Helvetius is by no means correct in maintaining that in all men it is consecutive upon moral perceptions, a peculiar excitement of enthusiasm, and other contingent sources,—as while some attain its highest immunities, which are early indigenous in their minds, others, under every allotment of circumstance, remain impervious to its calls. There is, however, something abundantly consolatory in the reflection that it is by no means beyond the reach of understandings which have before passed current for nothing above the ordinary standard of mortals.

E. P.

Melksham, March 2.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapel House, Hounslow, March 11.*

THE fine old mansion, called Greenstreet, in the parish of East Ham, Essex, having been the residence of King Henry the Eighth, and his Queen Anne Boleyn, I, with my worthy friend the Rev. W. D—— was induced to visit it a few days since.

At our request the venerable proprietor of the estate, William Morley, esq. most politely granted us admittance, and himself attended us through the house and grounds, stating several interesting particulars, which I now communicate to you; my reason for doing so is to correct an error in Mr. Lysons's "Enviroms of London," an error at which Mr. Morley appeared much vexed. Mr. Lysons, in the above work, says, "There is a tradition that Queen Anne Boleyn was confined in the Tower at Greenstreet, but an inspection of the Tower will at once shew that it has been erected since that time." If Mr. Lysons, before he made this statement, had inquired of Mr. Morley, that gentleman would have told him that he repaired the Tower about 20 years ago, the top of which was entirely demolished, and which reparation would have accounted to Mr. L. for its modern appearance.

My friend Mr. D. thinks it has been built about 300 years, which opinion singularly coincides with an anecdote Mr. Morley related: it is this; Anne Boleyn was betrothed to a young Nobleman who died. About 10 months after his death, the King demanded her hand; she, as was the custom, requested to be allowed to complete the twelvemonth of mourning for her lover, to which Henry agreed, and for her amusement built the tower in question, from which she had a fine view of the Thames from Greenwich to below Gravesend.

The room in the third story of the Tower was formerly hung with leather, richly decorated with gold, which Mr. Morley's predecessor avariciously, almost wickedly burnt, to collect the gold, which she sold for 30*l*. She also sold the lead from the roof, which Mr. M. has now covered with copper.

I write the following from the authority of Mr. Morley—"It is said in one of the histories of England, but which I forget, that Anne Boleyn was taken from Greenstreet to Greenwich, and from thence to the Tower." "I have seen a letter in the hand-writing

of Henry in the library of Oxford, Cambridge, or the British Museum, but which I cannot remember, dated from Greenstreet." "I have lived upon this estate fifty years, and my predecessor, Mr. Barnes, more than fifty." Noticing some fine bunches of mistletoe upon different trees in the grounds, I inquired of Mr. M. the mode of propagating that beautiful plant. Mr. M. does it by taking one of the berries at Christmas, and pressing it against a tree, to which it adheres by its viscid juice, and becomes a plant.

Mr. Morley is a surprisingly active man of his age, being considerably above eighty years old, and has drunk nothing but water for the last forty years, holding the same opinion with some of the ancients, and I believe moderns also, that all strong liquors prematurely exhaust the energies of the body and mind. W. BARDWELL.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, March 8.*

THE following anecdote is too creditable to the Lady who figures in it to remain buried in the obscurity of Governor Thickness's ridiculous quarrel with Dr. James Makittrick, which was published in 1788.

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

In the year 1740, Mrs. Garrick, then the admired Madame Violetté, was at Bath, and though I had not then nor since the pleasure of being personally known to her, I never saw her but with admiration; her personal beauty, and the delicate manner of her dress, could not but attract attention, I mean not frippery or finery, but rather the reverse; mentioning that elegant woman to Lady Vane, who perhaps was the next woman in the Kingdom to be admired on account of taste in dress, &c. she agreed with me, and added, her breeding also corresponds with her external appearance. "Are you then, Madame," said I, "acquainted with Madame Violetté?" "No, I am not, but she always passes me with good breeding, observing, that well-bred people betray that even as they pass strangers. This just observation struck me exceedingly, I had often observed it in the late Duke of Hamilton, when he passed strangers in the public walks; but Lady Vane could not but notice Madame Violetté's polished manners, as most of the *un-fly-blown* wives and misses

misses usually passed her with a toss of the head, or a look of contempt, though perhaps at the *bottom of the mixture* there might have been found a few grains of envy.

During Madame Violetté's stay at Bath, Mr. Nash was desired to take her out to dance a minuet, and certainly her dancing there at *that time* was considered by all well bred persons as a favour. She was accordingly the first lady asked, after those of precedence had danced; and then she danced a minuet, as void of any flourishes, as it was full of grace and elegance; but behold! the next lady asked, refused! What! dance *after* Madame Violetté? Mr. Nash took care she should not dance then, nor at any subsequent ball, and Miss returned to her Papa, an Ironmonger at Salisbury, without shewing the beaux of Bath what an ear she had for the *musicks*, for Miss had learnt to play upon the *spinnet* as well as the spinning-wheel.

Mr. URBAN, *Lloyd's, March 6.*

WHEN the American War was at its height, business occasioned my arrival at New Orleans, in the River Mississippi, when I was presented by Lieut-gov. Bouligni to the Gov. Don Galvez at his Levee. Whilst waiting for the purpose, I noticed a picture over the fire-place bearing the representation of an Island, either on fire from its intestine divisions, or having the last rays of the setting sun over it. I could not be mistaken that the Island of Britain was intended, for the fleet at anchor carried the colours of my country. I also saw two fleets "in the offing," bearing the colours of France and Spain. On the fore-ground of the picture were to be seen the Genius of France and that of Spain, congratulating each other on the occasion; known by the shields the two females bore of the arms of their respective countries. When the great man appeared under his canopy of state, I went up and was introduced, not with the most pleasing sensations on my mind; and recollecting the circumstance at this time, I cannot but contrast it with the liberal, judicious, and praise-worthy conduct of our Ministers, as by their correspondence just published this day relative to South America.

May the *little* Island be long GREAT in her resources—her commerce, and her political conduct.

"State the account fairly," (for a balance-sheet is at last become a paper in the hands of Ministers, so suitable to be so for a commercial nation), and we shall find, after the balance is struck, that candour and generosity are in favour of "Johnny Bull." T.W.

Mr. URBAN, *March 17.*

YOUR Correspondent H. R. D. having made some remarks* on the letters which appeared in your Miscellany for September and October last, relative to the death of Richard the Second, I am induced to notice his communication; but as the subject is nearly exhausted, I shall do so as briefly as possible.

I purposely pass over the *important* information he affords us, that "the Crown fell from the house of Lancaster to that of York," presuming that it is not particularly *new* to your readers; and I shall not offer any thing against "its being believed by many that Richard was poisoned," because I confess I never heard of such a surmise before I met with your Correspondent's remarks, to whom I leave it to defend the conjecture. Nor am I disposed to say a syllable in defence of Henry the Fourth, whom he describes, and I believe truly as being without "scruples or lenity," for if he will take the trouble to refer to my letters, he will find that I do not rest any part of my former argument on Henry's *lenity*, but solely on what his interests obviously dictated. If, as H. R. D. states, it was intended to poison Richard, but that his "timorous caution" prevented it, I beg to ask him in what way a prisoner can be thus cautious, excepting by a refusal of food? Whilst he tacitly admits the assertions of many writers that Richard declined sustenance is correct, he inconsistently denies that he died either from forcible or voluntary abstinence, because the Prince's face, when exhibited at Cheapside, did not, as he asserts, indicate that such was the cause of his demise; whereas, even if murdered by Exton, the effect of the "timorous caution" would surely have been visible on his countenance, for it

* Supplement, p. 589.

must have been persevered in sufficiently long to allow a messenger to go from Pomfret to London and return, a space of at least ten days or a fortnight*.

I must also notice another inconsistency which your Correspondent has committed: he asks, "What then is there to urge against the common belief that he fell by the pole-axe of Exton?" Now, although he willingly alludes to the exhibition of Richard's body, the precise state of which must to us be a very doubtful point, to disprove his having been starved to death, he carefully refrains from noticing the convincing evidence afforded by the examination of his skull in contradiction to the "common belief." Towards the conclusion of his letter, he kindly advises us "to take the report of history, and the dictates of *common sense*, for our guides on such disputed points." I therefore beg to inquire what there is contradictory to common sense in supposing that a young man should, under the circumstances in which Richard was placed, abandon himself to despair; your Correspondent says, that when he was imprisoned, he was "strong and healthy," I am not aware of one single authority which supports this assertion, and should be glad to be told whence he derived his information; for it is the impression on my mind that the MS. of Creton† asserts the contrary to have been the fact. Unfortunately he is not more correct in stating that "the loss of the Crown is known to have had little effect on Richard's mind;" for the MS. just cited, and which it is manifest H. R. D. has not seen (but which, in kindness, I intreat him to consult before he again favours us with his remarks on this subject) expressly says, that when he heard the attempt to restore him to the throne was overthrown, "he was so vexed at heart by this evil news, that he neither ate nor drank from that hour," &c.

Your Correspondent lays great stress on the authority of Froissart, and particularly relative to Henry's going to confession "after the week's work, which *included the murder of Richard*, was finished." On this passage I must offer a few observations; first, with respect to the authority of Froissart

generally, I beg to remind your readers that so ill-informed was this Chronicler of what related to Richard, that he makes his death to have happened in the Tower of London, and actually gives the words which occurred between Henry IV. and his prisoner in that fortress on the morning the former set out to oppose the insurrection of Salisbury, when it is unquestionable that Richard was then a prisoner at Pomfret; in the next place I must ask H. R. D. for a reference to the edition and page of Froissart's *Chronicles*, which contains his quotation about Henry's confession, as I have consulted the editions of 1518 and 1559—61, as well as John's translation, without finding any such passage. For the sake of confuting H. R. D. I will for a moment admit that such a remark exists,—it is evident, however, that the *week's work* preceding Henry's supposed confession, could not include the murder of Richard; for, as I take it for granted he means, by the "week's work," the execution of Salisbury and some of his adherents, he would have found, had he attentively perused the letters on which he offers his opinion, that the deposed Monarch did not die until more than four weeks after the death of Salisbury. But as Froissart appears to be the authority on which H. R. D. most relies, it is right I should state that this Chronicler begins the chapter in which he treats of Richard's death thus: A true report was current in London of the death of Richard; "La cause comment ce fut, ne par quelle incidence point ie ne la sauoye au jour que i'escriuy ces Chroniques."

This important admission it did not suit the object of your *candid* Correspondent to cite. Nor is this all; for in several places Froissart makes Henry expressly say, after Salisbury's conspiracy had been defeated, "I will never put him to death, and unless he enters into plots against me, I will keep my word that no bodily harm shall befall him;" and this writer goes on to state, that when Henry was again reminded of the expediency of removing him, "he made no reply, but went to his falconers, and placing a falcon on his wrist, forgot all in feeding him." I should apologize for saying so much about Froissart, on whose authority, as I have before said, I place but little reliance, were it not for its being desirable,

* Vide, vol. xciii. p. 317.

† *Archæologia*, vol. XX.

sirable, when a fact is said to rest on any particular writer, that his *exact words* should be placed before the publick, and that a quotation should be compared with the context.

One remark of H. R. D. only remains to be noticed. "Nor did any one in the long disputes which this event created between the Houses of York and Lancaster, ever attempt to go against the known facts so much as to relieve the House of Henry from the disgrace of the murder, though that must have been a stronger aid to it than a whole field of soldiers armed in proof." I am not quite sure, Mr. Urban, that I understand this passage; but I suppose your Correspondent, by "*go against known facts*," means that no historian who wrote whilst the House of Lancaster swayed the sceptre, contradicts the account of Richard's being murdered. If this be his meaning, it is worthy of some attention, for the hope of gratifying the reigning Monarch, may be fairly supposed to have influenced the pens of English writers; but it is by no means conclusive, for the line of Lancaster terminated in 1461, and Fabian, who is almost the only historian of the 15th century that states Richard was murdered by Exton, was scarcely born in that year, whilst Walsingham, who flourished at the period in question, and, according to his biographers, was appointed historiographer royal in 1440, assigns his demise to grief. Hardyng, who attributes it to starvation by his keepers, is therefore perhaps the only English writer contemporary with the House of Lancaster in support of Richard's having died by violence, and consequently it is to him alone that H. R. D.'s observation is applicable; but considering the state of the kingdom when he wrote, it is as probable that he should have been under the influence of the house of York as of the reigning Monarch. It is true that the majority of French writers of that period are on the side of the murder; but the same motive which your Correspondent suggests as being likely to have induced the English Chroniclers to deny Henry's guilt, may be supposed to have caused the French to blacken his character as much as possible, for the Court of France was naturally indignant at Richard's deposition. One French writer, Creton*,

however, on the authority of a person in England at the time, informs us that he died of grief; and Froissart himself, who was also a contemporary, and who is so much relied on by H. R. D. does not, as I have shown, by any means state or even infer that Richard was murdered. Most subsequent historians have copied from the writers alluded to in this letter; and as we have examined, though cursorily, the chief sources of their information, I now ask your Correspondent what is the value of the "*report of history*," or where is the "*known fact*," by which he advises us to be implicitly guided?

Your readers, Mr. Urban, are, I flatter myself, convinced that the object of my former communication was not, as H. R. D. politely insinuates, merely "to display a little ingenuity;" and in conclusion, I take leave to assure him not only that he runs no risk, from his Historical Remarks, of incurring such an imputation, but that whatever his own opinion may be, he has not quite monopolized *all* the "*common sense*" which has been brought to the consideration of the question of Richard the Second's death. As the best apology I can offer for trespassing so long on your readers, I think I may promise them that I shall not again require their indulgence on this subject.

CLTONAS.

Having, in consequence of this letter, had occasion to turn to my former ones, I beg to notice the following errata:

P. 197, l. 31, for 180, read 175.—
P. 195, l. 30, for have been attributed, read has been.—Ibid. l. 37, for rest on, read rests on.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XVII.

Literary Contracts continued.

WILLIAM HAVARD contracted 23 March, 1736, with John Watts to sell for sixty pounds the right in "the copy of a tragedy intitled King Charles the First, an historical tragedy:" first acted at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, by Gifford's company on 1st of March, and repeated during the season, nineteen nights.

Aaron Hill sold, 18 Nov. 1723, to W. R. Chetwood, for forty guineas, "the copy of a tragedy intitled King Henry the Fifth, or the Conquest of France by the English." It was acted

at

* *Archæologia*, ol. XX. cited the former letters.

at Drury Lane Theatre, the 5th Dec. of that year, and four following nights, but not again repeated. Chetwood sold to Watts a half share the day he purchased for twenty guineas, and in March 1728, the other moiety for five pounds.

George Kearsly, the bookseller, sold 1 Oct. 1777, for five pounds, a "fourth share of the Grecian Daughter." This tragedy was first acted at Drury Lane Theatre the 26th May, 1772.

Edward Kimber received, 23 Jan. 1767, five guineas, being, with ten received before, in full for the copy-right of the *Peccage of Ireland*.

Mary Lodwix received, 13 Sept. 1750, three guineas for the whole copy-right of Mrs. Phillips' *Letter to Lord Chesterfield*.

P. Luckcombe, in Jan. 1780, was paid twenty guineas for the *Tour through Ireland*.

James Miller "of Wadham College, Oxford," on 18 Nov. 1729, for eighty pounds, sold "the copy of a comedy, intitled *The Humours of Oxford*, &c. or by whatsoever other title it shall be called, written by the said James Millar, to have and to hold—notwithstanding any act or law to the contrary." It was first acted at Drury Lane Theatre 9 Jan. 1730, and repeated for six more successive nights only.

The same author, on the 18th of May, 1743, then "living at Chelsea," in consideration of one hundred and twenty-five pounds, assigned to Watts "the four following copies, viz.: The first entituled, *Mahomet*, or the *Impostor*, a tragedy; the second entituled, *It won't do*, a comedy; the third entituled, *The Fair Hypocrite*, a comedy of one act; the fourth entituled, *The Cuckold*, a comedy of one act, or otherwise, will be entituled *The Picture*, or *Cuckold in Conceit*, a comedy of one act, altered from *Moliere*. To have, &c for ever, any Law or Act of Parliament, or clause, matter, or thing, contained in any such Act of Parliament to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding." Neither the second nor third pieces are mentioned in the lists of the works of this author.

Arthur Murphy received, in Nov. 1773, one hundred guineas for the tragedy of *Alzuma*, reserving the liberty of printing same in volumes with the rest of his works.

James Ralph, on 3d March, 1729, for twenty-five guineas sold John

Watts "the copy of a play call'd *The Fashionable Lady*, or *Harlequin's Opera*, in the manner of a rehearsal." This was written for the Theatre in Goodman's Fields.

The same author, in October 1733, assigned to Watts for twenty-five guineas, "the copy of a comedy intitled *Timon in Love*, or the *Innocent Theft*; and also the full and sole right and title of, in, and to the copy of a farce or opera, intitled *The Gallant Schemers*, or the *Footmen Fortune-Hunters*, both written by the said James Ralph, gent. to have," &c. *Timon in Love* was acted at Drury Lane Theatre on the 5th and 6th of Dec. 1733, and for the benefit of the author on the 8th, but not afterwards repeated. It has been erroneously attributed, by the historians of the drama, to John Kelly. The title of the *Gallant Schemers* is only known by an incidental mention in the *Grub street Journal*, and was probably composed for the Goodman's Fields Theatre.

Lewis Theobald, for one hundred guineas, on 31st of July, 1728, sold to Watts "the copy of a play, intitled *Double Falshood*, or the *Distrest Lovers*, written originally by W. Shakspeare, and now revised and adapted to the stage by the said Lewis Theobald, gent. the author of *Shakspeare Restor'd*, to have," &c. This play was first performed at Drury Lane Theatre the 13 Dec. 1727, and continued for nine more successive nights*, when it was most properly consigned by the managers to the tomb of the Capulets. However, our antient acquaintance, the late Mr. Thomas Hull, went raking in the charnel house, and on the 6th of May, 1767, it was performed at Covent Garden Theatre for (what it may be well doubted) *his benefit*, which in the last edition of the *Biographia Dramatica*, is solemnly announced as a "revival."

William Warren, in Jan. 1773, re-

* In the *Memoirs of "Barton Booth"*, printed by Watts, 1733, he is said to have "rehears'd the part of *Julio* in a play call'd *The Distress'd Lovers*; that his part was supplied two or three nights by Mr. Williams: but, being solicited by Mr. Theobald, he disregarded his indisposition, and performed from the fifth night to the twelfth, which was the last of his appearance on the stage." Probably we should read from the "fourth to the tenth," which, with the three nights of performance of Mr. Williams, makes up the real number.

ceived eight guineas for the copy of a novel called "The Adventures of a Footman."

Juliana Letitia Woodfin, in April 1758, received for her mother two guineas and a half for a novel called Miss Forrester.

Rhoda Woodington, in Feb. 1777, received ten guineas "for a manuscript novel called *The Thoughtless Ward*," wrote by Miss Fergus, of Bugden, Huntingdonshire.

Arthur Young (the wife of), under the signature of Incognita, in June 1772, received fifteen guineas for "a work called *The Modern Traveller*."

Eu. HOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *March 18.*

ALTHOUGH I am an old Correspondent of yours, and much interested in all topics relating to the West Indies, I have of late foreborne troubling you with a single line upon the subject, not only from the conviction that your pages are otherwise and more appropriately occupied, but that the present state of our Colonies, and of the Negro population, could not be satisfactorily discussed within the narrow limits of a Magazine. Some of your Correspondents, however, think otherwise; and the perusal of two articles in your last Number (vide pages 98 and 152), compels me to come forward in behalf of a class of men who have been more shamefully traduced and vilified than any others in his Majesty's dominions. Although the "Abolitionist" has set me the example, by applying the sweeping terms of "cruelty, oppression, and fraud," to the holders of slaves, I am not going to "revile" the friends of abolition;—but when he, and other writers, break forth into general invectives against the West India system, and against those who possess property in the Colonies; they must surely forget not only the foundation upon which the rights of Ownership rest—the Proclamations of our Kings, and the repeated enactments of the British Legislature, in order to compel the West Indian Planters to embark their fortunes in Colonial property, but also the prosperity which has resulted to this kingdom, by the increase of her resources and the maintenance of her naval superiority, attributable to the enforcement of our navigation laws. No one now advo-

cates the *traffic in Slaves*—that is abandoned; and with respect to Colonial bondage, every candid person must admit how greatly, of late, the *nature of the service, and the condition of the Slave* have been alleviated.

Abstract opinions as to rights of freedom are at the present moment totally out of the question; England has encouraged the trade, and some hundreds of thousands of individuals are held in bondage. Shall we then treat them as a skilful oculist would manage a patient to whom he is about to impart the blessing of sight, by conveying to him *gradually* the light of heaven; or shall we, by hasty and injudicious methods, produce anarchy and confusion, and by an indiscreet emancipation, lead to a repetition of the scenes in Barbadoes and Demerara?—"All sudden changes are attended with considerable inconveniences. No permanent change of character or condition (favourable to the Slaves themselves) can take place, until, by time and careful education, a new train of associations is superinduced, whereby new habits will necessarily be contracted*." It is lamentable to see the delusion that prevails upon this subject—the idle declamation that is resorted to (in the shape of vague and unfounded calumnies) to lead the ignorant mind astray; the petitions that are signed by those who never took the slightest pains to ascertain the *truth*; and who, although they would not attempt to rectify the smallest spring in the machinery of a watch, step forwards boldly to overthrow a state of society that requires, in its management and controul, a *peculiar* degree of judgment, temper, and discretion.

Sweeping accusations of cruelty, tyranny, &c. &c. are answered with difficulty. When *distinct* charges are brought forward, the West Indians know well how to deal with them. That which was adduced by the African Institution against Sir James Leith's Aides-de-camp, will not be forgotten, as the Judge and Jury of the Court of King's Bench pronounced a memorable sentence upon the Report

* Vide "The House of Bondage" by Rev. B. Bailey, A.M. (page 38.) I have great pleasure in referring the reader to this work, which takes an original and masterly view of Negro servitude.

in which it was contained, and incidentally upon all productions of a similar description. With respect to the Address from Leicester, "believed to be the production of the Rev. Robert Hall, a Baptist Minister," (vide p. 152), I can only express my surprise that this gentleman, like too many others, in his zeal towards the Slave, forgets all charity towards the Master. I do not here employ the severe terms used by Mr. Brougham when alluding to this "inconsistent spirit of philanthropy," but I must certainly regret that the lives, property, and tranquillity of the white inhabitants are so completely overlooked in this and similar productions. The writer has made two assertions which clearly shew that well-intentioned men, if they desert their proper stations, by interfering with subjects which they have not considered, are apt to expose themselves to ridicule by falling into grievous errors. After comparing the West India Colonies to the "altar of Moloch," the Address states, 1st. that the inhabitants of Great Britain are assessed to the amount of more than two millions annually, *for no other purpose* than to maintain the Slave System in the West Indies. 2d. That they are loaded with such duties "because the East India Sugar is produced by the labour of *freemen*, the West India by the labour of Slaves." These are two hardy assertions, and I hesitate not to say that they are entirely unfounded. So fully has this question been agitated, both in Parliament and out of doors, that few people ought to be ignorant of the following facts.

1. That the West India Colonies form an integral part of the British Empire, because, under the Colonial System, all the industry of their inhabitants is made subservient to the interests of the Mother Country, and all their prosperity is reflected back upon her. That an ancient compact has been made and acted upon between the Mother Country and her Colonies, a compact which, according to Mr. Fox, was "more solemn than an Act of Parliament could create," and a breach of which would be a flagrant violation of the national faith.

2. That the British Manufacturer has every thing to lose, and nothing to gain, by a transfer of the monopoly from the West to the East Indies: that almost every thing which the

West India Planter *eats, drinks, wears, or consumes*, is imported from the Mother Country: that as the Directors of the East India Company once said upon this very subject, "almost the whole cultivation of the Colonies in the West Indies is carried on by British capital, and by British subjects, who are obliged to receive their supplies from Great Britain or her North American Colonies, and who cannot send their produce to any other market than that of Great Britain;" for, let it be remembered, that later Parliamentary enactments, giving greater freedom of trade to the Colonies, have been conceded to allay the apprehensions of the British Ship Owners, and that by the West India Planters no benefit has, under existing circumstances, been derived from the change*.

3. That sugar is the *staple commodity* of our West India Colonies, and that if they are supplanted in its cultivation, they are left without resource; whereas the East Indians, if so disposed, could give us silk, indigo, cotton, hemp, spices, and the various other rich products of a fertile soil, to an amount equal at least to the single article of sugar produced by our West India Colonies.

4. That of *Brown Sugar* (such as is in general use in this Country) there is none in Bengal. From the softness and disagreeable flavour of Bengal Sugar, it must be mixed with West Indian, in order to make it saleable. The lower orders of people in this country, therefore, if they could buy East India Sugar at one half the price of West India, (which they could not do, even if the protecting duty were removed) would not be much obliged to those who gave them a bad article for a good one, though at a cheaper rate; but,

5. Supposing the extra duty of 10s. upon East India Sugar to be taken off, the East Indians may be convicted from their own statements, that the difference would not be saved to the consumer, but would go into the

* A partial Repeal of the Navigation Laws, in favour of the West India Colonies, was granted by Parliament as early as the year 1789. See 12th Geo. II. cap. 30. This Act, which was continued at successive intervals, was repealed by 34 Geo. III. cap. 42. The Act of 3 Geo. IV. cap. 45, can therefore be considered as the *revival* only of a former Law.

pockets of the importer; so that one consequence of the ruin of the West India Planters, and of the various manufacturers, &c. dependent upon them, would be, that the consumer would be compelled to purchase a bad article at the price which he now pays for a good one.

6. Have Mr. Hall and the Leicester Committee ever considered this question with respect to the *naval power* of their own country? The East Indians require not only that East India Sugar should be substituted for West India Sugar, but that East India Ships should be substituted for British Ships—"It is thus (as the Directors formerly observed) that the question becomes extensive, and embraces the most important interests of the country. The land-owner, merchant, manufacturer, the British and Irish ships, seamen, &c. all must be sacrificed at the shrine of about 50 or 100 Indian merchants and agents*.

"These India-built ships are manned by *Lascars*, an enfeebled set of men, who are to be substituted for *British Seamen*, and to these miserable beings (whom the law declares

to be nuisances, and obliges those who bring them here to transport back to their native land,) is the honour of maintaining the British flag, and the power of wielding the British naval thunder to be confided! If such plans succeed, the sun of British glory must indeed set for ever†."

7. Let us not forget that our East India possessions are in a very distant quarter of the globe, requiring an extraordinary force for their defence, with a disproportionate extent of dominion and possession, when compared with the country that holds them in subjection, and governed by a Court of Directors residing 10,000 miles distant from the scene of action; nor let us forget the *tenure* by which we hold these possessions. "The task of *conquering* India has been a very light one (according to Sir John Malcolm) in comparison with that of *preserving* that vast empire."

8. Let us look at the comparative *imports and exports* from the two countries, which must surely carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind as to the intrinsic value of our Colonial possessions in the West Indies:

Annual average of the IMPORTS from the <i>West Indies</i> for the last five years.....	(official value)....£9,512,987
Ditto.....	<i>East Indies</i>£3,891,160
EXPORTS, amount to the <i>West Indies</i> , for the last nine years (declared value)....	£46,498,501
exclusive of above four millions from Ireland, of the currency of that country.	
Ditto.....	<i>East Indies</i>£33,408,160
TRADE to the <i>West Indies</i> outwards and inwards employs 1,672 ships,	
440,515 tons, and 24,148 seamen.	
Ditto, <i>India and China</i> , 212 ships, and 143,299 tons.	

Let us next briefly advert to the other statement made by Mr. Hall, that "Slavery is unknown in the East, at least that *sugar* is there produced by *freemen*." Have not Mr. Hall and his anti-colonial associates heard of the Survey drawn up by Dr. Buchanan, and published by the East India Company in 1807, which not only proves the existence of Slavery in the East, but that the system there is far more oppressive than in the West? In the East, Slaves (employed in the cultivation of sugar, rice, and indigo,) are let out to taskmasters, who feed and work them for an annual stipend paid to the owners; and therefore the persons who exact the labour and furnish the subsistence, are directly interested, in increasing the former and diminishing the latter. There

is, as Dr. Buchanan observes, no comparison between their condition and that of the Slaves of the West Indies, where their master is their employer; and interest, as well as humanity, prompts him to treat them well. The Abbé du Bois tells us that all the Pariahs, comprehending one fifth of the whole population (22 millions) are born slaves. Mr. Mills observes, "the lower classes in India are slaves to slaves."

Whatever degree of credit may be given to my earlier statements, which are wholly derived from the publications of men who have deeply considered the question, and whose language I have generally retained, I cannot but expect unfeigned credence to the testimony of Dr. Buchanan,

* Third Report of Special Committee, page 60.

† On the Equalization of the Duties on East and West India Sugar by Joseph Marryat, esq. M.P. p. 21.

and therefore do hope that Mr. Hall and the Leicester Association will no longer contend that sugar is produced in the East Indies by free-men, even if they should persist in asserting that the West Indians ought in justice to be "sacrificed at the altar of Moloch" erected in the East, or in any other quarter of the globe. S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Highbury, March 16.*

WELL knowing, from the experience of a long series of years, that the most intelligent of your numerous and valuable Correspondents are, at all times, ready to forward in the investigation of such facts as tend to assist the researches of those who respectfully solicit such assistance; and having frequently, by applications similar to the present, obtained material communications, in answer to inquiries from myself as well as from others:—I now take the liberty of requesting from the possessors of curious Libraries, the loan, for a few days, of any of the City PAGEANTS, or TRIUMPHS as they are styled, on the Inauguration of the Lord Mayors of London, between the years 1603 and 1624.

Those of which I already have copies are,

Sir Leonard Holliday, 1605.

Sir Thomas Middleton, 1613.

Sir John Jolles, 1615.

Sir William Cockayn, 1619.

I have also copies, I believe, of nearly all the "Masques at Court;" namely, all Ben Jonson's and Daniel's; three by T. Campion, 1607, 1603, 1614; one by G. Chapman, and another by F. Beaumont, for the Inns of Court, 1612-13; but have not met with that performed on St. John's day, 1604, at the Marriage of Sir Philip Herbert.

Having been favoured with a variety of Extracts from authentic documents of several Corporations; and of respectable Families, whose Ancestors were honoured by visits from King James the First, some of whom were elevated by him to the Peerage, and others created Baronets, or graced with Knighthood; I request such further communications on that part of my undertaking as may yet remain among family archives, or in the cabinets of the curious, and of such extracts from the Records of the various Corporations which the King visited, as may jointly illustrate the Royal Progresses, and the History of their own City or Town. And herein I address

myself more particularly to the Authorities of the ancient City of Winchester; which the King frequently visited, and where, in September, 1603, the Episcopal Palace, the College, and the Deaury, were put in requisition for the residence of the King, Queen, and nearly all the Nobility of the Realm. I have a copy of the Speech made by Sir John More the Recorder of the City, on presenting to the King the homage of his loyal subjects of Winchester, accompanied by a large silver cup to the King, and another to the Queen. The public Trials during that period are so well known, that no repetition of them is now requisite.

In excuse, I will only add, that my sole wish, in this application, is to illustrate an interesting period of English History, by the personal anecdotes of a Monarch, who has been both much over-praised, and much too severely censured; and at the same time to exhibit a faithful picture of the "Sports and Pastimes" of our Ancestors at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century;—a work which is far advanced in the compilation, and nearly one volume of it finished at the press; and which, if I am happily permitted to finish, will certainly conclude the Literary Life of J. N. [*Octogenarius.*]

ON THE HOLIDAY TIMES OF OLD.

"Christians in old time did rejoice
And feast at this blest tide."—OLD CAROL.

THE following Remarks on the Holiday Times of Old, which occur in a Review of Mr. Gilbert's "Christmas Carols," in a recent Number of the "Literary Gazette," will, we think, be deemed so generally interesting, that we hope to be forgiven by our intelligent Contemporary for borrowing them from his columns. EDIT.

Though we know not whether our querulous grumbings will meet with sympathy from any of our readers, we cannot refrain from uttering our grievances at the sad effects of an over-civilized population. The time is just passed when we so emphatically wish each other "a merry Christmas, and a happy new year when it comes;" and we by no means deny that in many parts of the town eating and drinking, and conviviality in general, are much encouraged at this season. But, alas! the neglect

neglect and consequent decline of good old customs trouble us much. In vain do we look for "The jolly Wassel-Bowl," and "The Bore's Heade,"—"with garlandes gay and rosemary." Popular superstitions and customs may generally be traced back to Heathen times, for on their rites and mysteries were many of the Catholic ceremonies afterwards engrafted; and to the Saturnalia we are, or rather our ancestors were, probably indebted for some of our Christmas pastimes. The Reformation first injured their popularity, and the age of Puritanism gave them a fresh shock. It was even ordered by Parliament, Dec. 24, 1652, "That no observation shall be had of the five and twentieth day of December, commonly called Christmas Day; nor any solemnity used or exercised in churches upon that day in respect thereof." They now appear to be neglected by society in proportion to its degree of polish; and in the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood, are little encouraged by the higher classes, and but partially by the middling ranks, while among the lower portion of the people they frequently degenerate into debauchery. In the country, especially in the far western and northern counties, Christmas is yet kept up with much spirit; the yule-log still crackles on the hearth, and "the sirloins of beef, the minced pies, the plum-porridge, the capons, turkeys, geese, and plum-puddings," smoke upon the hospitable board. Each master of a family, like the old courier in the ballad, appears to have

- - "a good old fashion, when Christmasse
is come, [and drum,
To call in all his old neighbours with bagpipe
With good cheer enough to furnish every
old room, [man dumb."

And old liquor able to make a cat speak, and

"O! rus, quando te aspiciam." Yet even there the hand of *improvement* has been active, and some valuable relic of ancient festivities is occasionally ushered from the parlour to the kitchen, never more to return. The decoration of houses and churches with evergreens is continued however in London; nor is there a deficiency, *to the best of our experience*, in the demands for Christmas boxes; the original intention of which was probably to enable the poor to partake of the festivities of the season, from the gratuities of their more wealthy fellow-creatures—and, God forbid! that, while feasting ourselves, we should

not assist our poor neighbours and dependants to enjoy themselves. Certain nocturnal wandering minstrels occasionally disturb the slumbers of the citizens for about a month prior to Christmas, calling themselves Waits; but, "alack the day!" instead of playing and singing the good old Carol, our ears are saluted with Roy's Wife, St. Patrick's Day, or the latest Quadrille tune. Our author bears witness that in many parts of the country, especially in the West, the Carol is still preserved, and is sung in the parish churches on Christmas Day, the singers also going about to the different houses blithely caroling such cheering tunes as "A Child this day is born—"Sit you, merry gentlemen"—"I saw three ships come sailing in," &c. &c. * In London, excepting some croaking ballad-singer bawling out "God rest you, merry gentlemen," or a like doggrel, nothing in the shape of Carols is heard, though there is a considerable sale of them among the lower classes. Look at the following list of Christmas amusements, given by Burton in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, now superseded by Pope-Joan, *Blind Man's Buff*, and *Puss in the Corner*:—"The ordinary recreations which we have in winter, are cardes, tables and dice, shovel-board, chesse-play, the philosopher's game, small trunks, billiards, musicke, maskes, singing, dancing, ule-games, catches, purposes, questions, merry tales of errant knights, kings, queens, lovers, lords, ladies, giants, dwarfs, thieves, fairies, goblins, friars, witches, and the rest." As to mummers and Christmas Plays, unless Grimaldi and the pantomimes be considered as relics, we know not where to find them, in or near the metropolis; though formerly a Lord of Misrule, or Christmas Prince, was chosen, even in the highest families and most learned establishments;—witness the records of their proceedings in the *Gesta Grayorum* †, and the account of the Christmas Prince at Oxford, A.D. 1607; even our kings used to join in these sports. Mummers, guisards or guise-dancers (commonly called geese-dancers,) may, as we noticed in our

* By the by, Mr. Gilbert does not include any of these in his collection of twenty.—EDIT.

† See "Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth" (new and improved edition), vol. III. 362—348.

review of the first edition, yet be seen in the country; and the story of St. George and the Dragon and the Fair Sabra is annually repeated, enlivened with the frolics of Old Father Christmas, and the Doctor, who cures "each deep and deadly wound" of the combatants, coming for that purpose

- - "from the furthestmost part of Spain,
With a little bottle of alicumpain."

These guise-dancers are profusely decorated with ribands, each carrying a naked sword, with the exception of the Fair Sabra, who is modestly clad in female attire; and Old Father Christmas and the Doctor, who are the Pantaloon and Clown of the Piece, the former being generally disguised by a frightful mask. Even in this exhibition, we have been mortified by hearing some modern rhodomontades introduced about Buonaparte and the Duke of Wellington, and once (*horresco referens!*) was favoured with the Typitywitchet by way of epilogue.

We confess that we have sometimes been almost reconciled to the manner in which the Twelfth-day is kept up, and pleasing visions of Christmas plays and gambols have come before us; yet it is not quite as it should be. This day has long been observed with great festivities, in most parts of Europe, to commemorate Melchior, Jasper, and Balthazar, the three Magi, or kings, who came from the East to Bethlehem to worship our Saviour, on the twelfth day from his Nativity; having occupied the intervening time in travelling, being miraculously directed and supported, and requiring neither sleep nor refreshment. It is well known that they respectively offered gold, myrrh, and frankincense; and a similar offering is still made on the part of our King, at the Chapel Royal. Among the gold presented were, according to tradition, thirty of the identical pieces given by Abraham for the cave of Machpelah, which, after passing through different hands, had come into the possession of Melchior; subsequently they were paid to Judas for betraying our Saviour. The whole tradition is curious; and the manner of reconciling the term "pieces of silver," with this money coined from the purest gold of Arabia, ingenious, but foreign to our present purpose. It was formerly, as is well known, the custom to put a bean into a cake made of flour, honey, ginger, and pepper; sometimes a pea

was added for the Queen. The cake was then divided into several portions, allowing one for our Saviour, one for the Virgin, and the same for the three Kings (which were all given to the poor), and one portion for each of the company; the happy man who found the bean in his share, was installed King for the evening, and chose the Ministers of State, Maids of Honour, &c. In later times the bean was disused, and tickets were prepared, inscribed with the name of King, Ministers, &c. who were thus chosen by lot. At present, it is true that the characters of King and Queen are drawn for, but instead of Ministers, &c. being chosen by them or by lot, we have burlesque cards for Billy Button, Polly Wryneck, and such silly incongruous personages. To get rid of these, and nominate their wonted predecessors, is now the most ingenious way to make a Twelfth Night festival agreeable and entertaining.

Mr. URBAN, *Leyton, Feb. 17.*
DOUBTS have been long entertained concerning the etymology of the word *Oriel*, as applied to the College of that name at Oxford. And, in the absence of authentic information, (which is generally supplied by the Records of the College itself,) conjectures, more or less plausible, have been resorted to, as the only substitutes. "Conjectures" agree, for the most part, that *Oriel* is derived from the Latin words *aurea*, and *aula*; and they proceed to explain the different meanings of those words in their insular significations, detached from *Oriel*, or any other College. Having so done, they rest satisfied with the explanation. Some indeed derive *Oriel* from the Latin *Orientalis*; because, forsooth, the College has an *eastern* aspect! Others refer to the "*Aurea Camera*," or place set apart for the Abbot of a Monastery, whose table, say they, commonly stood at the end, or one side of the "*Refectory*;" not forgetting to inform us that the "*Refectories*" of Monasteries are usually furnished with buffets that contain valuable *golden* plate, &c. &c. Others again ascribe its etymology to the *Oriel* window of architects; inasmuch as that a window, of the like description, may be seen over the Portal of *Oriel* College!

But in your number, Mr. Urban,
for

for November last (p. 424) is a communication on the subject from Mr. J. H. Blandford. This Gentleman's communication strikes me as leading at once to the right etymology of *Oriel*; although he himself does not seem to have been aware of the circumstance. He tells us, that in an old book, entitled "*Oxonia Illustrata*," published in 1675, is the following subscription, under the Bird's Eye View of Oriol College.

"*Collegium Oxoniense, quod in Charta primariæ suæ foundationis Dominus seu Aula B. Mariæ Virginis nuncupatus fuit, et ex additione Messuagii de ORIEL, hodiernum illud nomen traxisse videtur.*" So that, according to this subscription in the old book, the original chartered name of Oriol College was that of the Blessed Virgin (perhaps St. Mary Hall), and that it assumed its present name, upon taking in the adjoining House DE ORIEL for its enlargement. Houses, it is well known, were and are frequently denominated by the proper names of their owners; and that such was the case, in the present instance, is highly probable. And from the prefix *de* before the name, it was apparently either French, or of French extraction. Many families in France have borne, and probably still bear, the name of *Oriel*, or one of similar sound, differently spelt. To instance only a few. *Peter Oriol*, or *Aureole*, (whose Latin signature was *Aureolus*) was a learned Cordelier, and Professor of Divinity at Paris, in the fourteenth century, and was held in such high reputation as to be surnamed "*le Docteur eloquent.*" *Peter d'Oriolle* (with the Prefix) was Chancellor of France in the fifteenth century. And *Blaise d'Auriol* (with the Prefix also) was Professor of Canon Law at Toulouse in the sixteenth century.

Etymologists, in the opinions of persons who are not such, are apt to stretch their imaginations now and then beyond all sober bounds; and not unfrequently, to the length of absurdity. Yet, were I not fearful of incurring the like reproach, I might perhaps be induced to "communicate" to your readers, that *Auriol* is an old French word for Mackarel; as is *Oriel* for a porch, or gallery; and from thence to conclude (etymologically) that the inmates of Oriol College were the first who ate "Mackarel" in "a porch, or gallery." R. S.

ROYAL PALACES.

WE are happy in having contributed, by raising our feeble voice against the destruction of the ancient Palace of our Kings at Westminster, to excite the attention of our Legislators to the report of the threatened destruction of the Painted Chamber, the House of Lords, and the few interesting portions of this once splendid Palace (see our last Volume, pp. 99, 101, 489). It gives us real pleasure to announce that the subject is likely to be at least well weighed before farther progress is made in this sweeping havoc. The following full report of a debate in a Committee of Supply, March 1, in which the Royal Palaces became the subject of discussion, will be read with interest by our antiquarian readers:

Mr. HERRIES proposed the following Resolution:

"For the Expence of Public Works, and the Repairs of Public Buildings, 40,000*l.*"

The Resolution being put by the Chairman—

Mr. BANKES said, before the House agreed to this vote, he wished to make a few observations on the very unsatisfactory manner in which alterations had been made in the neighbourhood of both Houses of Parliament. He was desirous also to be informed what further alterations it was proposed to make. If the House were made aware of what was intended to be done, they would, he had no doubt, feel some hesitation in granting the sums necessary to accomplish it. He witnessed with regret the destruction of the oldest part connected with the House of Lords, which was now converted into what he could not mention. It was a place of high antiquity, as old, he believed, as Edward III. There was not the smallest occasion for destroying it. He was desirous also to know the actual expence incurred for that addition made to the entrance of the House of Lords. It was productive of the greatest inconvenience to both Houses of Parliament, for it took up part of that space in which the carriages used to stand. Nothing could be more contemptible in point of taste. It was impossible to look at it without disgust. He wished to be informed how far it was intended to go with these alterations, and what was the expence that had been actually incurred.

Mr. BENNETT expressed contempt for the style in which the alterations were made. He wished to know who the architect was, and the names of the Committee of taste by which the alterations had been planned.

Mr. HARRIS said he would take care that the accounts should be laid in a clear form before

before the House. The sum already expended was 10,000*l*.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was not surprised that the subject should attract the attention of the House. He had no hesitation in saying that it was necessary some attention should take place in the mode of directing and controlling such public works and repairs. His answer to the questions of the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury was, that Mr. Soane was the architect, and that he acted under the authority of the Board of Works. He confessed that it was desirable to have the responsibility, in matters of this nature, vested in the Treasury. It was not the case at present; and the Treasury could not therefore controul the operations either of the architect or the Board of Works. It was the duty of the Board of Works to take care that existing buildings should be kept in fit repair; and proper contracts entered into for the erection of new works; but he thought the best way would be to vest the controul in the Treasury. He should endeavour to frame a system of regulations to that purpose, which would have the effect of throwing the responsibility on individuals in that House.

Mr. TANNYSON said this was a matter of great importance, as matter of taste and public feeling. The buildings of the Palace of Westminster ought to be considered sacred. That place in which so many British Kings lived and died was now devoted to destruction. He understood it was intended to take down the House of Lords; he did not know in what style it was proposed to rebuild it—whether it was to be Grecian covered with ornaments, which no human being could understand, or what order it was to be in. It appeared to him that the new buildings about Westminster Hall were constructing in a most inappropriate way*. The British Law and the British Constitution made their progress under the Saxon and Gothic arch, and he thought that still more appropriate than the Grecian. He meant, however, the true Gothic style, not that unmeaning species of it which every where offended the eye in its approaches to the Houses of Parliament.

Mr. HUMS said he wished to direct the attention of the Committee to another building. His attention had been drawn to that now erecting to receive the public records. It was no doubt proper that those records should be taken care of, as they possessed them, but the building appeared to him as a most inconvenient one. It was fire proof no doubt; but the passages were so narrow, that he and other Gentlemen who visited the place were obliged to make their entry in

single files. Whoever desired to consult those ancient records must remain for weeks to accomplish their purpose. The country would not object to the expense of erecting and repairing unnecessary public works, but then it was fit that the business should be under some proper controul. There was plenty of bricks and mortar in the building alluded to, for he believed the walls were seven feet thick. The materials were sufficient to erect a place capable of containing all the records, but nothing could be more ill suited to the purpose than the erection now in progress.

Mr. CROKER said the House must have heard from his Right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) with the greatest pleasure that it was his intention to introduce some system of controul. It was not merely the expense of these buildings, or their inapplicability to the object for which they were intended, but the disgrace they reflected on the public taste. He was always of opinion that controul should be vested in the Treasury; and he was glad to hear his Right Hon. Friend say that such was the intention. When the country saw that a proper controul was exercised, they would cease to shew any of that niggardliness with which they were unjustly charged, because they shewed it only to avoid disgrace. He saw it mentioned in the public papers, with great regret, that the Painted Chamber was to be destroyed, that Chamber which 500 years back had received throughout Europe the epithet *perillustre*. It was the very oldest of their public works which united architecture with painting. It must be a source of regret to any person possessing the least taste, or the slightest feeling of reverence for antiquity, if it should be pulled down. Though 800 years old, it was still in a state of high preservation†. The colours were still bright, and the walls as good as if erected yesterday. He should be sorry to see it taken down to substitute any modern gewgaw. (*Hear!*)

Mr. HUMS wished to know what the estimate was for St. James's Palace?

Sir J. MACKINTOSH said he was glad to hear that the destruction of the Royal Palace of Westminster was not to proceed without some consideration. It was venerable, not merely from its antiquity, but from the important scenes that had often been acted there. It was perhaps the spot of earth which most deserved the veneration of mankind. To destroy such buildings, consecrated to the highest and most ennobling recollections, would be an offence, not only to national feeling, but an outrage to moral sentiment, and shew a want of sympathy with all that had been well and greatly done by their ancestors. With respect to the public character of the build-

* A Select Committee has since been appointed, on the motion of Mr. Banks, to consider of the Plan for building Courts of Justice in Palace Yard.

† See vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 391.

ing, it was for 800 years the scene of conferences between both Houses of Parliament, and he should greatly regret if any irreverent and profane hand were employed to pull it down. It was disgusting to see these trifling ornaments, which shewed their face so impudently in the neighbourhood of superior art. They were called Grecian, for no other reason that he knew of than because they were not English. He was sorry to see them carried within the entrance to Westminster Hall. It was deformed by so trifling an addition, which was not Grecian, or if it had any thing Grecian in it, was only Boeotian. Instead of being Grecian it was most barbarous.

Mr. HERRIES, in answer to Mr. Hume's question, said the present grant did not apply to the repairs of St. James's Palace.

Mr. HUME said if he were to give an opinion he should say that it would be better to pull down the building altogether than expend money in repairing it. It would be better at once to build a fit residence for the Monarch than to lay out large sums from time to time in such repairs. He hoped the Palaces also would be submitted to the controul of the Treasury.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he thought the repairs at St. James's Palace were of material advantage to the public, by opening a better access to the Park. He admitted that there was no Royal residence in town at all commensurate to the wealth and greatness of the country; but to erect such a building a considerable sum of money would be required. The alterations and repairs were proposed when the country was under circumstances very different to the present.—If a million and a half had been proposed some time back for erecting a new Palace, he did not think it would have been very well received. The fire which burned down part of the Palace of St. James's rendered it necessary to make some repairs.

Colonel DAVIES said he was sorry the whole building was not burned down. It was more like an alms-house than a Palace, and reflected disgrace on the country.

Sir T. BARING said, that in his opinion, instead of voting 350,000*l.* for the repairing of Windsor Castle, and 40,000*l.* which they were now about to give for the ordinary repairs of these other public buildings, while his Majesty had already so many Palaces, including Carlton House, St. James's, Buckingham House, Kensington, Hampton Court, Kew, and Windsor, and the — he did not know what to call it—at Brighton.—(Laughter).—It would be much better that some of these, indeed the greater part of them, should be sold; a Palace suitable to the splendour and dignity of the Court should be built in some more appropriate place; and that Carlton House should

be retained as his Majesty's private residence.

Mr. BRIGHT said the country had gone on hitherto increasing in splendour, reputation, and strength, without any sumptuous Palaces, such as were boasted of in foreign countries, and he saw no reason why the public money should now be so lavishly bestowed in the erection of magnificent buildings, while his Majesty appeared to be sufficiently well lodged at present.—(Hear!)

Sir M. W. RIDLEY said he was sorry to hear what had fallen from the Hon. Member for Bristol; and he would put it to any man who heard him, whether there was any private Gentleman in the Kingdom so ill lodged as his Majesty. The situation of Carlton House was, he believed, well known to be so bad, that it could not possibly go on longer without a thorough repair. Here much then he thought was a proper point for the House to make a stand, and refuse to continue the wasteful system of voting away money year after year for small repairs, and require the attention of the Treasury to be directed to the providing at once of some more suitable residence, upon a grand and magnificent scale, fitting the dignity of the Sovereign of this country.

Lord MILTON said, he thought it rather too much, that because the country had experienced what was called a renewal of its prosperity, they should begin, before they knew, or had taken any steps to ascertain, the nature and foundation of that renewed prosperity, to run a race of extravagance in the erection of costly buildings. He could not, however, approve of the suggestion of the Hon. Baronet near him (Sir T. Baring), of selling the ancient palaces which he had enumerated, some of which are associated with the recollection of the brightest periods, and the memory of some of the greatest men that adorned the history of our country. Hampton Court Palace, in particular, he hoped would not be selected as one to be sold, being the place which of all others ought to be endeared to Englishmen, by the circumstance of its having been the favourite residence of that great, founder he would not call him, but supporter of our liberties, William III.

Mr. H. G. BENNET concurred entirely in what had fallen from the Hon. Member for Bristol (Mr. Bright), and would support him, if they divided alone, against any grant for the building of Palaces.

Sir C. LONG said, the vote of 40,000*l.* now proposed was absolutely necessary for the ordinary repairs of the public buildings for which it was asked. With respect to the Committee of Taste which had been alluded to, its province was only to make a selection from among the models that were submitted to them.

The vote was then agreed to.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

54. *Portfolio, second Edition, with Additions, of Fragments relative to the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster.* By Matthew Gregson, Esq. F.S.A. &c. Folio, pp. 446. Printed for the Editor, at Liverpool; Nichols and Son, London.

THE First Edition of this curious Work, we noticed in our vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 233; and Mr. Gregson's address on announcing the present publication is printed in our last volume, p. 31. We are glad to find that the Author has met with encouragement sufficient to induce him to persevere in collecting what he modestly terms "Fragments," but which will, we doubt not, be found extremely useful at some future period, to a more regular Historian of the County Palatine. In the mean while, the publick are indebted to Mr. Gregson for what he has himself performed, as this Work may be the means of handing down to posterity much that might otherwise have been wholly lost.

In the whole work there are about 800 wood engravings, of arms, seals, crests, views of Churches, Castles, Seats, Antiquities, &c.; and with this Second Edition, in addition to the embellishments in the first Edition, are given upwards of 30 Copper-plates, Lithographic Drawings, and Woodcuts. We cannot but regret that the Author's new embellishments had not been entrusted to his friend and protégé, Mr. Win. Hughes, the excellent engraver in wood (who shines conspicuously in Mr. Gregson's first edition), rather than *handed over for execution* to the art of Lithography. Mr. Gregson, it appears by a long note in p. 290**, is very partial to this art, but we cannot see any advantage it possesses over that of engraving in copper or wood, except for very large plans, or for those of a temporary nature, where the expense of engraving is an object. As an embellishment to topographical works we think Lithography decidedly objectionable, unless the drawings are executed by the first artists; and then they are as expensive as respectable and much more beautiful engravings would be.

GENT. MAG. March, 1824.

A curious Map of Lancashire, taken in 1598, is copied from a drawing in the Harleian collection.

A Lithographic portrait of the worthy Author, from a painting by W. Bigg, Esq. R.A. and drawn on stone by Gauci, is prefixed to the work; and portraits are also given of Rev. John Byrom, M.A. of Manchester, of that honour to Liverpool, W. ~~Rennie~~ Esq. (engraved by Mrs. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth); of Isabella, Countess of Sefton; Thomas White, M.D.; Charles White, Esq. F.R.S. &c. &c.

In p. 164*, we see an amicable contest between Mr. Gregson and the Historian of Hallamshire; as to who has the best claim to the hero who slew the Dragon of Wantley. Mr. Hunter is of opinion that the hero lived in the district which he has so ably described; whilst Mr. Gregson contends that he was of the family of the Mores of More Hall, in the hundred of West Derby, Lancashire.

In 171, is given an interesting view of the Old Custom House, Liverpool, from a drawing in Mr. Gregson's possession, and we shall copy his observations thereon, as a pleasing specimen of his volume:

"I never view the drawing of the Old Custom House and Quay but with emotions of pleasure, and a mixture of public pride, in contemplating the gradual rise of my native town, from a poor fishing hamlet to its present high eminence in trade and commerce—a proof of the persevering industry of its inhabitants.

"Roger de Poitiers, the Lord of all this part of South Lancashire, built the Castle †. He was a worthy man, and highly spoken of; a friend of the Molyneuxs, who came with him from Normandy. He was then made Castellan, and the Molyneux family since that time have been repeatedly called to the government, and whose residence was fixed by their patron at Sephton, Thornton, and Kuerden, and under all the vicissitudes of the Norman families, the Mulas, Mulles, or Molyneuxs, have never forfeited their estate, having occupied it in a direct line to the present day. [The present descendant, the Earl of Sefton, now lives in the neighbour-

† See it in the Old View of Liverpool, in our vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 337; it is now the site of St. George's Church.

hood in honourable style.] By their courage and prowess they had afterwards other large and valuable grants, and high and honourable distinctions, and seated themselves at Sephton as Constables of Liverpool Castle, Keepers of the King's Parks at Croxteth and Toxteth, Rangers of the Forest of West Derby, Lords of the Wapentake, and Lords of the Manor of Liverpool, of which they had a grant of all the rents under the King, as also the Ferry over the River; Lords of all the Wastes, &c. (the tenure of which, after Charles the First's sale to Ditchfield, was freehold.) In 1629 the privileges of all the town were, in their hands, such as tolls, markets, fairs, anchorage, lading, pontage, &c. &c. Many other lands came into the possession of this family, by the alliances of their descendants.

"And all this occurred—

"Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore,"

as Dryden says: for here at LIVERPOOL,

"A band of fishers chose their humble seat;
Contented labour blest their far retreat;
Inur'd to hardship, patient, bold, and rude,
They brav'd the billows for precarious food:
Their straggling huts were rang'd along the shore,
Their nets and little boats their only store."

ANON.

"The continual influx of passengers to and from Ireland, in King John's time, and his father's, greatly encreased this poor fishing town.

"After Roger followed the fate of the King's son Robert, his lands escheated to the Crown, and the descent may be traced*. Henry I. granted its *first charter*, which Henry II. and John confirmed, and gave them a seal; and, as Earl of Lancaster, made many grants to the neighbouring gentlemen, for he was often here during the conquest of Ireland, of which kingdom he was *Lord*. In 1272 the town was found to contain 168 burgages, i. e. houses and cottages, which had decreased to 138 in 1650, when it was called the poor *decayed town* of Liverpool.

"I believe due praise ought to be given to one person, named Eckerston, Cockerson, Sekerston, or Sherton. This gentleman was Mayor in 1551. He was again Mayor in 1560; and living in 1574, when he was one of the only six residents at Levinpools that paid towards the defence of the kingdom. This Sekerston was a man of strong mind and abilities, if we may judge by what is recorded of him; for he was chosen M. P. for this borough, and allowed 2s. a day for his service. It was he who advised, when the town was at its lowest ebb, anno 1566, to petition Queen Elizabeth to remit the taxes and subsidies which were then levied, which she did. It was said he could speak

in Parliament without the aid of a Counselor."

Mr. Gregson then gives many minute particulars relative to Liverpool, in chronological order, and thus concludes his notice of the commercial prosperity of his native place:

"In 1814 Thomas Leyland, esq. published the Cash Account of the Corporation, when their income was 30,680*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; in 1815, it was 68,379*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* and has since much increased. The population of the town in 1700, when it became a parish, amounted only to 5,714; but by the census of 1821, we find the number of inhabitants to be 118,972, exclusive of Toxteth Park, Everton, &c. which amounts to about 22,615 more, all which were part of the antient parish of Walton. The rental of Liverpool in 1715 was valued at 584,687*l.* The Dock Dues in 1724, amounted to 810*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* and in the year ending June 25, 1823, they were increased to 115,783*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* 7*d.*

"Thus has the port of Liverpool risen from a state of insignificance, to become the second commercial town in the kingdom; and it may even be considered the first in many branches of commerce, particularly in the article of cotton. At the present period (1823) every description of buildings, from the merchant's mansion to the labourer's cottage, continues to be erected: and the Authorities of the town are making rapid improvements, in widening those streets which most require it. Warehouses are now rearing their towering heads in every direction, and the Docks may be reckoned the first in the kingdom for extent and convenience."

Mr. Gregson solicits corrections of any errors in his work, that they may be acknowledged, and published hereafter, with an Index to the whole volume.

55. *The Fruits of Experience, or Memoirs of Joseph Brasbridge, written in his 80th year.* 8vo, pp. 257. Simpkin and Masshall.

"Though now this grained face of mine lie hid
In sap-consuming winter's drimled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory,
My wasting lamp some fading glimmer left."
Shakespeare.

WE have been overwhelmed with the recollections of travellers—the reminiscences of literary lives are numerous—and autobiographical sketches, by Poets and Statesmen, are in profusion. But the experience of a man

† Some interesting communications by our intelligent correspondent, R. S. contrasting the former and present states of Liverpool, may be seen in vol. xciii. i. p. 587; vol. xciii. i. pp. 18, 105, 201.

whose

* See "Fragments," p. 1.

whose days have been spent in mercantile habits of the middle class, as it is difficult of execution, is a rare gift in literature. We hesitate not to pronounce the work before us a very useful publication. It is the retrospect of a life greatly chequered by alternations of prosperity and adversity—and the moral of the tale appears to be this:—that a life of gaiety and dissipation is as unfavourable to virtue as it is ruinous to the hope of worldly advancement; that without prudence, talents are useless, and the best opportunities are neutralized. There is also sufficient encouragement for Folly to retrace her steps, and ample warning to the young to pause on the threshold of temptation.

The epitome of the life of our Octogenarian is, that he began business as a Silversmith in Fleet-street, at an early life, with a good capital, bright prospects, and an unsullied reputation; that pleasure seduced him from his shop, and that his shop repaid his neglect, in the plunder of his property, the decay of his business, and bankruptcy;—that still retaining his good name, he acquired wisdom from experience—his friends rallied round him, he recommenced his career, and by industry and frugality he has now retired to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*, in health, peace, and competence.

Mr. Brasbridge we are persuaded has been through life a humourist. He might have taken his part in the symposia of the Boar's-head; and mine hostess of the Tavern would have cried "excellent sport," and gloried in her customer. Falstaff would have been proud of such a companion. He has given us anecdotes in abundance, and relieved the somewhat oppressive egotism of his narrative by short digressions on events with which he was contemporary.

We have strong internal evidence that this is not a mere specimen of book-making. We read with a strong conviction that we are listening to the loquacity of an old man, who, regardless of the graces of composition, gives what he has to say in his own words, and in his own manner. The style he has adopted is far from slovenly; it is the natural language of good sense and great observation, tinged with a certain portion of education and refinement.

But we must now permit Mr. Bras-

bridge to speak for himself, and first of his motives.

" 'Better late than never,' is an old adage, the truth of which I hope to exemplify in the course of the following pages. It has been said, that the life of any individual whatsoever, would, if fairly and impartially narrated, afford abundant materials for instruction; and I am willing to hope that mine will be found equally productive of warning to the dissipated, and of encouragement to the industrious; for whilst I honestly confess, that at one period of it I might but too justly be classed with the former, I may likewise reasonably hope, that at another I might as fairly rank with the latter."

This text is rarely lost sight of, and his concessions are given with a sincerity that evinces a mind under the influence of truth, and indicates a determination to render his example available by every proper disclosure.

We shall now conclude our extracts with a few anecdotes of a general nature, though they lose half their interest by being detached from the narrative.

"I was going into the pit of Drury-lane theatre, and chanced to arrive at the door at the very same moment with the late Mr. Chilcot and his son. He had just had his pocket picked of all the money he had about him. The door-keeper would not admit him without he would leave his watch as a deposit. I begged him to permit me to pay six shillings for him and his son; he desired to know where he could repay me. 'Never mind that, Sir,' I replied: 'when I meet you, I will ask you for the money.' He would not, however, accept my offer, without receiving my address; I therefore gave him it, at 98, Fleet-street. The next day he brought me the six shillings, and the day following he came again, and gave me an order for plate, to the amount of forty or fifty pounds, which I declined; remarking, at the same time, that he was the most grateful man I had ever met with, to think of repaying so trifling a civility in so munificent a manner; and that it almost seemed as if, in offering it, I had had an insight into his disposition, and wished to give myself a claim on his kindness, and lead him to buy what he might not want. He assured me, that he was actually intending to make the purchase, and merely gave me the preference in laying out the money; and this preference he continued to shew me to the end of his life, always taking every opportunity to serve me."

Among other members of a Club, the following are noticed:

"Archibald Hamilton the printer, with a mind fit for a Lord Chancellor; also Mr. Thomas

Thomas Carnan the bookseller, who brought an action against the Stationers' Company for the privilege of printing Almanacks. Dunstall the Comedian, famous for his song in *Love in a Village*,

I'm not such an elf, though I say it myself;
But I know a sheep's head from a carrot;

and as delightful a companion in a private room as he was amusing on the stage; also the veteran Macklin, who, when the company were disputing on the mode of spelling the name of Shakespeare, was referred to by Billy Upton, a good-tempered fellow, with a remarkably gruff voice, the loudest tones of which he put forth as he observed, 'There is a gentleman present who can set us to rights;' then turning to Macklin he said, 'Pray, Sir, is it *Shakespeare* or *Shakspere*?' 'Sir,' said Macklin; 'I never give any reply to a thunderbolt.'—Another of the frequenters of the Globe tavern was Akerman, the keeper of Newgate, a humane and social man, and one of those careful personages, who always thought it most prudent not to venture home till daylight. Mr. William Woodfall, the reporter of the parliamentary debates, was also frequently with us."

"Mr. Thomas Evans, bookseller in the Strand, a man whose mind was cultivated by reading, and stored with anecdotes, which he related with singular felicity."

"Mr. Curtis, a respectable stationer, who, from very small beginnings, left his son ninety thousand pounds in one line, besides an estate of near three hundred a year. My worthy friend Henry Baldwin, another of the members of this club, married Miss Graham, the sister of Mr. Curtis's wife, and was no less successful in business than his brother-in-law; though he did not leave so large a fortune behind him, preferring, as he expressed it, to sip of the stream himself as it flowed, and to disperse it to those around him in his life-time. He was indeed the very soul of benevolence and hospitality. He had a large family, all of whom he liberally educated and set up in the world, thinking very properly that by so doing he acquitted himself more effectually of his duty towards them, than if he abridged them of comforts and respectability during his life, to leave them a profusion to waste after his death. To all around him in business he was liberal and just; to men of genius he was considerate and generous. Often at his hospitable board have I seen needy authors, and others connected with his employment, whose abilities, ill requited as they might have been by the world in general, were by him always appreciated and served. He was my bosom friend and constant companion, and the favours he has conferred on me are indelibly engraved upon my heart, not more for the essential service they rendered me in times of need, than for

the delicacy and feeling with which they were always accompanied. Under the auspices of Bonnel Thornton, the elder Colman, Garrick, and some other wits of the age, my friend Baldwin set up the *St. James's Chronicle*, of which he was printer and joint proprietor. By mixing with such associates his intellectual powers, naturally good, were much improved, and he became as instructive and cheerful a companion as could be desired, for either the serious or the social hour.

"The *St. James's Chronicle*, for many years deservedly popular, was founded on the soundest principles, and was the staunch supporter of government. My friend Harry was, however, ill requited for his loyalty and zeal; for the ministers, whom he laboured so faithfully to serve, were ungrateful enough to set up a paper in opposition to his, and even to withhold intelligence from him, in order that it might first appear in their paper. It is still conducted by his worthy son Mr. Charles Baldwin, with increased repute, and a circulation far beyond that of any other evening paper. I found great benefit to my business from advertising in this paper, wherein my friend used generally to assign me a conspicuous place near the Poet's Corner; and I was by this means introduced more especially to the notice of the Clergy, who all read the *St. James's Chronicle*, from the humblest Curate up to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and among whom I have ever had to rank a great number of my best customers."

"I should be wanting in my habitual reverence for the fair sex, did I not take this opportunity of acknowledging the attractions and graces possessed by Miss Boydell at this time. Her countenance was of the most animated description, and beamed with the benevolence which formed the distinguishing feature of her character; this benevolence she might be considered as inheriting from her worthy uncle, who was likewise one of the most industrious of men. In this respect also, his niece resembled him. After her marriage with Mr. Nicol, the late king's bookseller, she formed one of the most valuable collections of prints in the kingdom, which at her death she ordered to be sold; and which, for the most part elegantly mounted with her own hands, excited the admiration of all beholders, as a surprising monument of female perseverance and taste. The principal part of this noble collection was purchased by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, who appointed as his agent, for that purpose, Mr. Smith, the keeper of the prints at the British Museum; a gentleman valued by the connoisseurs, for his knowledge in the arts, and esteemed by all his friends for the goodness of his disposition, and the inexhaustible vivacity of his conversation. To Mr. Nicol, likewise, I would

would here pay that tribute of respect, to which he is entitled from his veteran ship in literature, and the thousand benevolent and social qualities which have endeared him to a large circle of acquaintance through his long life; the evening of which is cheered to him by the affectionate and unremitting attentions of an amiable niece, who has for some years devoted herself entirely to him, and whose society and conversation, of no common order, must have been doubly valuable to him since the death of his worthy wife.

"I must now return to the 'Free and Easy,' and its politics. We had at least the benefit of the earliest intelligence in all matters of importance; for Harrison, the printer, who was one of our members, used to bring us the *Gazette* in manuscript, which was very agreeable, as it enabled us occasionally to appear wiser than our neighbours. One of the happiest evenings I ever spent there, was that on which the late king went to Covent Garden Theatre for the first time after his long and alarming illness. The late Mr. Iliff, the carpenter, a worthy man and a good subject, came in and informed us of the enthusiasm with which his Majesty had been greeted; never indeed was more joy exhibited by a loyal people. When Mr. Iliff had concluded his account, he struck up 'God save the King' in most stentorian tones, in which we all joined 'heart and voice;' and gave the passages

Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,

with peculiar emphasis; for we were just then beginning to suspect that we had got a few democrats among us, whose sentiments were in direct opposition to those of the majority of our party."

Mr. Pridden, the bookseller, is thus honourably mentioned:

"He gave up his own business on purpose to serve me; in order that I might take up my station the very next door to my old premises, in the house which, as he said, had been lucky to him, and he hoped would be the same to me. Mr. Pridden had, from small beginnings, by industry and economy, the grand hinges of legitimate wealth, saved a comfortable fortune; inasmuch that he was enabled to portion his children respectably, and died worth four thousand pounds. An act of such disinterested friendship as the relinquishment of a business which he found equally profitable and pleasant to him, merely to serve a bankrupt neighbour, who had to begin the world afresh, deserves a more lasting memorial than these few pages of mere fleeting interest can give it: but to perpetuate it as much as may be in my power, I have added a transcript of the features of this worthy man, as well as of his mind; and I hope my readers will look upon it with complacency, as an admirable likeness

of one whose memory is cherished with esteem by all who knew him."

"The late Doctor Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, was another whose friendship I have to bear in grateful estimation. I remember him a poor curate, though always the same excellent man; he then lodged with a butcher at Charlton in Northamptonshire. I did not tell him that I recollected him in this situation, though I might have done so without fear of giving him offence; for there never was a more modest or humble-minded man, though he acquitted himself of the duties of his high station with the utmost propriety and a becoming dignity. I remember his remarking once, that the good ship *Britannia* had experienced adverse gales and tempestuous seas, (I thought he might at that time have added, 'and a rebellious crew,') but that he made no doubt that, by the blessing of Heaven, she would get safe into port. The benevolence of this worthy man was unbounded: he settled thirty pounds per annum upon his old landlord as soon as he came to the see of Canterbury.

"There was a Mr. Watts, a person of small independent fortune, who resided at Brackley; on market-days he kept an open table for the neighbouring clergy and gentry. Among those who enjoyed his hospitality, was Dr. Moore, at that time only a curate; after some time he ceased to appear among the guests; being questioned as to the cause by Mr. Watts, he said, 'I owe you ten pounds, and, not being able yet to pay you, I cannot come with pleasure to your house whilst I am in your debt.' Mr. Watts entertained him to forget it entirely, assuring him that it had no place in his remembrance, and, as a proof of it, he had twenty pounds more at his service whenever he might have occasion for it. Sometime afterwards, Mr. Watts himself fell into poverty: Doctor Moore was then the Archbishop, and, with a grateful remembrance of the kindness he had received from him when in a more humble station, he settled an annuity upon him and his wife, which was continued by Mrs. Moore and her son after the Archbishop's decease, until Mrs. Watts, who was the latest survivor, died, which was in her ninety-seventh year. The Archbishop also got Watts's son a place in the Stamp-office, and made some provision for the grandchildren."

"Admiral Williams, when young, was gay, and so addicted to expensive pleasures that no remonstrances had the power to reclaim him. When his father died, he joined the rest of the family to hear the will read: his name did not occur among those of the other children, and he looked upon the omission of it as a testimony of his father's resentment against him: at the close of it, however, he found himself brought in as residuary

siduary legatee, in these words: "All the rest of my estates and effects I leave to my son Pierre Williams, knowing that he will spend it all." The young gentleman burst into tears; "My father," said he, "has touched the right string, and his reproach shall not be thrown away." From that time he altered his conduct, and became an ornament to his profession. I am happy to add, that the Admiral, though my senior by two or three years, is still living in possession of all his faculties, and in the enjoyment of vivacity beyond what I have ever witnessed in one of such advanced age."

"Mr. Fish met a boy accidentally at Hounslow, and was asked by him for sixpence. Mr. Fish inquired what he wanted it for; the boy replied, to pay the postage of a letter to his mother, as he had got a good birth on board of a sloop of war, and had written to her to inform her of it. On asking the captain's name, Mr. Fish found that he was acquainted with him; he therefore told the boy to call at his house, when he came to London, and he would give him a letter to him. This the boy accordingly did; and Mr. Fish wrote to the captain, requesting that he would enter him as a midshipman, and he would pay the necessary expenses attendant on it: this was done, and I believe the fortunate youth is now a lieutenant or captain in his Majesty's service, owing to this act of kindness from his unknown benefactor."

"I recollect the first broad-wheeled wagon that was used in Oxfordshire, and a wondering crowd of spectators it attracted. I believe at that time there was not a post-chaise in England excepting two-wheeled ones. Lamps to carriages are also quite a modern improvement. A shepherd, who was keeping sheep, in the vicinity of a village in Oxfordshire, came running all aghast, to say, that a frightful monster with saucer eyes, and making a great blowing noise, was coming towards the village, at such a rate, that he could scarcely keep before it. All the women and children shrieked and screamed, and fastened themselves up, and the men themselves began not to know what to think, when they heard a rumbling noise, and saw two flaming lights. The monster, however, turned out to be a post-chaise, with two lamps; and the shepherd returned to his sheep, whom he had left to take care of themselves."

The work abounds with amusing anecdotes, similar to the above copious extracts.

We are aware that the Records of the Shop, like the "Annals of the Poor," may provoke a disdainful smile from the proud, and a sneer from the critic. But we think our Octogenarian will not suffer his complacency to be ruffled by such excitements. He has

not written for a literary name—but to illustrate an important truth by a strong example. There is a moral in his story better calculated to benefit his species, than all the romances of of the "Great Unknown,"—a moral that will speak more effectually to the hearts of those readers for whom it is designed, than the most eloquent compositions of the learned.

We should be ashamed of exercising our critical acumen, in detecting petty blemishes of style in such a work; but there are passages and anecdotes most unfit for publication, and calculated to give pain to the individuals to whom they refer. The autobiography of an old man should never be a record of his enmities. Like the "poor Franciscan," Nature should have done with her "resentments in him." We are, however, persuaded, that the passages to which we allude, are but the hectic of a moment, and that Mr. Brasbridge will avail himself of that opportunity which public patronage will most assuredly afford him, to expunge the disagreeable and the disfiguring, and substitute, from the inexhaustible store of his grateful recollections, anecdotes as illustrative of the soundness of his memory, as of the goodness of his heart.

56. *A Narrative of the Sufferings of a French Protestant Family at the period of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Written by John Migault, the Father. Translated and now first published from the Original Manuscript. 12mo, pp. 182. Butterworth and Son.*

THIS very interesting little volume merits our best praise, for the minute information it contains of the religious persecution which obliged nearly 500,000 subjects of Louis XIV. to seek in foreign lands for that liberty of conscience so iniquitously denied them in their own. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes has been properly considered not only the most impolitic, but the most tyrannical act of that monarch's reign; and whilst its enactment would alone have entitled Henry the Fourth to the appellation of Great, its repeal has indelibly stained all his grandson's laurels, and was attended with results from which France has scarcely yet recovered. The wonted hospitality of this country encouraged a large proportion of these unhappy sufferers to settle in England, and the Government, with equal generosity and wisdom,

wisdom, offered them its protection; in consequence of which a part of the suburbs of London was peopled entirely with refugees, who established there the manufactory of silks, and some others.

Among these enigmas was John Migault, the author of the narrative before us, who it appears compiled it for the perusal of his children; the MS. we are told in the preface, is the property of a poor man, lineally descended from the writer, now residing near Spital-fields, and to whose benefit we have no doubt the profits of the sale will be appropriated.

Migault was the son of the Reader, Elder, and Scribe of the reformed Church of Moagon, and marrying in January 1663, in his eighteenth year, settled at Moule in the province of Poitou, as a school-master, where seventeen years passed in the peaceful fulfilment of his humble duties, during which time his wife brought him twelve children. In the year 1681 hostility to the Protestants on the part of the Government displayed itself by "certain declarations, excluding them from all civil employments, suppressing every officer connected with our religion, and rendering the greater part of us incapable of gaining a livelihood." P. 23.

This obliged him to remove from Moule to Mougou, where he lived undisturbed until the arrival of a regiment of dragoons in the former town, which was rendered an instrument of persecution by billeting the soldiers on the Protestant inhabitants, whom they never quitted until they had reduced to a state of complete destitution, whilst Papists were totally exempted from them. Although we record with regret Migault's assertion, that the effect of this tyrannical exercise of power made numerous apostates, our respect is proportionally increased towards those who withstood the many inducements held out to embrace the Catholic religion. Some idea of the persecutions endured by the Protestants may be formed from the following extract.

"It was generally observed that the military did not retire from any parish while the most trifling article remained in the possession of any Protestant family which might be converted into money. They exacted daily from their hosts fifteen livres for the principal officers, nine livres for a lieutenant, three livres for a private, and thirty sous for the meanest halper; and if this

monstrous exaction ceased to be punctually paid, it was the invariable practice to sell the furniture and cattle; or when these were disposed of, the very clothes of their unhappy hosts." P. 27.

"Thus these faithful servants of Christ, after having maintained their oppressors, some ten, others twenty and more days, finding themselves bereft of every thing valuable, to avoid the fury of their enemies, would escape by night, with their wives and children, and wander in the woods without food, and in many instances without raiment." P. 28.

An affecting example is given, which want of space obliges us to pass over. Migault first experienced this shameful visitation in August 1681, when he had fifteen horsemen quartered on him; and whilst he was absent from home to obtain some of their exorbitant demands, but to which at the urgent request of his friends he did not return, they subjected his wife to treatment at which human nature recoils. This heroic woman had but seventeen days before given birth to her thirteenth child, when these monsters drove her from her bed to attend on them; and

"No sooner was their suspicion excited that I had escaped from their grasp, than one of them followed her into a chamber, whither she had crept with great bodily pain for the wine they had demanded; and having violently kicked her, forced the poor creature back into the sitting room; the man then suggested that it would be proper to guard and to keep her warm. She was thrust into a corner of the chimney, while an immense fire was lighted. The soldiers even used some of the furniture for firewood, and in the vain expectation of subduing her constancy, they profaned the name of God in language I dare not repeat, threatening to burn their victim unless she immediately renounced Protestantism. So intolerable was the heat, that the men felt themselves unable to remain near the fire, and the person who was placed close to your mother, was relieved every two or three minutes. This admirable woman, knowing in whom she believed, did not for a moment lose the composure of her mind. She cast all her cares and sufferings upon her Saviour; repelled their repeated importunities to change her religion with equal mildness and resolution, until, swooning away, she became insensible to farther insult and injury." P. 36, 37.

From this perilous scene she was at last released, at the interposition of the Prior; for the solicitations of her female neighbours, even on their knees, had

had no avail on these wretches. Migault was now for some time homeless, and without occupation; his family, from motives of security, scattered, and himself subsisting on the kindness of friends, but of which he was soon deprived from considerations of their own security. He then went to Rochelle, where many families of this persecuted religion embarked for Holland and England. In October he again returned to Mougou, but was soon driven from it by another visit from soldiers, who destroyed the little which the former ravagers had spared, and whose conduct was scarcely less barbarous than that of their predecessors. During the whole of the month of November, Middle Poitou was the theatre of similar abominable scenes.

In January 1682 our author settled at Mantze, where he enjoyed uninterrupted comfort until about the end of February in the following year, when he was deprived of his invaluable partner, who died soon after the birth of her fourteenth child, and of whom he always speaks in terms which genuine affection alone could dictate. The renewal of his misfortunes quickly followed the loss of his wife; for the dragoons again visited Poitou, and completed the work of devastation on the property of Protestants. The Reformed Churches now became subjected to the arbitrary proceedings of the Cours Souveraines, and the Intendants of Provinces,

"Where accusation and condemnation were synonymous terms; for when no subject of complaint existed, one was invented, and thus nearly every Reformed Church, not only in the Province of Poitou, but throughout the kingdom, was destroyed or interdicted." P. 72.

That of Mantze, however, escaped the general desolation, until Sept. 23, 1685, when the cavalry entered the town, and robbed it of all its contents. Previous to this event, Migault had prudently prepared for persecution, by again separating his large family; and he once more became a fugitive without a home, and almost without a friend. The following frightful portrait of the state of society, at that moment, is too appalling to be omitted:

"It seemed impossible to elude the vigilance of the cavalry: they pervaded the whole province, and the persons whose tenderness of disposition, and love of hospitality, rendered them objects of suspicion, received

every day domiciliary visits. It was become extremely dangerous to afford shelter to any unhappy fugitive. Every body was under the influence of terror, a brother scarcely dared receive a brother:—in the course of this month I passed three days with *mine*, and his consternation lest it should be known that he afforded me shelter, was beyond what I could conceive." Pp. 80, 81.

Our limits prevent our following this unfortunate sufferer in his wanderings. Tortured by anxiety for a beloved family, without even a roof to shelter him from the elements, and deprived almost of hope to brighten his calamities, we can scarcely be surprised, however much we must lament, to learn that his fortitude at length deserted him, and that in a fatal moment he abandoned the surest, safest solace of the afflicted, and apostatized. Let those who are disposed to censure him with severity, read his trials and temptations, but above all let them attentively peruse the bitter remorse with which it was attended, and they will, we are persuaded, unless totally destitute of Christian charity, rather pity than condemn. Reflection speedily showed him his error, and he returned to the open profession of that faith for which he afterwards abandoned his native land. The difficulty of emigration, from the vigilance of the police, Voltaire and other historians have informed us was extremely great, and this is fully confirmed by this journal. Twice did Migault endeavour to leave France before he succeeded, and the obstacles he surmounted, in bringing away his numerous children, sufficiently prove the danger with which it was attended. He accomplished this necessary object in April 1688, and arrived at Amsterdam, whence we presume he came to this country, for his narrative terminates with his arrival in that city. It is impossible to take leave of this work without expressing the reverence with which it impressed us, for that unaffected piety, and reliance on Providence, by which the writer was so eminently actuated. Nor must his short, though lamentable apostacy lessen our respect, because repentance, sincere, heartfelt, and we trust acceptable repentance, quickly succeeded it. To the historian, this little volume is of considerable value; for a general account of this period, and of the political effects of Louis the Fourteenth's bigoted

bigoted conduct, we can turn to various sources of information; but for a circumstantial narrative of the persecutions endured in consequence of the revocation of this celebrated Edict, written by a sufferer, and possessing such internal evidence of veracity, we believe Migault's Journal stands alone in the works on that event. We should add, that the style is so uniformly good, that we somewhat suspect the translation is not so literal as it ought to be.

By one portion of society—the descendants of those who emigrated to England on that occasion, this volume must be eagerly sought; and if they before felt respect for the independency of their ancestors' conduct in "preferring liberty and their altars in a foreign land, to the alternative of apostasy or persecution in their own," we are convinced the perusal of it will much increase their esteem.

On every account we warmly wish success to this narrative, and trust that the praiseworthy object of those individuals to whom we are indebted for its publication, will be fully realized by the profits of the sale materially ameliorating the situation of Migault's descendant, and by the reflection that to their charitable disposition we owe a volume replete with interest and information.

57. *Secret Memoirs of the Court of Louis XIV. and of the Regency, extracted from the German Correspondence of the Duchess of Orleans, Mother of the Regent; preceded by a Notice of this Princess, and accompanied with Notes [and a fine Portrait].* 8vo, pp. 472. Whittakers.

ELIZABETH-CHARLOTTE, Duchess of Orleans, born July 7, 1652, was the daughter of the Elector Palatine Charles Louis, and of the Princess Charlotte of Hesse-Cassel. The manners of the age were gross, and her poor mother having complained of the insolence of the Elector's mistress, was absolutely *struck* by his Serene Highness, and then regularly divorced. The Elector, however, had sense enough to see that however feast-like vice may be to adults, it is certainly very unwholesome for children, and that corruption of a daughter in such a school as his court, would detract from his popularity, and be a perpetual tooth-

ache of remorse. He, therefore, sent the Princess to his sister the Electress Sophia, mother of George I. of England. Ugly as the Princess declares herself to be (though her portrait shows her to be, consistently with her character, a handsome *man* of the *female* sex, of Elizabethan phrenological head,) she was, through an excellent education, rendered capable of commanding importance, by judgment and intellectual habits. In short, she was a woman of strong sense, who could not be despised. Louis XIV. had indulged in speculations for annexing the Imperial Crown of Germany to his hereditary monarchy; and Henrietta of England, first wife of his brother the Duke of Orleans, having been conveniently poisoned, the acquisition of Elizabeth-Charlotte for a sister-in-law, might furnish a landing-place, or half-way house, after crossing the Rhine. Accordingly at the age of nineteen, in 1671, she was married to Monsieur, who, as she perceived from the first interview, did not like her (p. 9), because, from his effeminate character and narrow understanding, such a marriage to him was like wedding a school-mistress. Add to this, the lady herself was addicted to *babbling*, and passionately fond of horses, dogs, hunting, theatricals, and always in full dress, or wearing a man's wig and a riding-habit. After she had borne three children to Monsieur, of whom two only survived (the Regent, and the Duchess of Lorraine), it was deemed sufficient time by the husband to dissolve the partnership. This event Madame describes in the following manner; and the enviable coolness with which the affair was transacted on both sides, is a fine specimen of court-manners.

"I was very glad when, after the birth of my daughter, my husband proposed separate beds; for to tell the truth, I was never very fond of having children. When he proposed it to me, I answered, 'Yes, Monsieur, I shall be very well contented with the arrangement, provided you do not hate me, and that you will continue to behave with some kindness to me.' He promised, and we were very well satisfied with each other. It was, besides, very disagreeable to sleep with Monsieur; he could not bear any one to touch him when he was asleep, so that I was obliged to lie on the very edge of the bed; whence it sometimes happened that

that I fell out like a sack. I was, therefore, enchanted, when Monsieur proposed to me in friendly terms, and without any anger, to lie in separate rooms. I obeyed the late Monsieur by not troubling him with my embraces, and always conducted myself towards him with respect and submission." Pp. 51, 52.

This last sentence, in our opinion, discloses a secret. The Princess had seen, in the example of her mother, how dangerous it was to interfere with the amours of Royal husbands; and probably considered, that, by patience, she would be left in peaceable enjoyment of all remaining comforts. She certainly managed incomparably well to keep her cap so upright as she did, during the whole reign of Louis; for she effected this successfully in utter defiance of Mesdames Montespan, Maintenon, and all the King's favourites, who were unable to go beyond teasing her. Her mode of life was this:

"She did nothing but write from morning till night. Immediately after rising, which was always about ten, she sat down to her toilette: thence she passed to her cabinet, when after having spent sometime in prayer, she continued writing until the hour of mass. After mass, she wrote until dinner, where she did not spend much time; she returned to write, and remained thus engaged until ten in the evening. Towards nine o'clock, she would be seen in her cabinet, seated at a large table, surrounded by papers; near her was placed an ombre table, where generally Madame la Maréchale de Clerampault, and other ladies of the Princess's household, were playing. Occasionally Mathame would look on, and would sometimes advise in the game, as she continued writing; at other times, she would converse with the persons who formed her court. I have seen her go to sleep, and in a minute afterwards awake and fall to writing again." P. 20.

This writing consisted, says the Editor (p. 35), in letters very long, "which contain a perfect scandalous chronicle," and it is shocking, he adds, "to perceive from her letters, that she was almost the confidante of the Regent's [her son's] debaucheries" (p. 233). We attribute it to the corruption of the profligate court of the era. Adultery was quite common, and poisoning frequent and unrevenged; often not investigated. She contrived, however, to live out her time; and died of a dropsy, Dec. 8, 1722. Massillon pronounced her funeral oration at Saint

Denis: Some persons, who did not love her, made an epitaph insulting to her son, but which was not to be contradicted. "Here lies Idleness." It is known what Idleness is the mother of. P. 35.

What our readers have to expect in this book, is a large mass of curious historical information. For instance, few of our readers would suppose that Lewis XIV. could not endure to hear politicks talked (p. 69), and would tell people, whom he liked, every thing that he had heard, which made it dangerous to talk to him (p. 70); that he scarcely knew how to read and write (*ibid*), and was as ignorant of religion as a man could possibly be.

"That old Maintenon and Pere la Chaise, had persuaded him that all the sins he had committed with Madame de Montespan would be pardoned, if he persecuted and extirpated the professors of the reformed religion; and that this was the only path to heaven. The poor King believed it fervently, for he had never seen a bible in his life; and immediately after this, the persecution commenced." P. 80.

The French are not a clean people, even in palaces, and we find (p. 95) that

"The King and Monsieur had been accustomed from their childhood to great filthiness in the interior of their houses; so much so, that they did not know it ought to be otherwise; and yet in their persons they were particularly neat." P. 95.

Louis was such a gourmand, that he would eat at a sitting four platefuls of different soups, a whole pheasant, a partridge, a plateful of salad, mutton hashed with garlick, two good sized slices of ham, a dish of pastry, and, afterwards, fruit and sweetmeats (p. 99). The descendant Bourbons are slandered for having appetites of considerable action; but this appears to have been one of a four or five man power.

Louis XIV. has been called the grand-monarque, and certainly he made a great noise in the world; but these memoirs show it to have been the mere noise of a gong. He was very ignorant, and incapable of business.

The book abounds with admirable touches of naiveté and point. The following are capital specimens.

"Madame de Longueville was tired to death of being in Normandy, where her husband was. Those who were about her said, 'Mon Dieu, Madame, you are eaten up with

with ennui; will you not take some amusement? There are dogs and a beautiful forest; will you hunt?' 'No,' she replied, 'I don't like hunting.' 'Will you work?' 'No, I don't like work.' 'Will you take a walk, or play at some game?' 'No, I like neither the one nor the other.' 'What will you do then?' they asked. 'What can I do,' she said; 'I hate innocent pleasures.' P. 182.

The following song was made upon the infidel Bolingbroke, who had fallen in love with a girl who had run away from a convent. The sarcasm is inimitable.

"Bolingbroke, est tu possédé?
Quel est ton desir chimérique
De t'amuser à chevaucher
La fille de Saint-Dominique?
Cris-tu que d'elle et d'un Torris (Tory)
Il en puisse naître l'Antichrist?" P. 388.

Lady Gordon was one of the Duchess's establishment. She was always plunged in reveries; and when speaking to a man, was in the habit of playing with the buttons of his waistcoat.

"Having one day some occasion to talk to the Chevalier Buveon, a Captain in the late Monsieur's guard, and he being a very tall man, she could only reach his waistband, which she began to unbutton. The poor gentleman was quite horror stricken, and started back, crying, 'For heaven's sake, madam, what are you going to do.' This incident caused a great laugh in the saloon of Saint Cloud." P. 889.

Saint François de Sales, who was canonized for founding a new order of Nuns, had been very intimate with the elder Marshal de Villeroi. The latter could not bring himself to call his old friend a Saint. He used to say,

"I was delighted when I saw M. de Sales become a Saint; he used to delight in talking indecently, and always cheated at play. The Archbishop of Aix was asked, if a sharper could be a saint? He said, as a reason for it, that he gave all his winnings to the poor." P. 452.

The following instances of rustick *étourderie* are amusing:

"A village pastor was examining his parishioners in their Catechism. The first question in the Heidelberg Catechism is this: 'What is thy only consolation in life and in death?' A young girl, to whom the pastor put this question, laughed, and would not answer. The Priest insisted. 'Well, then,' said she, 'at length, if I must tell you, it is the young shoemaker, who lives in the Rue Agneaux.'" P. 453.

"The late Madame de Nemours had

charitably brought up a poor child. When the child was about nine years old, she said to her benefactress, 'Madame, no one can be more grateful for your charity than I am, and I cannot acknowledge it better, than by telling every body I am your daughter; but do not be alarmed, I will not say that I am your lawful child, only your illegitimate daughter.'" P. 454.

It is well known, that William III. and his Queen Mary of England, did not live on the happiest terms. It is said in this work (p. 437), that Count d'Avaux, the French Ambassador, claimed the honour of having had a secret interview with her, at the apartments of one of her maids of honour, Madame Treslaue. The Prince of Orange becoming acquainted with the affair, dismissed the young lady, but invented some other pretext, that the real cause might not be known. P. 437.

Entertaining and curious as this work is, we detest secret memoirs; and would recommend to sovereigns the rule of the Admiralty, with regard to officers, of demanding the resignation of all notes and papers, which they have made during voyages. In the same manner, all such papers should be given up and burnt. Against ill-nature and misconstruction, for people cannot always live in state, no person can guard; and to permit wretches of such principles to circulate their venom, is to bring authority into disrepute, and virtue into distrust. Prominent vices must inevitably expose themselves; and of what service is it to the publick, to keep spies to prove to us, that a notorious street-walker is a prostitute? Hypocrisy itself is proverbially a decent respect paid to virtue.

58. *Private Correspondence of William Cowper, Esq. with several of his most intimate Friends, now first published from the Originals in the possession of his Kinsman, John Johnson, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo. Portraits.* Colburn.

WE have been highly gratified with the perusal of these lively and entertaining letters; the greater part of which exhibit frequent marks of that playful humour which is so peculiar to the Author of the "Task." The Editor, previous to publication, submitted them to the opinion of one of the best judges of composition that this country has to boast—the Rev. Robert Hall,

of

of Leicester, who, in a letter addressed to the Editor, observes,

"It is quite unnecessary to say that I perused the letters with great admiration and delight. I have always considered the letters of Mr. Cowper as the finest specimen of the epistolary style in our language, and *these* appear to me of a superior description to the former, possessing as much beauty with more piety and pathos. To an air of an inimitable ease and carelessness, they unite a high degree of correctness, such as could result only from the clearest intellect, combined with the most finished taste. I have scarcely found a single word which is capable of being changed for a better. Literary errors I can discover none. The selection of the words and the structure of the periods are inimitable; they present as striking a contrast as can well be conceived, to the turgid verbosity which passes at present for fine writing, and which bears a great resemblance to the degeneracy which marks the style of Ammianus Marcellinus, as compared to that of Cicero or Livy. A perpetual effort and struggle is made to supply the place of vigour, garish and dazzling colours are substituted for chaste ornament, and the hideous distortions of weakness for native strength. In my humble opinion the study of Cowper's prose may, on this account, be as useful in forming the taste of young people as his poetry. That these letters will afford great delight to all persons of true taste, and that you will confer a most acceptable present on the reading world by publishing them, will not admit of a doubt."

After such testimony to the merits of the epistolary style of Cowper from so high an authority, it would be presumption to add a syllable. We will therefore select a few extracts, in which the mingled character of Cowper is finely displayed.

"To Joseph Hill, Esq. Aug. 27, 1771.
Congratulations on his Marriage.

"Dear Sir,—I take a friend's share in all your concerns, so far as they come to my knowledge, and consequently did not receive the news of your marriage with indifference. I wish you and your bride all the happiness that belongs to the state; and the still greater felicity of that state which marriage is only a type of. All those connections shall be dissolved, but there is an indissoluble bond between Christ and his Church, the subject of derision to an unthinking world, but the glory and happiness of all his people. I join with your mother and sisters in their joy upon the present occasion, and beg my affectionate respects to them, and to Mrs. Hill unknown."

"To Joseph Hill, Esq., July 13, 1777.

Selection of Books.

"My dear Friend,—You need not give

yourself any further trouble to procure me the South Sea Voyages. Lord Dartmouth, who was here about a month since, and was so kind as to pay me two visits, has furnished me with both Cook's and Forrester's. 'Tis well for the poor natives of those distant countries that our national expences cannot be supplied by cargoes of yams and bananas. Curiosity, therefore, being once satisfied, they may possibly be permitted for the future to enjoy their riches of that kind in peace. If when you are most at leisure, you can find out Baker on the Microscope, or Vincent Bourne's Latin Poems, the last edition, and send them, I shall be obliged to you. Either or both if they can be easily found."

"To Joseph Hill, Esq., July 8, 1780.

The Riots of 1780.

"Dear Sir,—By this time, I suppose, you have ventured to take your fingers out of your ears, being delivered from the deafening shouts of the most zealous mob that ever strained their lungs in the cause of religion. I congratulate you upon a gentle relapse into the customary sounds of a great city, which, though we rustics abhor them, as noisy and dissonant, are a musical and sweet murmur, compared with what you have lately heard. The tinkling of a kennel may be distinguished now, where the roaring of a cascade would have been sunk and lost. I never suspected, till the newspapers informed me of it, a few days since, that the barbarous uproar had reached Great Queen-street. I hope Mrs. Hill was in the country, and shall rejoice to hear that, as I am sure you did not take up the Protestant cudgels upon this hair-brained occasion, so you have not been pulled in pieces as a Papist."

"To the Rev. John Newton, Sept 8, 1783. Cowper's Mental Sufferings.

"My Dear Friend,—I have lately been more dejected and more disturbed than usual, more harassed by dreams in the night, and more deeply poisoned by them in the following day. I know not what is portended by an alteration for the worse, after eleven years of misery, but firmly believe that it is not designed as an introduction of a change for the better. You know not what I have suffered while you were here, nor was there any need you should. Your friendship for me would have made you in some degree a partaker of my woes; and your share in them would have increased by your inability to help me. Perhaps, indeed, they took a keener edge from the consideration of your presence. The friend of my heart, the person with whom I had formerly taken sweet counsel, no longer useful to me as a minister, no longer pleasant to me as a Christian, was a spectacle that must necessarily add the bitterness of mortification to the sadness of despair.

I now

I now see a long winter before me, and am to get through it as I can. I know the ground before I tread upon it. It is hollow; it is agitated; it suffers shocks in every direction; it is like the soil of Calabria—all whirlpool and undulation: but I must reel through it, if I be not swallowed up by the way."

"To the Rev. William Bull, Feb. 22, 1784. Unknown benefactor to the Poor of Olney.

"My dear Friend,—I owe you thanks for your kind remembrance of me in your letter sent me on occasion of your departure, and as many for that which I received last night. I should have answered, had I known where a line or two from me might find you; but, uncertain whether you were at home or abroad, my diligence, I confess, wanted the necessary spur. It makes a capital figure among the comforts we enjoyed during the long severity of the season, that the same *incognito* to all except ourselves, made us his almoners this year likewise, as he did the last, and to the same amount. Some we have been enabled, I suppose, to save from perishing, and certainly many from the most pinching necessity. Are you not afraid, Tory as you are, to avow your principles to me, who am a Whig? Know that I am in the opposition; that though I pity the King, I do not wish him success in the present contest. But this is too long a battle to fight on paper. Make haste that we may decide it face to face.

"Our respects wait upon Mrs. Bull, and our love upon the young Hebrew. I wish you joy of his proficiency, and am glad that you can say, with the old man in Terence, "*Omnes continuò laudare fortunas meas Qui natum haberem tali ingenio præditum.*"

The following extracts, relative to Dr. Johnson, will interest our readers:

"I have no objection in the world to your conveying a copy to Dr. Johnson; though I well know that one of his pointed sarcasms, if he should happen to be displeased, would soon find its way into all companies, and spoil the sale. He writes, indeed, like a man that thinks a great deal, and that sometimes thinks religiously: but report informs me that he has been severe enough in his animadversions upon Dr. Watts, who was nevertheless, if I am in any degree a judge of verse, a man of true poetical ability; careless, indeed, for the most part, and inattentive too often to those niceties which constitute elegance of expression, but frequently sublime in his conceptions, and masterly in his execution. Pope, I have heard, had placed him once in the *Dunciad*; but, on being advised to read before he judged him, was convinced that he deserved other treatment, and thrust somebody's blockhead into the gap, whose name, consisting of a monosyllable, happened to

fit it. Whatever faults, however, I may be chargeable with as a poet, I cannot accuse myself of negligence. I never suffer a line to pass till I have made it as good as I can; and though my doctrines may offend this king of critics, he will not, I flatter myself, be disgusted by slovenly inaccuracy, either in the numbers, rhymes, or language. Let the rest take its chance. It is possible he may be pleased; and if he should, I shall have engaged on my side one of the best trumpeters in the kingdom. Let him only speak as favourably of me as he has spoken of Sir Richard Blackmore (who, though he shines in his poem called *Creation*, has written more absurdities in verse than any writer of our country,) and my success will be secured."...

"...I am glad to be undeceived respecting the opinion I had been erroneously led into on the subject of Johnson's criticism on Watts. Nothing can be more judicious, or more characteristic of a distinguishing taste, than his observations upon that writer; though I think him a little mistaken in his notion, that divine subjects have never been poetically treated with success. A little more Christian knowledge and experience would perhaps enable him to discover excellent poetry, upon spiritual themes, in the aforesaid little Doctor. I perfectly acquiesce in the propriety of sending Johnson a copy of my productions; and I think it would be well to send it in our joint names, accompanied with a handsome card, such an one as you well know how to fabricate, and such as may predispose him to a favourable perusal of the book, by coaxing him into a good temper: for he is a great bear, with all his learning and penetration.".....

"*Retirement* grows, but more slowly than any of its predecessors. Time was when I could with ease produce fifty, sixty, or seventy lines in a morning; now, I generally fall short of thirty, and am sometimes forced to be content with a dozen. It consists at present, I suppose, of between six and seven hundred; so that there are hopes of an end, and I dare say Johnson* will give me time enough to finish it.

I nothing add but this—that *still I am*
Your most affectionate and humble
WILLIAM."

The extracts we have thus given, will enable our readers to form an idea of the value of the whole collection; a more pleasing and intellectual treat the Literary world has not for a long time received: and we rise from the perusal of these volumes with increased sentiments of admiration and respect towards one of the most popular poets that our country has ever produced.

* Cowper's Bookseller.

59. *The Book of the Church*. By Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D. Poet Laureate. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 922. Murray.

LIKE his predecessor Dryden, the pros of the present Poet Laureate is as valuable as his verse. As a biographer, Dr. Southey's *Lives of Nelson*, of Kirke White, and of Wesley, will always rank in the first class; as an historian, his *Brazil and Peninsular War* place him in an honourable rank; and his present work is calculated to add another wreath to his laurelled brow.

In a brief introduction, Dr. Southey states, what meets our hearty concurrence, that "manifold as are the blessings for which Englishmen are beholden to the institutions of their country, there is no part of those institutions from which they derive more important advantages than from its Church Establishment,—none by which the temporal condition of all ranks has been so materially improved."

He then commences with a view of the remains of patriarchal faith among the Britons, tracing the progress of our religious and domestic institutions with the hand of a master, to the complete establishment of Christianity in this country.

"It is said that the first Church was erected at Glastonbury; and this tradition may seem to deserve credit, because it was not contradicted in those ages when other Churches would have found it profitable to advance a similar pretension. The building is described as a rude structure of wicker-work, like the dwellings of the people in those days, and differing from them only in its dimensions, which were threescore feet in length, and twenty-six in breadth. An Abbey was afterwards erected there, one of the finest of those edifices, and one of the most remarkable for the many interesting circumstances connected with it. The destruction of this beautiful and venerable fabric is one of the crimes by which our reformation was sullied."

We shall not attempt an analysis of this able work, which we doubt not will be perused with profit as well as interest, by most of our readers; but shall at once proceed to give some extracts. The critical acuteness with which the characters of the individuals are estimated, affords proofs how deeply Dr. Southey has studied the history of his country. Of Becket's death there is a very minute and interesting account, but we have not room for it;

and shall hasten to a more recent period, that of the dawn of the Reformation.

"Wicliffe held some erroneous opinions, some fantastic ones, and some which, in their moral and political consequences, are most dangerous. Considering the intrepidity and ardour of his mind, it is surprising that his errors were not more and greater. A great and admirable man he was; his fame, high as it is, is not above his deserts; and it suffers no abatement upon comparison with the most illustrious of those who have followed in the path which he opened. His writings were carried into Bohemia by one of the natives of that country, whom the marriage of their Princess with Richard II. brought into England. From the perusal of them, John Huss imbibed those opinions concerning the Papal Church for which he suffered heroically at the stake, to his own eternal honour, and to the perpetual infamy of the council which condemned him, and of the emperor who suffered the safe conduct which he had given him to be broken, and Huss prepared the way for Luther."

Wicliffe, by a natural death, escaped that fiery persecution which was then rising against the reformed religion, and which followed him to his grave, for his remains were afterwards dug up and burnt to ashes. The first victim of Papists was William Sautre, a parish priest in London, who was burnt alive:—

"The second victim who was brought to the stake was a tailor, from the diocese of Gloucester, by name John Badby."

Neither age nor sex were spared; and, during the reign of Henry VII. to his eternal disgrace, many females perished:—

"Among the victims whom they brought to the stake was a woman of some quality, Joan Boughton by name, the first female martyr in England: she was more than eighty years of age, and was held in such reverence for her virtue, that, during the night after her martyrdom, her ashes were collected, to be preserved as relics for pious and affectionate remembrance. Her daughter, the Lady Young, suffered afterwards the same cruel death, with equal constancy. At Amersworth, when William Tylsworth was burnt, his only daughter, as being suspected of heresy, was compelled not only to witness his death, but with her own hands to set fire to him!"

We have no wish to make our Review a martyrology; and yet it is difficult to pass over those burning and shining lights who sealed with their lives their zeal for the faith. Among the

the martyrs of those days, Thomas Bilney will ever be held in reverence, as will the victim of whom the following singular anecdote is related:—

“ Bilney's example, in all parts, was followed by James Bainham, of the Middle Temple, the son of a Gloucestershire knight. Having been flogged and racked, without effect, to make him accuse others of holding the same opinions as himself, the fear of death induced him to abjure, and bear a faggot. But a month had scarcely elapsed, before he stood up in the face of the congregation in St. Austin's Church, with the English Testament in his hand, and, openly proclaiming that he had denied the truth, declared that, if he did not return to it, that book would condemn him at the day of judgment; and exhorted all who heard him rather to suffer death than fall as he had fallen; for all the world's good would not induce him again to feel such a hell as he had borne within him since the hour of his abjuration. He was accordingly brought to the stake in Smithfield; and there, to the astonishment of the spectators, when his extremities were half consumed, he cried aloud, ‘ O ye Papists, ye look for miracles, and behold a miracle; for in this fire I feel no pain;—it is to me as a bed of roses!’ The fact may be believed, without supposing a miracle, or even recurring to that almost miraculous power which the mind sometimes can exercise over the body. Nature is more merciful to us than man to man; this was a case in which excess of pain had destroyed the power of suffering; no other bodily feeling was left but that of ease after torture; while the soul triumphed in its victory, and in the sure anticipation of its immediate and eternal reward.”

Abp. Cranmer is deservedly a great favourite with Dr. Southey:

“ If Henry had always listened to this faithful counsellor (Cranmer), the Reformation would have proceeded as temperately in all other respects as with regard to doctrine, and the reproach which was brought upon it, by the destruction of the religious houses, would have been averted. Tolerated upon their *then present* footing, those establishments could not be. They were the strong holds of popery, the manufactories of Romish fraud, the nurseries of Romish superstition. If religion was to be cleared from the gross and impious fables with which it was well nigh smothered; if the Manichean errors and practices which had corrupted it were to be rooted out; if the scandalous abuses connected with the belief of purgatory were to be suppressed; if the idolatrous worship of saints and images was to be forbidden; if Christianity and not monkery, was to be the religion of the land;—then was a radical change in the

constitution of the monasteries necessary:—St. Francis, St. Dominic, and their fellows, must dislodge, with all their trumpery, and the legendary give place to the Bible.

“ Therefore Cranmer advised the dissolution of the monasteries, as a measure indispensable for the stability of the Reformation; and that out of their revenues more bishoprics should be founded, so that, dioceses being reduced into less compass, every bishop might be able to fulfil the duties of his office. And to every Cathedral he would have annexed a College of Students in Divinity, and Clergymen, from whom the diocese should be supplied. More than this might justly have been desired. After a certain number of monasteries had been thus disposed of, others should have been preserved for those purposes of real and undeniable utility connected with their original institution; some as establishments for single women, which public opinion had sanctified, and which the progress of society was rendering in every generation more and more needful; others as seats of literature and of religious retirement. Reformed convents, in which the members were bound by no vow, and burdened with no superstitious observances, would have been a blessing to the country.

“ Cranmer's advice was taken as to the dissolution; in other respects it was little regarded, though to him it is owing that any thing was saved from the wreck.”

Dr. Southey vindicates Cranmer in all his measures, except the death of Joan Bocher, the Kentish woman whom he sent to the scaffold. He acknowledges “ it is the saddest passage in Cranmer's life—the only one for which no palliation can be offered.” Cranmer's own death afterwards was one of those acts of retributive justice of which the instances were numerous during the Reformation.

We now come to the reign of Mary, who revelled in the blood of martyrs, and whose agents added insult to cruelty, as Dr. Southey's work will abundantly shew.

We pass over the character of Elizabeth and James the First, to extract those of Charles I. Cromwell, and the Puritans.

“ They who accuse Charles of seeking to bring back the Romish superstition, and of systematic duplicity, perceive not how, in recording this acknowledged fact, they thoroughly disprove their own slanderous accusation. Pressed as he was by foes who held him in captivity, and beset by weak or treacherous friends, he continued firm upon this great point. The Queen, who had
always

always been an unfortunate adviser, and too often an evil one, urged him to give up the Church; for this would have been as much a subject of triumph to the Romanists as to the sectarians. But Charles was not to be shaken; he rested upon his coronation oath, and upon his own deliberate and well-grounded conviction that episcopacy was the form of Church government which had been handed down to us from the apostles. To those who pressed him with arguments, he answered with sound learning, and sound judgment, and the strength of truth; and to his ill-advising friends he replied that his conscience was dearer to him than his crown. To this determination he adhered in the extremity of his fortune.

"The Puritans, unable to obtain the king's consent, proceeded in this, as they had done in so many other acts of iniquity, upon their own usurped authority. They had already abolished episcopal jurisdiction; they now abolished the rank and order, and confiscated all their rights and possessions. The spoils they shared among themselves and their adherents, by lavish grants, or such sales as were little more than nominal. Sir Arthur Hesilrige secured so large a portion that he was called the Bishop of Durham. Dr. Cornelius Burges, also, one of the most active of the puritan divines in kindling the rebellion, became a large purchaser, though he had formerly maintained that it was utterly unlawful to convert such endowments to any private person's profit. Loudly, indeed, as the puritanical clergy had declaimed against the wealth and power of the bishops, they had shown themselves far from indifferent to either when they had brought them within their reach. 'Setting sail to all winds that might blow gain into their covetous bosoms,' they took all they could get, not scrupling to hold, at the same time, masterships in the university, lecture-ships in the city, and one, two, or more, of the best livings, from which the lawful incumbents had been turned out with their families to starve, if they could not obtain their fifths from these hard-hearted intruders. Nor had the bishops ever claimed half the power in spiritual or temporal affairs which these men exercised. The temper of the episcopal church had become wisely tolerant. It required conformity from its ministers, but carried on no war against the consciences of men; the clamour which had been raised with most effect against the hierarchy, was for not exerting the rigour of the law against the Papists. The Puritans meddled with every thing. They abolished may-poles, and they prohibited servants and children from walking in the fields on the Sabbath-day. They appointed the second Tuesday in every month for reasonable recreation, all holidays having been suppressed; and they passed an ordinance by which eight heresies were

made punishable with death upon the first offence, unless the offender abjured his errors, and irremissibly if he relapsed. Sixteen other opinions were to be punished with imprisonment till the offender should find sureties that he would maintain them no more. Among these were the belief in purgatory, the opinion that God might be worshipped in pictures or images, free will, universal restitution, and the sleep of the soul. Their laws also for the suppression of immorality were written with blood."

"Such edicts were of no avail; the men who enacted them had destroyed the principle and habit of obedience. In the course of unerring retribution, the prime movers of the rebellion were thrust from their abused station by men more audacious and more consistent in guilt. After the murder of the king, change followed change, but no change brought stability to the state, or repose to the nation, not even when the supreme and absolute authority was usurped by a man who, of all others, was the most worthy to have exercised it, had it lawfully devolved upon him. Cromwell relieved the country from Presbyterian intolerance; and he curbed those fanatics who were for proclaiming King Jesus, that, as his saints, they might divide the land amongst themselves. But it required all his strength to do this, and to keep down the spirit of political and religious fanaticism, when his own mind, by its constitutional strength, had shaken off both diseases. He then saw and understood the beauty, and the utility, and the necessity of those establishments, civil and ecclesiastical, over the ruins of which he had made his way to power; and gladly would he have restored the monarchy and the episcopal church. But he was deterred from the only practicable course less by the danger of the attempt, than by the guilty part which he had borne in the king's fate; and at the time when Europe regarded him with terror and admiration as the ablest and most powerful potentate of the age, he was paying the bitter penalty of successful ambition, consumed by cares and anxieties and secret fears, and only preserved from all the horrors of remorse by the spiritual drams which were administered to him as long as he had life."

Dr. Southey, throughout the whole of his work, manifests a strong hostility to the Papists. He continues his history to the landing of King William; since which period the Church has "partaken of the stability and security of the State."

60. *OXONIA ANTICUA RESTAURATA, containing upwards of one hundred and seventy Engravings, amongst which are numerous Representations of Buildings in Oxford;*

not

now either altered or demolished, and which have never been before engraved. The whole forming an illustration of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings in the University. By Joseph Skelton. 2 vols. large 4to.

THE consciousness of being in the same place, and treading on the same spot which has been frequented and trodden by eminent men of former ages, by men celebrated for their virtues, their charity, and their learning, excites in us a variety of interesting feelings, which are heightened at the same time that our curiosity is gratified, by our being enabled to form a correct idea of the appearance of the place at these different periods, and of the buildings as they then existed, but which have shared the same fate as their inhabitants, and, together with them, are long since crumbled into dust. The place which forms the subject of Mr. Skelton's elegant volumes is peculiarly adapted to excite these feelings, and to gratify this curiosity.

Our author's work cannot but be highly interesting to all persons who have a taste for architecture or antiquities, whether they know Oxford or not; but will afford peculiar satisfaction to those who are acquainted with the University in its present state, and who feel a delight, as thousands must do, in tracing those scenes with which they were conversant in their younger days, and in exploring and reviewing those remains of ancient times, and those specimens of modern art, which so frequently occur in this favoured seat of the muses.

Among the numerous engravings in this work, all of which are well executed, besides those copied from the Oxford Almanacks, containing views of the Colleges at different periods; and besides some engravings from the originals of Loggan and Burghers, which are now become very scarce; we find the following very curious and interesting plates, either taken from old drawings, or immediately from the original subjects, which have never before been engraved.

Reduced engraving of the original plan of Oxford, taken by Agas in the year 1578.—Lines around Oxford when defended by King Charles I.—Rewley Abbey.—Oseney Abbey.—Beaumont.—Ground-plan of the Area

of the Radcliffe Library in its old state.—Front of Friar Bacon's Study.—Ancient Library of Christ Church.—Trinity College anterior to the present Chapel, and the ancient South-entrance.—Broad-street in its old state.—Old Carfax Church.—Grotesque decoration of rooms.—Ancient Castle, &c. with a plan.—Crypt, &c. in the Castle.—Crypt of St. Peter's Church in the East.—Greek Hall and Coventry Hall.—Old Church of St. Ebbe.—Old Library of Exeter College.—Great and Little Lion Hall.—Cardinal Wolsey's Seal for his College.—Antiquities of Trinity College.—Ancient Cups belonging to Oriel College.—Old Buildings of Queen's College.—Old Halls.—Almshouse in St. Aldate's parish.—Demolished Buildings of Hertford College.—Ancient Plate belonging to Corpus Christi College.—Monuments in the Cathedral of Christ Church.—Fonts, &c. in Oxford.—Old Stables of Christ Church, and Remains of the Austin Friary.—Demolished Buildings of Merton College.—Magdalen College in the reign of Charles I.—Old Magdalen Hall.—Old Buildings.—Royal Portraits introduced in Oxford Almanacks, &c. &c.

Each plate is accompanied with a letter-press description; and these descriptions are drawn up in a neat, clear, and concise manner, and are frequently enlivened by brief anecdotes or collateral disquisitions, as an instance of which we refer to the description of the plates 144 and 145, or the "Ancient Buildings and Plate on Oriel College;" and which we regret that our limits will not allow us to insert for the gratification of our readers.

61. *The Fifth Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. 1823. With an Appendix. 8vo, pp. 280.*

THE increasing usefulness of this Society in promoting the regularity of Prisons, and for the erection of new, and amendment of old ones; and the very important feature in this Society of relieving criminal youth at their discharge from confinement, requires nothing more to secure the public patronage than the investigation of its merits. We have, therefore, embraced the design of calling the attention

tention of our benevolent readers to the substance of the last Report.

The Prison Improvement Society cautiously proceeds, where imperfection exists, by addresses to reason and principle. For instance, a proper exposure is made of the monstrous absurdity of country towns having distinct jails, which they cannot afford to support on a proper construction; of there not being separate prisons for females; of the conveyance of prisoners along the streets in procession*, instead of being inclosed in a caravan; and of many other follies and imperfections, of which the apparent origin exists, in there being no definite legislative code for the conduct of provincial corporations and subaltern officers of jails.

Although the active zeal of its members have done much in this difficult cause, yet when they state from experience of the fact, that "there yet exist prisons in nearly the same condition as that in which the late Howard left them," we cannot but rejoice that they are proceeding with laudable attention to bring the subject continually before the public mind.

In the treatment of prisoners, the true doctrine is recognised of lenity to those who are not convicted, and to those who are, "no severity should be allowed that is not warranted by the laws;" and that the prevention of crime is the ultimate object of imprisonment, and to attain this end, it is necessary to insure the reformation, as well as the punishment of the prisoner,—“not only to inspire terror, but to kindle hope: to impress upon the mind not only a sense of guilt, but the love of virtue,” &c.—The reformatory measures adopted, co-operate with, rather than weaken the effect of severity of discipline: the axiom of the Society is repeated justly, that "hard labour, spare diet, and seclusion from vicious association, are not only corrective, but exemplary punishments. The communication of religious instruction, while it militates against no just punishment, induces habits of restraint and order; and it may be safely affirmed, that if the criminal at large be prepared to make the sacrifice, and submit to the privations of imprisonment, in order to become

an honest man, he will feel it to be far easier to attain the end by other means more creditable and less obnoxious."

In one prison five persons were confined in a cell built for one only, seven feet wide, by ten in length, and nine in height; and three insane prisoners, who had been confined many years, intermingled with forty-six others!

In a county jail, they are double ironed, and chained down in bed, the chain being fixed to the floor, and fastened to the leg fetters, of sufficient length to enable the prisoner to raise himself in bed; in this state the untried prisoners, as well as those convicted, remain till the ensuing assize! under a weight varying from ten to fourteen pounds!

In a third, the total want of classification, and those committed for trial fettered with a weight of irons from seven to nine pounds!

The New Prison Act will embrace at least some of these difficulties, in which, among other rules, one is, that "no prisoner is to be put in irons by the keeper, except in case of urgent and absolute necessity." And as the Act of 4 Geo. IV. will require the regulations to be remodelled, the Committee have published, with a view to assist the Magistracy, rules for the government of gaols and houses of correction.

There are in England 170 jurisdictions, having the right of trial of prisoners, holding 160 prisons, in which upwards of 16,000 persons have been confined in one year;—to these prisons the above Act does not extend, notwithstanding that their deplorable condition requires due regard. Criminals and debtors are frequently associated together, in small local prisons,—insecurity of situation,—entire idleness,—built without airing courts,—no moral instruction provided,—a small sum of money given instead of food,—no clothing for the destitute,—straw for bedding,—no place for the sick or dangerous,—and no regulations prescribed by authority. These defects are stated without the names of the prisons,—but the facts are of themselves sufficient to require the most prompt redress.

The non-separation of the sexes is a disgraceful feature in some of these gaols, and the absence of any chaplain, or divine service. Assuredly "no one

* We have heard of convicts marching in this manner for embarkation to Botany Bay, being preceded by a band of music.

can ever quit such confinement without being rendered still more vicious, and becoming still further hardened." In such company three boys were committed for stealing a pound of cake and a pot of shrimps, and after nearly five months, the jury ignored the indictment, and they were discharged!

These defects are embraced in three propositions, submitted to the Legislature and the Magistracy, and are well calculated to call for pointed resolutions for the report of a Committee; but as their discussion will produce some controversy, we proceed with our subject. A material step was obtained by 1 Geo. IV. c. 14, authorising Justices of any local jurisdiction to send any prisoner charged with felony or misdemeanor to the Assizes, upon paying the expences to which the county may be put thereby. This step not only relieves the local jurisdiction from maintaining the prisoners for which its funds are inadequate, but it transfers them to a higher tribunal. So by 15 Geo. II. c. 24, they may commit to the county house of correction for security, and bring them back for trial in their own court; and the cost may be charged on the county.

The new Act will probably also embrace some necessary regulations for appointing degrees of punishment and discipline; and the tread-mill also admits of this view, for in different prisons, very different degrees of labour are directed,—the calculations are made by feet of ascent by day, and in this mode the inequalities have been, we believe, correctly ascertained: a table is annexed in the Appendix, p. 155, by which these observations have been made in every place.

The Tread-wheel then occupies a great part of this interesting Report, and so much has been before the public, that we must, for brevity sake, refer our readers to the Report itself, which argues much in favour of its system, although with respectful acknowledgment of the work on Prison Labour, by Sir J. C. Hippisley, yet differing from its principle.

Mr. Bate's machine for ascertaining the rate of Tread-wheel labour, is mentioned with respect as to its utility in securing precision of management, and affording an accurate measure applicable in all cases to prevent inadvertent excess, or intentional abuse in

this species of punishment. The inequality of work has arisen not only from the varied degrees of velocity, and the fluctuating proportions of working and resting, but also from the difference in working hours of summer and winter; a difference amounting in the daily rate of labour at some prisons to at least 80 per cent. A regulator affixed to the wheel, and a dial register, as shewn in the Appendix, pp. 150, 168, preserve a fair progress. The diameter of the dial is nine inches, the longest hand has a movement of one point on every revolution, and when it has marked off 100 revolutions of the wheel, the short hand will have made but one division; and thus the addition of the numbers to which both hands point, gives the exact amount of revolutions of the wheel in any interval of time.

The Report, while speaking strongly in favour of the Tread-wheel, admits candidly that it "ought not to form the punishment of those whom the law sentences to imprisonment only, nor to convicts committed for long periods," as that is inconsistent with the views of the best writers on the penitentiary system—of Howard and of Sir G. Paul; and with regard to females, "it is liable to serious objections; and as there are, even in the absence of prison trades, other kinds of labour to be found for women in a gaol, that are congenial to the habits of their sex, the practice of thus employing this class of offenders is not justified by necessity." P. 38.

This lenient attention to female habits is well worthy of notice from all magistrates and masters of prisons; although some medical practitioners of the first eminence have not entirely concurred in the necessity at all times of this kind forbearance.

Although the Committee touch very judiciously the question recently revived of imprisonment only for safe custody, and not for punishment,—that is to say, committals before trial, we shall only say that we fully concur in the principle as it stands against punishment of the untried; yet when it is generally known that they are not always of a character free from reproach, some other mode of employment may lawfully be adopted, as idleness for the space of several weeks or months, is assuredly both in prison and without, *contra bonos mores!*

Besides,

Besides, the Statutes 14 Eliz. c. 5, and 19 Car. II. c. 4, authorize rates on the counties for their means of subsistence and for their own earnings; and the words "setting poor prisoners," not only shews the class of persons, but that their employment was designed.

It is only in statutes, the object of which was to regulate houses of correction, and provide punishment for the convicted, that the term 'hard labour' is to be found." P. 45. But the ready attention paid by the present Government to this important point in the clause introduced into the new Act, will, it is to be hoped, set at rest all controversy concerning it.

Various improvements are stated to have been effected in several gaols, amongst which females are said to be employed suitably to their sex, in knitting and in mending cloathes.

The Report, in alluding to Newgate, and its requisite enlargement adds,

"Whatever amendment is practicable in its present state, has been effected by the excellent Governor; that fetters are no longer used there, but in extraordinary cases—that the Chaplain visits every day, and keeps a useful journal; the state of the Infirmary, and the remarkable healthiness and order, are also mentioned as most satisfactory." P. 53.

"In the County Gaol at Bury, the prisoners, during their intervals of work, are occupied in reading and writing as a privilege, and some had acquired the power of reading by the time that they had accomplished their sentence of hard labour."

A very necessary improvement is earnestly recommended for the conveyance in a covered caravan, such as that adopted at Horse-monger-lane prison, by which prisoners are not exposed, who perhaps at their trial may be acquitted of the charge against them; and one case of a female, mentioned in the Appendix, p. 54, is justly reprobated.

A just praise is expressed of those ladies who have reformed the female side of Newgate. "Never was there exhibited a more striking illustration of the power of kindness, than has been evinced by their exertions to instruct the ignorant and reclaim the guilty. Idleness, dissipation, and licentiousness, have been succeeded by industry, order, and restraint;" and their benevolence is extended to the convicts embarked for New South Wales. P. 58.

By the new Act female prisoners are to be superintended by female officers.

This salutary provision must necessarily be productive of the best results; and among other regulations it has been suggested, to concentrate into one prison all the female prisoners of a county, which would be productive of a great saving of expense in the arrangements.

We have thus proceeded through the Report as far as the United Kingdom is concerned; and we must freely take the liberty to say, that it would be wise if this very humane and laudable Society would devote their whole attention at home, rather than inspect the jails of other nations, over which they cannot have any controul; especially while by this Report it appears, that they have much more to do than they find either funds or power to effect. The highest praise we fully accord to their humane exertions, and we do not hesitate to say, that a few years will scarcely elapse without the most salutary regulations being established, that shall produce the only just cause for coercion and imprisonment.

While we applaud the Temporary Refuge as most useful to receive destitute prisoners on their discharge from Newgate, we do not find any reason for the practice of inflicting corporal punishment on the day of their discharge, by which they are let loose into society without any means of cure, or any hope of obtaining employment. A lad having received 70 lashes, was received into the Temporary Refuge, where he was immediately placed in the Infirmary!

"In the course of the last year, the Committee have continued to extend essential relief to distressed boys, on their discharge from the prisons of the metropolis, who have expressed a desire to abandon their criminal courses. There are few situations of such entire destitution as that of a boy thus circumstanced. His character is lost; friendless and without protection, he has no means of obtaining employment, or of procuring subsistence. It is not long since that eight boys were released on the same day from Newgate. The Court had sentenced them to be flogged; and the sentence was, as usual, carried into effect on the day of their discharge. The boys were then immediately turned into the streets with their backs sore from the flagellation; and in such a state, that two of them who were received by the Committee into the "Temporary Refuge," were obliged, immediately on their admission, to be placed in the infirmary, one of them, a lad of fifteen, having received seventy lashes. Difficult as it at

all

all times is for a destitute boy, discharged from confinement, to obtain a situation, how much is that difficulty increased under circumstances so degrading to the character of the individual; for, laying aside other considerations, who, the Committee ask, would receive into his service a lad bearing in his person the stigma of guilt and the effect of punishment; and whose want of strength, occasioned by that punishment, necessarily disables him, for a time at least, from obtaining a livelihood by honest industry?"

"Thus 'however England may have incurred, and to a certain extent may still incur, the disgrace of supporting public establishments calculated to aggravate distress and multiply crime, she is now honourably and ardently engaged, in rescuing her fame from the too just reproach, and may at no distant period present her prisons as models for imitation.' P. 79.

If this Association has contributed to the attainment of its object, it is one only of the many illustrations which the present age presents, of the usefulness of public associations in the promotion of objects of national advantage. P. 81.

It is the attribute of associated strength alone, to subdue evils, whose removal is dependent on the spread of information, and a systematic, uniform, and long continued course of action. Amidst the scenes of vice and wretchedness to which the researches of this Society conduct, it is consoling to witness the ardent feeling that is in beneficent action to mitigate the sufferings and ameliorate the condition of humanity. P. 82.

The labours before them are arduous and responsible; but a nation's gratitude will be their recompense, enriched by the prayers of the neglected, and the benedictions of the oppressed.

In the Appendix, among many valuable papers, we shall only notice that of the physicians, Dr. Latham and Dr. Roget, relative to the Penitentiary at Millbank, dated 5th Ap. 1823; which clearly shews, that the public impression was erroneous, which ascribed the illness of its inhabitants to its local situation; for then, the same diseases would have occurred in former years, which never had appeared until last winter; nor could the resident officers have been universally exempt; nor would the inhabitants of the neighbourhood have been free from it—the *marsh miasmata* always arise during the hot, and never during the cold seasons of the year, and the diseases which they

engender belong to the same seasons: and they add, that every part of the prison is singularly dry, and in no part of it did they find the smallest stain or appearance of moisture. They then trace the cause to a reduction of diet, with the concurrence of other causes, of which the severity of the winter was probably the chief. The origin of the disease was traced to the commencement of the cold weather, and its progress and increase kept pace with it: diet and cold have been the concurrent causes; and in the place of peas and barley soup for dinner, they substituted a daily allowance of four ounces of flesh-meat and eight ounces of rice for each prisoner, and white bread instead of brown, with three oranges, one at each meal. Considerable improvement ensued in a few days, as well in their health as their strength. And it is also stated, that in houses of correction, where the period of confinement is limited to a few months, little hazard could result from an habitually scanty diet. People may be under-nourished for a short time with impunity; but prisoners who are in a course of confinement for five, seven, or ten years (and none are condemned to less in the Penitentiary), cannot safely be subjected to the same system. Many injurious influences will arise in the course of two years, which a few months would not produce. P. 73.

In the use of the tread-mill at different places, the work is varied from 40 steps in a minute, to 48, 58, 53, 32, 60, 80, 30, 80, 87, and 24; but Mr. Bate's Regulator, as it becomes universal, will reduce to more order the proper velocity for each mill: and the due and exact portion of labour for each person. If the hours for working are 8 in the summer, and the steps are 8 inches each, at 44 steps in a minute, the labour of each female person in a day will be 7000 steps; and for 6½ hours in the winter 5,700; and for males, the former would be in ten hours 11,700, and in winter 7,600 steps. See the Table Middx. p. 157. This allows for due intervals of rest, comprising in the whole two hours.

After all, it appears that by the salutary arrangements in prison discipline, humane treatment, constant inspection, moral and religious instruction, judicious classification, and well-regulated labour, seldom fail, under the Divine blessing, to reclaim the guilty,
and

and soften the most obdurate; contributing to the diminution of crime, and the welfare of the community.

62. *The History and Antiquities of the Palace and Parish of Lambeth, Surrey. No. I. 8vo. and 4to. By J. Allen, Kennington.*

THE history of a parish so immediately contiguous to the metropolis, of such an immense extent, being nearly 18 miles in circumference, containing about 10,000 houses, and 60,000 inhabitants, and to do justice to the subject, is no easy task. Fortunately much has been already done. The previous works of Ducarel, Nichols, Denne, and Bray, will doubtless lay a good foundation, whereon we trust the industry and perseverance of the present historian of Lambeth will raise a superstructure creditable to himself.

The claims of Lambeth, as the editor justly observes, upon the attention of the historian and antiquary, are many; its great extent and opulence, its numerous and increasing population, its church and monuments, and, above all, the venerable palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the rich stores of biography connected with it, will, if ably treated, no doubt be productive of a work not only acceptable to the inhabitants of Lambeth, but to the public in general.

It is intended that the work shall form one handsome volume, illustrated with upwards of 100 engravings.

63. *A Charge, delivered in August, 1823, at Stokesley, Thirsk, and Malton, to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland; and published at their particular desire. By the Ven. and Rev. Francis Wrangham, M. A. F. R. S. 8vo. pp. 94.*

Establishment Divines and Quarter-Session Divines, are unavoidably placed in hostile attitudes; and where popularity is the object sought (and in all public administrations it is indispensable, at least momentous), no man, who knows the world, will expect, that he who lives by voluntary contribution, can afford to let his natural competitor thrive upon his own downfall. This may account for the base, very base slanders of which the learned and worthy Archdeacon very justly complains (p. 13); for the whole life of the clergy thus becomes the fever and torture of a contested election unequally conducted. They, who

ought to be the *instructed*, become the *instructors*, in the same way as voters dictate to candidates various absurd things. There cannot exist unanimity where there is not a conformity of interests; or if not of interests, of opinions. Often, there must be a necessity of some kind or other to keep people together. The only resource for the Established Clergy is, in our opinion, pre-eminence for knowledge, morals, amiable manners, and philanthropy, according to the principles of St. Peter, "Who will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?" With this they must be contented. We invite the learned to a perusal of the Appendix, a very able defence of the Trinity, which accompanies this well-written Charge; and we have to record the following consequence of Unitarian doctrine, addressed to the Poor:—

"It is instructive, though painful to remark (say the fellow-historians of the Dissenters) that while Benson and Lardner were writing very learned books, and gaining extensive fame, the congregation was gradually diminishing, till it scarcely was entitled to the name; and having received the deadly poison from their lips, after a precarious existence of twelve years under Dr. Price, Mr. Radcliff, and Dr. Collier, it became extinct." P. 85.

We attribute this effect to the general knowledge of the Scriptures, by means of our authorized version; and this version we also conceive has been (because an authority) the medium by which alone sectaries have been enabled to generate confidence in their hearers.

64. *The Footman's Directory and Butler's Remembrancer. 2d Edit. Hatchard and Son, pp. 324.*

WE shall introduce this publication to the patronage of our readers in the author's own words.

"My endeavour has been to promote the comfort of those whom I have had the honour to serve, and to benefit my fellow-servants. I imagined that a set of rules regularly laid down for the use of domestic servants might be very acceptable, and save a great deal of trouble to such ladies and gentlemen as may have engaged servants who do not thoroughly understand their business, and must therefore either instruct them themselves, or part with them, even though they may be likely to suit them very well in the course of a little time..... An earnest wish to serve those for whose service

service I have written as much as is in my power, has induced me to publish the fruit of my own experience as a domestic servant."

It is very seldom that we can, with entire approbation, put such works as the above into the hands of our domestics; they, in general, teach "something too little or something too much;" but this is the work of a judicious, observant mind, and really, as it professes, is calculated to promote the comfort both of employers and servants. We can vouch for the fact of its having been written by a servant, whose exemplary conduct, amply rewarded as it deserved, has enabled him to devote his declining years to the benefit of a numerous, and, we hope, an improving class of the community. We feel particular gratification in thus noticing the praise-worthy efforts of this "good and faithful servant." The work is judiciously divided, and is sufficiently comprehensive without being tediously minute; it is rendered attractive by blending entertainment with instruction. There is an Appendix, containing various useful Receipts and Tables.

65. Rivington's *Annual Register*, for 1811 and 1822.

(Continued from p. 58.)

IN resuming our account of this national work, with the volume for 1811, the *Eleventh* of the present Century, we are happy to observe that *Eight* more (which are in fair progress) will bring up the long arrear which has hitherto been the only drawback to the merit of "Rivington's Continuation of Dodsley's Annual Register."

The tone of the political feeling of the Editor may be learned by an extract from the preface to the volume for 1822.

"Of the foreign history for the present year, the progress of the Greek insurrection forms the most interesting feature. It will be seen that that people continued to maintain the contest they had so daringly provoked, with a gallantry not unworthy of their cause, or of the name, which is their only inheritance. We do not know that we are quite prepared to controvert the political expediency which induces the nations of Europe to stand altogether apart from this struggle; but surely never was interest of that kind consulted at a greater sacrifice of all the sympathies, whether national or religious, which have hitherto so naturally

and so powerfully influenced the political arrangements of Europe. We see an European people contending against a Tartar tribe, which, after four hundred years' *encampment* in Greece (to use a phrase that has already been employed, and with singular happiness, to describe the position preserved by the Turks in their conquered territories), yet retain all the distinctive physiognomy of their barbarian origin—we see a Christian people struggle to rescue our common religion from the daily continuance of an abominable superstition—we see the descendants of a nation illustrious beyond all others in the annals of human intellect, struggling to deliver a land thus sanctified with every association, whether of wisdom, or valour, or virtue, or genius, that can demand our reverence and our gratitude, and from whence comes the day-spring of European civilization itself, from under the hoofs of a brutish horde, with whom ferocity is virtue, and ignorance religion. It evidently now rests with the Powers of Europe to put an essay end to a state of things, the existence of which has long been a scandal to Christendom; and if the Greeks, after they have thus half regained their emancipation, are suffered to be again trampled down under this hopeless barbarism, the rulers of the present day will incur, in the judgment of the wise and good of this and future ages, a responsibility from which the sanction of all the Diplomatic Congresses that ever assembled would go but little way to absolve them."

With these sentiments we think every friend to Christianity and liberty must heartily concur.

66. Hurstwood; a *Tale of the Year* 1715. 3 vols. 12mo.

IN consequence of a *puff*, under the denomination of a *Review*—of this book having been forwarded to us, we thought fit to reprehend the practice, in our Magazine of February last, p. 158. It is a solemn truth, that a work of Cleland's, so infamously obscene as to occasion its author to be put in the pillory, was by this means reviewed with high commendation in the principal critical journal of the day. In short, the practice reprobated, is just as reasonable as asking a man to accept money-bills for perfect strangers. The author, however, who appears to be a gentleman of fortune, and a classick, has sent us a letter of expostulation, in which he has disclaimed any knowledge of the reprehensible transaction alluded to; forwarded the volumes (*which we had not before seen*), and requested our calm dispassionate opinion of them.

It is one tendency of Novel writing to prevent exertion of the mind, by inducing an idea, that all which is required is the management of the story; though in the Drama, and Epick Poetry, the narrative, sentiment, dialogue, and description, must be full of animation and effect.

The Tale before us is pleasing, unexceptionable, full of high-mindedness, and inculcating the truly Christian moral of patience in adversity, and reliance upon Providence. Good people are annoyed by rascals, whom in the end they overcome. The description is often good, and the interesting fea-

ture of the book is the fine heroism of a girl in behalf of her lover. The following sentiment, however, shows that the author is capable of higher literary efforts, than he has here made:

"A generous mind is always affectionate. Generous and liberal actions are the natural fruit of ardent affections; and are fostered and matured in a warm heart." ii. 200.

The chief characters in Novels are generally of the *cooling* kind, and therefore we shall say, that we like our author's *pigeon-pie* very well; but wish that it was higher seasoned.

67. The *Sermon* of Mr. LE BAS, in behalf of the Islington Dispensary, is ingenious and eloquent. It abounds with fine passages.

68. The *Sermon* by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Heytesbury, in support of the *National Society for the Education of the Poor*, is judicious and impressive. With this mode of propagating Christianity we most cordially agree. Saurin, Massillon, and other fine dramatick preachers, were heard and admired, but there their influence terminated. The impressions of education are not evanescent. It is impossible that men can become worse, from knowing how to become better.

69. The religion of the Author of the *Eloquent Evangelical Ministry, &c.* is a *fetus in utero*, consisting of sundry inward feelings and mysticisms, which he wishes Mr. Irving to create by his preaching in the abdomina of the rich and elevated, because without it ALL the great, wise, learned, and ingenious are aliens to God. (P. 45.) It certainly would be an amusing thing to see them, like Johanna Southcote, in high raptures with such tumours; and we think it an event just as probable, as that Mr. Irving will become a merry-andrew to any mountebank, even though he dignify his *Böhneism* by calling it the vital principle of Evangelical Preaching.

70. Mr. GREGORY has printed a *Key* to his *Introduction to Arithmetic on a System never before published*, of which we gave a favourable opinion in our Magazine for February, 1814. Keys to Arithmetical books are knives and forks at a dinner table.

71. The *Ionian, or Woman of the Nineteenth Century*, by SARAH RENOU, who is known as the author of "Village Conversations," and "Temple of Truth," is a Novel that, allowing for a few improbabilities, entitles the writer to much credit. We must, at the same time, observe, that had our fair authoress retained some of her

heroines for a future novel, the plot would have been less complex and equally interesting. The principal scenes are laid in Ithaca, the classic Isle of the sage Ulysses, and the Ionian Islands.

72. Mr. W. BELSHAM's *Memoirs of the Reign of George III.* are a valuable addition to the history of our country. They embrace a most eventful period in the annals of Europe—commencing from the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, to the termination of the Regency, in 1820. The multifarious details connected with European politics, are stated with clearness and brevity, and the order so essential to the Historian, is uniformly preserved.

73. The Author of *Enigmas and Charades*, never before printed, observes (Pref. i.) that no man ever disliked a *pun*, who was able to make one; and we can honestly say, that we never disliked Enigmas and Charades, unless we have the trouble imposed upon us of finding them out. What the Greeks did is not to be despised, and making Enigmas was a favourite employment of ingenious Greek girls. Setting aside occasional instances of slovenly versification (on such subjects of little moment), we recommend our Author's work, as upon the whole ingenious and amusing.

74. Mrs. M. A. RUNDALL's *Sequel to the Grammar of Sacred History*, is a Paraphrase on the Epistles and Gospels, chiefly from Mr. Gilpin's "Exposition of the New Testament;" to which she has prefixed an Illustration of the Liturgy, and a Paraphrase on the Church Catechism. The whole forms a very useful guide to the young in the pursuit of biblical knowledge.

75. *Poetry without Fiction*, for Children between the ages of three and seven, seems well calculated for its intended purpose, "to make children comprehend what they learn;" and "to convey such instruction as may arise out of each subject."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 27.

Classical Tripos. In pursuance of a regulation of the Senate, a voluntary classical examination of those commencing Bachelors of Arts, who obtained mathematical honors, took place last week; and the Examiners have determined the classes in the following order of merit:

First Class.—Ds. Malkin, Barham, and Gurney, Trinity; Baines, Christ Church; Tennant and Remington, Trinity; Gedge, Catherine College.

Second Class.—Ds. Foster, Trinity; Dunderdale, St. John's; Greaves, Corpus Christi; Lurlong, Sidney College.

Third Class.—Ds. Smith, Trinity; Fearon, Emanuel; Crawley, Magdalen, seq.; Edwards, Trinity, seq.; Lutwidge, St. John's; Wedgwood, Christ Church College.

Ready for Publication.

Part IV. of the "Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth."

No. XVI. of Mr. FOSBROKE'S *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*.

A Glossary of North Country Words, in use. From an Original Manuscript, in the Library of John George Lambton, Esq. M. P. Edited by JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT, F. S. A. London and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Memoirs of a late celebrated English Countess, the intimate friend of an illustrious Personage, written by Herself.

Views of the Seats of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Suffolk, with Historical Notices, embracing a considerable portion of Suffolk History. By HENRY DAVY.

A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, on the proposed Annexation of the King's Library to that of the British Museum. By One of the People.

An Essay on the Relation of Cause and Effect in Refutation of the Opinions of Mr. Hume.

The Memoirs of the celebrated Goethe, the admired Author of "Faust," "The Sorrows of Werter," &c.

The fourth Livraison of the "Napoleon Memoirs."

The Highlanders, a Novel. By the Author of "The Hermit in London," &c.

The Historical Life of Joanna Queen of Naples, &c. with Details of the Literature and Manners of Italy and Provence in the 13th and 14th Centuries.

The West India Colonies; the Calumnies and Misrepresentations of the Edinburgh Review, Mr. Clarkson, &c. examined and refuted. By JAMES McQUEEN.

Of the Use of Miracles in proving the Truth of a Revelation. By the Rev. JOHN PENROSE.

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A Treatise on Navigation and Astronomy, adapted to Practice and to the purposes of Elementary Instruction. By E. RIDDLE.

The Little Historians; a New Chronicle of the Affairs of England in Church and State. By JEFFERYS TAYLOR.

An Outline of the System of Education at New Lanark. By ROBERT DALE OWEN.

A Third Course of Practical Sermons, expressly adapted to be read in Families. By the Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT.

Memoirs of Mrs. Matilda Smith, late of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. By JOHN PHILLIPS, D. D.

The Birds of Aristophanes, translated into English Verse with Notes. By the Rev. H. F. CARY, A. M. Author of "The Translation of Dante."

The Agamemnon of Æschylus, translated into English Verse, with Notes Critical and Explanatory. By J. SYMMONS, Esq. A. M.

Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain. Selected and translated by JOHN BOWRING.

The First Volume of J. H. WIFFEN'S Translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.

British Galleries of Art, now first arranged in one volume. By C. WESTMACOTT.

Practical Observations on Fire and Life Insurances, being a Guide to persons effecting Insurances. By J. MITCHELL, J. L. D.

Relics for the Curious, containing Legendary Tales, Singular Customs, &c.

The Odes of Anacreon of Teos, in English Verse, with Notes Biographical, Critical, and Elucidatory. By W. RICHARDSON.

Part I. of the London Stage; being a Collection of the most reputed Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Farces, Melo-dramas, and Interludes.

The Loves of the Colours, and other Poems.

Preparing for Publication.

The Miscellaneous Writings of JOHN EVELYN, in one Volume 4to.

Mr. Bowdich's new Work on the discoveries of the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, with some Geographical Corrections in Mungo Park's last Travels in Africa.

A Biographical Portraiture of the late Rev. James Hinton, A. M. Oxford. By JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M. A.

A second Series of Highways and Byways, or Tales of the Road-side.

Sketches of Sermons, furnished by their respective Authors, Vol. the 7th.

A New Edition of Professor Paxton's Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures, with large Additions, Indexes, &c.

An Apology for West Indians, and Reflections on the Policy of Great Britain's interference in the internal concerns of the West India Colonies. By F. G. SMYTH, Esq.

A Com-

A Commentary on Mr. Clarkson's "Thoughts on Emancipations," &c. By the Rev. JOHN HAMPTON.

European Scenery, comprising a Selection of Sixty of the most Picturesque Views on the Rhine and Maine in Belgium, and in Holland. By CAPT. BATTY.

Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis; or an Account of the results of various Experiments on the produce and fattening properties of different Grasses and other Plants. By G. SINCLAIR, Gardener to D. of Bedford.

A Treatise on the Principles of the Usury Laws; with Disquisitions on the Arguments adduced against them by Mr. Beauchamp, and other writers, and a Review of the Authorities in their favour. By ROBERT MAUGHAM.

Tours to the British Mountains; Descriptive Poems; &c. By T. WILKINSON.

Essays and Sketches of Character. By the late RICHARD AYTON, Esq. with a Memoir of his Life.

Aids to Reflection, in a Series of Prudential, Moral, and Spiritual Aphorisms, extracted from the Works of Archbishop Leighton. By S. T. COLERIDGE, Esq.

Critical Descriptive Accounts of the most celebrated Picture Galleries in England, with an Essay on the Elgin Marbles.

Prose Pictures, a Series of Descriptive Letters and Essays. By E. HERBERT, Esq.

A System of General Anatomy. By W. WALLACE, M.R.I.A. Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery.

Gesta Romanorum; or Entertaining Moral Stories, invented by the Monks as a Fireside Recreation, and commonly applied in their discourses from the Pulpit. Translated from the Latin. By the Rev. C. SWAN.

The Wanderer of Scandinavia, or Sweden Delivered, in Five Cantos, and other Poems. By Miss S. E. HATFIELD, of Truro.

A Treatise on the Principles of Indemnity in Marine Insurances, Bottomry, and Respondentia. By Mr. BINECKE, of Lloyd's.

A Treatise on Stay-sails for the purpose of intercepting Wind between the Square-sails of Ships and other square-sailed Vessels. By Capt. Sir H. HEATHCOTE, R. N.

The Cross and the Crescent, an Heroic Metrical Romance. By the Rev. JAMES BERRSFORD, M. A.

Shakespeare's Plays with Notes, Original and Selected, by HENRY NEELE, Esq. with Engravings by the most eminent Artists. In Monthly Parts.

A Practical Work on Poisons.

A New and Improved Edition, in parts, of the Scarce and Valuable Work by the late Sir WILLIAM CHAMBERS, on the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture, with the Original Plates in Imperial Folio, and the Text entire in Quarto.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL SOCIETY, (continued from p. 65.)

Dec. 1. The proceedings at the Anniversary have been already noticed in our last Volume, p. 542.

Dec. 11. Dr. Prout communicated a paper "On the Nature of the Acid and Saline Matters in the Stomachs of Animals;" and Mr. Baden Powell, "An Enquiry respecting the supposed Heating Effect beyond the Red End of the Spectrum."

Dec. 18. A communication was read "On the North Polar Distances of the principal Fixed Stars, by J. Brinkley, D.D. F.R.S." and another, "On the Figure requisite to maintain the Equilibrium of a homogeneous fluid mass that revolves upon an axis, by James Ivory, esq. M. A. F.R.S."

Jan. 8 and 15. Messrs. Herschell and Smith communicated "Observations on the positions and distances of 880 Double and Triple Fixed Stars, made in 1821, 2, and 3."

Jan. 15. A paper by the President was read, "On Preventing Corrosion of Copper Sheathing;" already noticed in p. 166.

Jan. 22 and 29. On these evenings was read a paper, "On the Development of Magnetical Properties in Iron and Steel by

Percussion, Part II." By W. Scoresby, Jun. F.R.S.E. This was a continuation of a former paper by Mr. Scoresby, under the same title, which appeared in the Phil. Trans. for 1822.—The paper now communicated to the Royal Society described a new arrangement and process, by which a much higher degree of magnetic energy was developed.

A paper was also read, entitled "Observations on the *Iguana tuberculata*, the common Guana." By the Rev. Lansdown Guilding, B.A. F.L.S. Communicated by Sir E. Home, Bart. V. P. R. S.

Feb. 5. A paper was communicated, entitled, "A finite and exact Expression for the Refraction of an Atmosphere nearly resembling that of the Earth." By Thomas Young, M.D. For. Sec. R.S.

The reading was commenced of the Bakerian Lecture, by J. F. W. Herschel, Esq. F.R.S.

Feb. 12. The Bakerian Lecture was concluded. The subject of this Lecture is the phenomena exhibited by mercury, and other fluid metals, when placed within the influence of an electric current transmitted through conducting liquids.

METE-

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A Society has been recently established in the Metropolis, for the cultivation and advancement of Meteorological Science. It is to consist of Resident, Corresponding, and Honorary Members. The last Class to be persons eminent in Meteorology or the Sciences connected with it. Dr. George Birkbeck has been elected President; Dr. Clutterbuck, Treasurer; and Thomas Wilford, Esq. Secretary. The following Gentlemen are appointed the Council: Dr. Bos-tock; J. F. Daniell, F. R. S.; Dr. Shear-man; T. Forster, M. R. F. L. S.; Dr. C. J. Roberts; L. Howard, F. R. S.; R. Taylor, F. L. S.; and E. W. Brayley, Jun. Esq.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

At a meeting of the Society of Inquirers at Bristol, a Letter was read from Davies Gilbert, esq. M. P. V. P. of the Royal Society, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the subjects of Weights and Measures of the country; from which, on account of the valuable information it imparts, we make the following extracts:

"The subject is much too large for me to attempt going into it; I will therefore merely state, that the object of the Commission was to recommend a minimum of alteration of the four kinds of measures—of Length; of Superficies; of Solidity; of this last as containing concrete substances or weight. The Commission found the said Weights and Measures perfect to all practical purposes; they have in consequence recommended that they should be left unaltered; selecting for Philosophical purposes the three feet rule of Sir George Shuck-burgh, as the identical one, because the trigonometrical survey has been made from it. We purpose that copies of this scale should be dispersed over the kingdom; and they have given the length of the Pendulum and of the French metre in parts of this scale. Superficies, of course, follows linear measure. The Troy pound is unaltered; duplicates of this are about to be made, and as a matter of scientific curiosity, a foot or an inch of water is compared with it. The Avoirdupois pound being probably within two grains of 7000, is made this exact number. In the third division all is absolute confusion; there something must be done; and as the great body of the people are interested chiefly in ale and beer measures, it has been thought best to propose the new measure between these two; but instead of an exact arith-metrical mean, to vary it a little for the purpose of making it weigh 10 pounds of water, by which mean its rectification will be most easy, at any time, by means of a pair of scales. For a more ample view of the subject I must refer you to the Reports of the Commission and of the House of Commons."

DISCHARGE OF CANNON BY STEAM.

Mr. Perkins, of Fleet-street, the ingenious inventor of Siderography, has discovered a method of discharging Ordnance by the agency of Steam; the following is a brief description of the apparatus. A copper pipe of two inches diameter is connected at one extremity with the steam reservoir belonging to Mr. Perkins's improved engine, and at the other end with a chamber formed of metal flanges; into this chamber a strong gun-barrel is firmly screwed, so as to be perfectly air-tight (and two others connected with it), and extended in a horizontal direction. From the upper portion of the chamber, two pipes or tubes project about 16 inches, of sufficient diameter to allow musket bullets to pass freely down, for the purpose of loading or shooting the gun. The steam being laid on the apparatus, nothing more is necessary than to lift the short lever of a sliding valve, when the rush of steam into the chamber instantaneously discharges the bullet through the gun-barrel, with a force much greater than ordinary gun-powder. The bullets, being received against an iron target, are completely flattened.

Mr. Perkins threw into the pipe or feeder of the apparatus three or four bullets at a time, which were stopped in the gun-barrels more than once, from want of sufficient steam pressure at the moment. But it is obvious this may be avoided by giving any degree of pressure requisite. Mr. Perkins has not yet employed a greater power than about 35 atmospheres, though the strength of his apparatus would admit five times that power, if necessary. The apparatus is capable of discharging 160 balls per minute, or in fact, as fast as they can be put into feeders, and the gun-barrel may be turned in any direction.

In applying steam for the discharge of ordnance, Mr. Perkins calculates, that so far from promoting the art of war, the tremendously destructive effects of cannon worked by this method would operate in a contrary way, by diminishing the inducement of nations to undertake naval warfare with such terrific agents.

RAISING ROOFS.

A cotton-mill, 80 yards long by 10 wide, situated at Golt Stook, near Bingley, Yorkshire, the property of Mr. J. G. Horsfall of that place, has been raised a story by the use of the hydraulic press, without disturbing the roof or displacing any of the machinery. This operation was performed by placing the pump under the rafters in succession, and working the piston, when the roof was seen to rise about eight inches at a time, and stones of the requisite dimensions introduced in succession, till a course of stone was placed all round the mill: the pump was then again applied in the same manner as before, and other stones placed, till at length the story was completed, and the

the additional room gained without affecting the stability of the edifice. The saving of expense by this mode of elevating a building is considerable; and in the present case it is calculated at from 80*l.* to 90*l.* The weight of the roof and timbers could not be less than 80 tons: the room gained is 10 feet high, and not a slate has been broken.

MINES OF MEXICO.

Great public interest has been excited of late by the formation of companies in London, whose object it is to work the silver mines of Mexico, and who have raised large capitals for that purpose. We have made the best inquiries in our power upon this subject, and we are enabled to lay before our readers some correct information, which will, we have no doubt, be acceptable, as it relates to undertakings which may have great influence on political events, may enlarge our commercial relations, and extend the field of scientific research.

The mines of Mexico, though rich, have been abandoned, owing to the joint operation of natural causes and of others arising from long-continued domestic contentions. The first of these causes related principally to the difficulties arising from increasing depth, and the consequent insufficiency of the means possessed to extract the water and the ore: these, it is expected, will be easily overcome by the application of our machinery, directed by competent skill to be supplied by persons sent from this country: the other obstacles are likely, it is hoped, to be removed by the settlement of differences among the provincial governments, and the arrangement of a legislative body agreeable to the whole.

The first company which has actually contracted for mines, is called the *Anglo-Mexican Mining Association*, and possesses a capital of one million sterling in shares of 100*l.* each. The mines which are engaged are principally in the Real of Guanaxuato, near the city of that name, about 200 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico; they include that of Valenciana, which is stated to have been carried to the extraordinary depth of 350 fathoms. This mine is spoken of at large by Baron Humboldt in his interesting works upon New Spain, and is reckoned by him to have alone produced one fourth of the silver of Mexico. It was originally quite free from water, but has been inundated by the influx from an adjoining mine, Tepryac, and has been nearly filled in the last 12 years, owing principally to the neglect caused by civil commotion. There are other mines also situated upon the same vein (the *vetanadre* of Guanaxuato), some of which will be worked by the company.

Several steam-engines, as well for pumping out the water as for drawing up the ores, and for stamping and reducing them to a proper state for amalgamation and smelting, are already constructing in this country, and

a select body of miners from Cornwall are engaged to go out and conduct the various operations. The enterprize will be intrusted to Colonel Robinson, an officer of distinguished activity and merit, who will shortly leave England to commence operations. The directors in London have been chosen from among gentlemen of great respectability and influence; and the establishment, which will be of an extent commensurate with the magnitude of the object, is arranging under the direction of John Taylor, esq. whose connexion with the largest mines in this country is very well known.

The second company consists principally of individuals engaged in mining in England, who have undertaken to work the mines in Real del Monte, about 60 miles N. of the city of Mexico, belonging to the Conde de Regla, a distinguished Mexican nobleman; and also the mine of Moran, nearly adjoining, the property of Thomas Murphy, esq. who was long resident in the country, and of Don Fausto d'Elhuar, formerly President of the Mining College of Mexico. This company has raised a capital of 200,000*l.* in 500 shares of 400*l.* each. Their arrangements here are also intrusted to Mr. Taylor; but we have not heard whether their foreign appointments are made, although it is understood that their preparations are in great forwardness. The mines of Real del Monte are not represented as so rich as those of Guanaxuato, but they are spoken of by Humboldt as having been very productive. They are more troubled with water than the others, from which they have from time to time been relieved by levels driven through great distances and at enormous charges; the works were extended below these adits as far as the skill of those employed could carry them, but the depths to be drained by machinery are not very great. The mine of Moran was selected many years ago as a proper place for trying the effect of a water pressure engine which was erected by a German engineer; but after it had drained the mine in a rainy season, it was found that in the long droughts the supply of water to keep it in motion was insufficient to produce any regular effect, and the working was discontinued.

The prospectus of another company has also lately appeared, whose capital is to be 240,000*l.* in 6000 shares of 40*l.* each. This association is formed to work mines, to raise or purchase gold and silver ores or metals, and to smelt, reduce, refine, and separate the same, by the combination of European skill and capital with Mexican interests, through the medium of Don Lucas Alaman, a native of and residing in Mexico; but it has not been deemed expedient to enter into actual contracts for working mines, until the association be formed, and the extent of its capital ascertained.—*Phil. Mag.*

ANTI-

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

A discovery was lately made of a Roman brick and tile-kiln, upon the estate of Benjamin Haigh Allen, esq. situate at Slack, in Longwood, in the parish of Huddersfield, 20 inches from the surface. It has roused the attention of thousands in that neighbourhood, who have journeyed to view the remains of this Roman antiquity; the reports at the first were various; that a church had been found under ground, a castle, a town, a Roman city and bath had been discovered; however, what is discovered will be highly interesting to the Antiquary. The tiles are perfect, together with many of the pipes or tubes for conducting (as it is supposed) the heat from the fire to the kiln, where the bricks, tiles, &c. were burnt. The tiles are 12 inches long by 5, and some by 6 inches broad and 1 thick, and chequered, and the tubes are about 12 inches long, and are at the end 6½ by 5 inches, and chequered on two sides. The most material thing found is a piece of brick or tile impressed COH IIII BRE, the C and part of the O being effaced—thus proving that the 4th Cohort of the Roman Legion was stationed at Slack. Camden states, that at Grimescar, near Huddersfield, bricks have been dug up with this inscription COH IIII BRE; for the Romans, who were excellent masters in the arts of discipline and war, wisely took care to preserve their soldiers from effeminacy and sloth, by exercising them in times of peace, either in draining the country by casting ditches, mending the highways, making bricks, building bridges, or the like. There are other articles found, but at present we have not been able to ascertain what they are, and the discoveries are still going on. Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, the architect, has made a drawing of the kiln before it was ordered by Mr. Allen to be pulled up, to be again put up at Green Head, his residence. This removal is much to be lamented.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

As some labourers in the employ of Mr. Wm. Haward were lately at work in a field in his occupation, at Coddensham, co. Suffolk, upon the estate of Sir William Middleton, bart. they discovered a box of copper, about 2½ inches in diameter, but much disfigured by the green rust of age. Upon the face or lid of the box is the head of a Roman Emperor, and on the reverse a group, supposed to represent a General addressing his Cohorts. The box when found was closely shut, and on being opened, there were discovered two convex mirrors of highly-burnished metal, each about the size of a crown piece. Roman coins of the reigns of different Emperors have been

found in the neighbourhood at various times, and near to the field above alluded to, a few were dug up some months since, both of silver and of copper: two of these coins bearing the head of Vespasianus, and one of Crispina Augusta, with the usual inscriptions, were in a state of tolerable preservation; the others were either much or entirely obliterated. From the similarity of the imperial head upon the lid of the box, and upon the coins bearing the head of Vespasianus, there is reason to suppose that the box was of the same era, and that it was a *speculum* or mirror belonging to some Roman matron of the vicinity. Two urns have also been discovered in the same place, one entire, except that the handle was broken off, the other more mutilated, and containing human bones, and many fragments of funereal urns, lie scattered about the same field. That there was a Roman station not far distant is generally admitted, and as the Romans always fixed upon elevated sites, Antiquaries have been of opinion, that Beacon Hill, in Coddensham, was its situation. Traces of a road have been discovered passing through the Coddensham field, which road is supposed to have led from Colchester, the antient *Camulodunum*, in the direction of Great Blakenham Church, passing a cottage called Sharnford* Cottage (close to which there was a *ford*) to Beacon Hill, and from thence to Taesborough and to Caister, in Norfolk. Of the existence of this road although it does not appear upon any of the maps, no doubt has ever been entertained, but Antiquaries have been at a loss what precise course it took. It is, we hear, the intention of Sir William Middleton, and of some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, to endeavour to trace its course, and we trust that their exertions will be successful towards establishing this curious point of Antiquarian research.

ROMAN REMAINS AT CASTOR.—Mr. Artis is proceeding with success in publishing his Engravings of the Remains of the Roman station *Durobrivæ*, at Castor, in Northamptonshire; an account of his discoveries at this place is given in our vol. xcii. i. 483. Three Numbers have already appeared. The plates are well executed in lithography. We were much pleased with the general "View of the Baths, and Site of the Roman Buildings at Castor," given in No. II. It seems a British Pompeii. We are sorry to observe that the Act compelling publishers to deliver 11 copies to public libraries, will deter Mr. Artis from giving any *letter-press* explanations of his plates.

* Sharn—a Causeway—Saxon.

SELECT POETRY.

THE ONSET OF TAILLEFER,

*At the Battle of Hastings.**By THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. F.S.A.**

* * IN the following Translation of two Passages in Gaimar's and Wace's Verses describing the Minstrel Taillefer's achievements in the Battle of Hastings, the two passages are blended, as each contains particulars which are not found in the other; the song of Roland, and the Minstrel's prayer to William, being only mentioned by Wace, while the trick of catching the lance and sword, and the odd incident of the horse, owe their notice to Gaimar.

FOREMOST in the bands of France,
Arm'd with hauberk and with lance,
And helmet glittering in the air,
As if a warrior-knight he were,
Rush'd forth the minstrel Taillefer.—
Borne on his courser swift and strong,
He gaily bounded o'er the plain,
And rais'd the heart-inspiring song
(Loud echoed by the warlike throng)
Of Roland and of Charlemagne,
Of Oliver, brave peer of old,
Untaught to fly, unknown to yield,
And many a knight and vassal bold,
Whose hallow'd blood in crimson flood,
Dyed Roncevalles' field.

Harold's host he soon descried,
Clustering on the hill's steep side:
Then turn'd him back brave Taillefer,
And thus to William urg'd his prayer:
"Great Sire, it fits not me to tell
How long I've serv'd you, or how well;
Yet if reward my lays may claim,
Grant now the boon I dare to name:"
"Minstrel no more, be mine the blow
'That first shall strike yon perjurd foe."
'Thy suit is gain'd," the Duke replied,
'Our gallant Minstrel be our guide."
'Enough," he cried, "with joy I speed,
Foremost to vanquish or to bleed."

And still of Roland's deeds he sung,
While Norman shouts responsive rung,
As high in air his lance he flung,
With well-directed might;
Back came the lance into his hand,
Like urchin's ball, or juggler's wand,
And twice again at his command,
Whirl'd its unerring flight.—
While doubting whether skill or charm
Had thus inspir'd the Minstrel's arm,
The Saxons saw the wond'rous dart
Fix'd in their standard-bearer's heart.

* From Mr. Amyot's Defence of the Antiquity of the Bayeux Tapestry, in *Archæologia*, vol. XIX. p. 806.

Now thrice aloft his sword he threw,
'Midst sparkling sun-beams dancing.

And downward thrice the weapon flew,
Like meteor o'er the evening dew,

From summer sky swift glancing:
And while amazement gasp'd for breath,
Another Saxon groan'd in death.

More wonders yet!—on signal made,

With mane erect, and eye-balls flashing,

The well-taught courser rears his head,

His teeth in ravenous fury gnashing;

He snorts—he foams—and upward springs—

Plunging he fastens on the foe,

And down his writhing victim flings

Crush'd by the wily Minstrel's blow.

Thus seems it to the hostile band

Enchantment all, and fairy land.

Fain would I leave the rest unsung:—

The Saxon ranks, to madness stung,

Headlong rush'd with frenzied start,

Hurling javelin, mace, and dart:

No shelter from the iron shower,

Sought Taillefer in that sad hour;

Yet still he beckon'd to the field,

"Frenchmen, come on—the Saxons yield—

Strike quick—strike home—in Roland's

name—

For William's glory—Harold's shame."

Then pierc'd with wounds, stretch'd side by

side,

The Minstrel and his courser died.

THE MOSS ROSE.

THE angel who tends on the flow'rs,
And sprinkles them nightly with dew:
Reposing one day in their bow'rs,
A Rose-bush a shade round him threw.

Awak'ning with smiles full of love,
And pleas'd with his fragrant repose,
He thought of some token to prove
How much he regarded the Rose.

He said, my dear Child, for thy shade,
Of me ask what favour you please;
I'll grant it; for by thy sweet aid
I've slumber'd with pleasure and ease.

Confer then on me, I desire,
The Rose's mild spirit reply'd,
A charm that each maid will admire,
And wear in her bosom with pride.

With Moss I will deck thee, my Child,
The Moss Rose in future thy name;
Thus Nature with Graces so mild
Will add to thy beauty and fame.

Ye fair ones must all now confess,
That rubies and diamonds are nought,
When summon'd to finish your dress,
Compar'd with what Nature points out.

Seaham, Feb. 5.

RICHARD WALLIS.
HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 23.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward his FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT for this and two succeeding years. He commenced with a concise statement of the public income and expenditure, and took the opportunity of congratulating the House of Commons upon the unequivocal proofs of progressive prosperity afforded by the flourishing condition of the Customs and the other chief branches of the Revenue. Having paid some compliments to the Emperor of Austria for the portion of his debt which he has agreed to discharge, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proceeded to communicate the measures which he should propose for the arrangement and disposition of the Revenue. The "God send" from Austria, he said, afforded in the first place, an opportunity for fulfilling the declared intention of Parliament, by a further grant in favour of the interests of religion; he should therefore propose 500,000*l.* for the erection of Churches. He should also propose to grant 300,000*l.* by two annual instalments, for the repairs of Windsor Castle, and other grants for the King's library, and for the purchase of Mr. Angerstein's pictures, which were, he said, valued at 57,000*l.* and would lay a foundation for a national gallery of paintings worthy of the taste and wealth of England. These were all the contingent expenses, which he observed were more than provided for by the contingent Revenue. Taking the present state of the Revenue as his term of computation, he calculated, that at the termination of three years, were not the present peace interrupted, we should have, upon the four years ending in 1827, a clear surplus of 4,136,000*l.* The whole of this surplus he would apply to the remission of taxes to the amount of a million annually according to the following classification:

A Reduction of the Rum duty of 1 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> per gallon.....	£.150,000
A Remission of the London Coal duty of 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per chaldron, accompanied by a permission to introduce inland coal—nominal loss 200,000 <i>l.</i>	
actual loss.....	100,000
A Reduction of the Import and of the Export duties on wool each to one penny per pound.....	350,000
A Reduction of the Silk duties...	462,000

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declared an intention of abolishing the whole system

of bounties, beginning with the bounties on the whale and herring fisheries, and the bounties upon coarse linens (under 7*d.* a yard), and proceeding by a gradual reduction of the bounties on other linens, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

With respect to the liquidation of the 4 per cents. which was the immediate object of his motion, Mr. *Robinson* observed, that the necessity of giving six months notice of payment, which existed in the case of the 4 per cents. rendered it impossible for him to follow exactly the course taken by his predecessor in dealing with the 5 per cents. with regard to which no notice was required. The necessity of notice compelled him to invite the assent of the Stockholders to a commutation, instead of challenging their dissent. He would, therefore, he said, give notice to the holders of 4 per cents. stock, that if they did not accept stock at 3½ per cent. (100*l.* for 100*l.*) they should be paid off in October next; but that such as would accept the proposed commutation should be entitled to a guarantee of 3½ per cent. should not be paid off for five years. The whole amount of 4 per cents. outstanding, he rated at 75 millions, one third of which he proposed to pay off or commute annually, until the whole should be liquidated.

Resolutions, founded on the details for reducing the interest on the 4 per cents. were then read and agreed to.

Feb. 24. Mr. *Williams* brought forward his proposed motion for a Committee to inquire into the forms and practices of the COURT OF CHANCERY, with a view to their reformation. The learned Gentleman introduced his motion in a speech of great length, distinguished for its temper, ingenuity, and legal learning. The topics of it were the vexatious delays and ruinous expenses of suits in Equity. — Mr. *Peel* vindicated the Lord Chancellor from every imputation of self-interested conduct, but confessed the existence to an intolerable extent of the grievances adverted to by Mr. *Williams*; these grievances had not escaped the Chancellor or the Government, the former having suggested the issuing of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the matter, and the latter having adopted the suggestion.

Feb. 26. Mr. *Abercromby*, having first caused to be read the Petition from the City of Edinburgh, which he presented last year, moved for leave to bring in a bill to ensure the

the effectual REPRESENTATION of the CITY OF EDINBURGH in Parliament. In support of his proposition, he stated the Petition of last year was signed by seven thousand householders, rated at 5*l.* per annum and upwards, and that these were three-fourths in number of the actual number of householders so rated. He said, that though the City of Edinburgh contained one hundred thousand persons, the most orderly and intelligent in his Majesty's dominions, though the number of householders was 21,000, of whom 10,000 were rated at 5*l.* and upwards; notwithstanding that Edinburgh possessed all these claims to a popular representation, the nominal constituents of the Member for Edinburgh were but the 33 members of the Town Council, and the actual electors were nineteen of that body who nominated themselves and their colleagues.—Mr. *S. Wortley* opposed the motion as contrary to the spirit of the Act of Union, and as an uncalled for example of dangerous innovation.—On a division it was rejected by a majority of 92 to 75.

March 1. Mr. *Alvercrumbly* moved to obtain leave to establish in evidence certain words used by the Lord Chancellor, in the Court of Chancery, on Saturday Feb. 28, which words the honourable Member construed to impute to himself the assertion of a falsehood in a speech delivered in Parliament, and by consequence to constitute a breach of the privileges of the House. The following were the particular words ascribed to the Lord Chancellor: "With respect to appeals and re-hearings, it is supposed that I have heard them on *new evidence*, and thereby brought discredit on some part of the Court. IT IS AN UTTER FALSEHOOD! Therefore, really, before things are so represented, particularly by gentlemen with gowns on their backs, they should at least take care to be accurate, for it is their business to be so."—Mr. *Brougham*, Mr. *Scarlett*, Mr. *W. Williams*, Sir *James Mackintosh*, &c. &c. supported the motion, which on the other hand, was opposed by Messrs. *Canning*, *Peel*, *Wynn*, and the *Attorney and Solicitor-General*.—The motion for calling evidence to the Bar was ultimately rejected by a majority of 151 to 102.

March 4. A Petition for the SILK WEAVERS of Coventry came under discussion, complaining that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposition of admitting French silks was likely to destroy their trade. The petitioners claimed the protection of the Legislature, on the ground that while the Corn Laws remained in force, and while they had to support a much greater weight of taxation than any other European manufacturers, they could not contend upon equal terms with the silk weavers of France. In presenting the Petition, Mr.

Ellice observed, as a remarkable coincidence, that while the master manufacturers were preparing it, the working weavers were assembling to strike for higher wages.—Mr. *Robertson* defended the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as greatly beneficial to the parties who were now remonstrating against it.

March 5. The SILK TRADE was again under discussion, upon the presentation of a Petition from Taunton by Mr. *Baring*. The Hon. Member, in his introductory speech, took occasion to express an opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was pushing too far the abstract principles of political economy. He said, that without a repeal of the Corn Laws, an absolute emancipation of Foreign Trade would be partial and unjust, and dangerous to the British manufacturer; and explained, that his own opinions of free trade went only to the liberation of domestic commerce.—Mr. *Ellice*, Mr. *Davenport*, Mr. *Dennan*, Mr. *T. Wilson*, Sir *J. Wrottesley*, and Mr. *Portman*, supported the prayer of the Petition; as did Sir *Thomas Lethbridge*, who ridiculed the zeal for theorising, manifested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and observed, that as to the Corn Laws, for himself he was not unwilling to see them somewhat relaxed, as he wished to see corn no higher than at present, "live and let live" being the maxim of the agricultural interest. The proposed regulation of the Silk Duties was, on the other hand, supported by Messrs. *Canning*, *Peel*, *Huskisson*, *Hume*, *Haldimand*, *Maltrby*, *Phillips*, *J. Smith*, *W. Smith*, and Sir *J. Newport*.

In consequence of the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, through indisposition, Mr. *Huskisson* undertook to move the resolutions in the COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. *Huskisson* then proceeded to move the resolutions relative to the SILK TRADE. He commenced with a repetition of all the usual arguments in favour of the utmost freedom of commerce, and then proceeded to draw an analogy as to what the British Silk Trade might be, from what the British Cotton Trade had become. The exports of manufactured Cotton had, he said, multiplied since 1780 in the prodigious ratio of forty to one, though this might be called an exotic manufacture, while the export of Woollen—our native manufacture, had in the same period increased only one third. He disclaimed any impatience to put in practice the doctrines of political economy which he entertained; but he explained that the present condition of the world offered opportunities to secure the Silk Trade which might never return. The question of time, he said, had given him much uneasiness, as every period upon which he could fix must affect injuriously one interest or another;

other; he had, however, finally come to the determination that, as respected the reduction of the import duties on raw silk, the earliest period would be the best, and he should therefore propose, that that measure should come into operation on the 25th inst. instead of the 5th July, as at first intended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The removal of the prohibitory duties upon foreign manufactured silks might, he thought, be advantageously postponed; and he should therefore fix, for the removal of those duties, the 5th of July 1826. (The annunciation of this postponement was received with loud cheers in the House; and with a very extraordinary expression of satisfaction and gratitude by the silk-weavers in the gallery, passages, and streets—a clapping of hands, which lasted several minutes.) The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered into an explanation of the mode in which he proposed, by way of drawbacks, to meet the case of persons holding large quantities of silk, for which they had paid the duties.—Mr. *Baring* opposed the whole plan as likely to ruin the working silk-weavers, and to frighten the master manufacturers to withdraw their capital from a trade in which they would have to contend with the greater skill, more perfect machinery, and lower rate of wages, of their French rivals.—Mr. *Wallace* supported the measure, as did some other Members; and Mr. *Davenport*, Mr. *Ellice*, Mr. Alderman *Heygate*, and several others, opposed it. The resolution was agreed to without a division.

March 9. Mr. *Grattan* presented a Petition from some of the IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS, complaining that the money bestowed by Parliament for the education of the poor in Ireland, was confided almost exclusively to the management of Protestants who were in the habit of teaching the children, committed to their care, to read the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, contrary to the practice and interests of the Roman Catholic Church.—Mr. *Goulburn* resisted the object of the Petitioners, which, he said, was nothing less than to obtain a separate fund for the exclusive education of Catholics.—Sir *J. Newport* lamented the presentation of the Petition, which is considered likely to injure the interests of the Catholics.—Mr. *Dawson* made some objection against the assumption of the title of Bishops by the Petitioners, which assumption was defended by Mr. *Plunkett*.—Mr. *Abercromby* avowed his approbation of the course which had been taken by the “Kildare-street Society of Dublin,” to which the Parliamentary Grants had been made; and Mr. *V. Fitzgerald* stated that in only six years the Society had multiplied the number of schools in the Counties of Cork and Limerick, from 3 to 108.—Mr. *D. Brown* professed to con-

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cur in the views of the Catholic Bishops.—Mr. *Peel* said, that in educating the Irish poor, two objects ought to be kept always in view. The first was, to unite Catholics and Protestants, as far as possible, in the course of education; and the second was, to studiously avoid any approach to proselytism. These objects had never, he said, been lost sight of by the “Kildare-street Society.”

Mr. *Goulburn* moved for leave to bring in a BILL to amend the IRISH TITHE ACT of last year. He gave an explanation of his intended alterations.—Mr. *Grattan* alluded to several defects in the Bill of last year, of which he had personal experience.—Mr. *Hume* said that there was but one remedy, and that was to break up the Church Establishment in Ireland.—Mr. *Peel* reproved the last speaker with some severity; and, after a short conversation, leave was granted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 15.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* moved an address to the Throne, recommending the immediate recognition of the South American States, and enforced his motion in a speech of extraordinary ability, by arguments drawn from the strength and stability of the States in question, the utter impossibility of their being ever re-conquered by Spain, and the wisdom and justice of Great Britain's forming the most intimate connection with the free governments of the New World, as a support and counterpoise against the conspiracy of Despots on the Continent of Europe.—The Earl of *Liverpool* avowed his cordial concurrence in all the general propositions and principles advanced by the Noble Marquis, but defended the deliberation of Ministers in acknowledging the independence of the South American States, by a reference to the history of Spain and her colonies during the period which had elapsed from the first manifestation of a desire of independence on the part of the latter. Through the early part of this period, he said, we were in the closest alliance with Spain, and could not therefore interfere to aid her revolted colonies; and subsequently the weak and distracted state of that kingdom would have rendered any unkind interference on our part in the highest degree dishonourable. He maintained, however, that, though under these circumstances the British Government has abstained from a formal recognition, it had, by its injunction against foreign interference, and by the abjuration of such interference, which it extorted from France, rendered services to the South Americans worth a thousand recognitions. He concluded by proposing an amendment expressive of the confidence of the House in the measures of Government.—Lords *Calthorpe* and *Roseberry* supported the amendment, and Lord *Ellenborough* opposed it. On a division the amendment was carried by a majority of 95 to 24.

In

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Mr. Hume renewed his efforts to procure the abolition of military flogging. The motion was opposed with much ability by Sir H. Vivian, who asserted (while he lamented the fact) that flogging was indispensable to the discipline of the army. Mr. Hume's motion was rejected by a majority of 127 to 47.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 16.

The great question of the condition of the West Indian slaves came under discussion. The speech of Mr. Canning was full, clear, and candid, and of the mildest and most conciliating temper. That the communications made in it partook of the satisfactory character, will be seen by the following abstract of the order in Council, by which a milder treatment of the Negro was enjoined to persons in authority: 1. The use of the whip, so indecent and so shocking, is to be utterly abolished in regard to female slaves.—2. The whip is no longer borne by the driver in the field; to be no longer employed as a summary punishment of the male Negroes; to be wholly laid aside as a stimulus to labour, and resorted to only as a chastisement for misbehaviour, deliberately proved and recorded.—3. Ample provision is to be made for the religious instruction of the Negroes, by the appointment of two Bishops, with regular clergy under them.—4. Marriage is to be encouraged, families never to be separated, and the property of the slave is to be protected by positive law.—5. Banks are to be established, in which the slave may deposit his earnings; the money so placed to be sacred, in all cases, from the master's grasp.—6. The testimony of slaves, under certain limitations depending on personal character, is to be received in all civil cases, except when the master's immediate interests are con-

cerned, and in all criminal cases, except when the life of a white person is involved.—7. The slave who has acquired a certain sum of money is to have the power of purchasing his own manumission, or that of his wife or child; and thus the father may become, as it is fit he should, the instrument of liberty to his offspring. In the first instance, the experiment is to be tried in the conquered colonies alone; and it is hoped that the old English colonies, with the advantage of their Legislative Assemblies, will not fail to follow so excellent an example.—Mr. Canning obtained leave to bring in a bill making the slave-trade piracy.

March 18. Lord J. Russell brought forward a motion respecting the occupation of Spain by France. He admitted that, in the present posture of public affairs, this country ought not to court a war; but he contended that Ministers might, without danger of provoking hostilities, interpose to forbid an invasion of South America, by Spain, so long as Spain remains under the dominion of France.—Sir Robert Wilson supported the Noble Lord's proposition in an explicit and very temperate speech.—Mr. Canning replied to the arguments of Lord J. Russell and Sir R. Wilson, speaking with the utmost kindness of the latter. He maintained that the continuance of the French army in Spain was not desirable nor desired by the French Government, but that it was necessary to save the people of Spain from mutual destruction; in conclusion, he animadverted, in a very happy vein of pleasantry, upon the romantic expeditions of Sir R. Wilson and Lord Nugent, styling the noble adventurer "an enormous breach—of neutrality."—An amendment approving of the measures of ministers, proposed by Mr. Littleton, was carried without a division.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Monday the 22d inst. the King of France opened the Session of 1824. The King's Address to the Chambers was received with great enthusiasm. It breathed the spirit of conciliation, but contained nothing extraordinary. The *Journal des Debats* has a triumphant article upon the result of the late elections, which appears to have been such as to afford to the Royalists some ground for exultation. The Opposition, which in the last Chamber numbered 116 Members, is said now to number but 17; and what is, perhaps, of more importance to the ease of the Ministry than the mere numerical decrease—Manuel, and other liberal orators, are among the excluded.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid state, that Ferdinand has relaxed in his severity to the Con-

stitutionalists, at the intercession of the French Ambassador and Sir W. A'Court. He had, indeed, positively refused to grant the amnesty so long desired and expected, but had ordered the Governors of the provinces to issue circulars, calling upon the authorities to alter their mode of conduct towards the Constitutionalists.

The Spanish provinces are tolerably tranquil, but trade is at a stand, and the greatest distress prevails, so that the emigrations are numerous. A Decree establishes a Junta of Ministers, which is to draw up a plan for the education of youth, of which religion will be the basis. Posts are established for the security of Madrid, which communicate at night with the sentinels.

Intelligence has arrived, that the Algerines have already taken 10 Spanish vessels; and that in a landing, effected during the night on the coast of Valencia, they carried off

off 47 persons, men, women, and children, as slaves.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Rome, dated March 6, state that great mortality prevails there in consequence of the intense cold. The mountains in the neighbourhood were covered with snow, and the Argentina theatre had been closed for several days, owing to the illness of the principal singers caused by cold taken at the theatre. The accounts from Switzerland speak of the winter there as one of the most severe that has been known for several years—at a short distance from Berne, an avalanche had carried away a building and animals to a distance of nearly 1000 yards.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Interesting information relative to the affairs of Greece has been received in London. The Hon. Leicester Stanhope, who had been for some time attempting to form a corps of artillery, has at length succeeded to the utmost extent of his wishes, and now boasts that the Greeks have a force more than sufficient to reduce all the fortresses in the hands of the Turks. Lord Byron continues the soul of the Greek cause, and is every where popular.

The Porte has made a strong remonstrance to our Ambassador, Lord Strangford, on the interference of Lord Byron and other Englishmen in its quarrel with the Greeks.

The Greeks have seized some Austrian vessels, attempting to convey supplies to the garrison of Patras, and refuse to restore them.

AFRICA.

By dispatches received at the Admiralty from Vice-admiral Sir Harry Neale, dated the 25th of February, off Algiers, it appears that Sir Harry was maintaining a strict blockade of that port.

The Algerines appear to have been successful in cruising against the Spaniards. The captain of a vessel arrived at Gibraltar, from Oran, on the 5th inst. reported having met an Algerine squadron off that port, returning to Algiers to refit, having five Spanish prizes in company.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Emperor of the Brazils has published the project of a new Constitution, which declares Brazil independent, and establishes an hereditary, constitutional, and representative monarchy. Both Houses of Legislation are to be elective; and the elective franchise is extended to all free Brazilian subjects, with the exception of servants and paupers. The deputies are to be elected for four years, the senators for life.

It appears, by letters from Mexico to the

2d of February, that a commotion took place in that city on the 23d of January, and five following days, which had its origin in an attempt of Lobato, the General commanding the troops in the capital, to dictate to the Congress and Executive Power measures for removing all European Spaniards, and "Americans, little attached to the system of liberty," from employments under the Republic. The Congress seemed to have been alarmed at this demonstration, and so far submitted, as to declare that the Spaniards should be removed from their employments; but in the mean time ordered the troops to lay down their arms. On the 24th the Generals and Commandants in Chief of the corps in quarters at Mexico met and came to the resolution, that they would not lay down their arms till the Sovereign Constituent Congress placed the Executive Power in the hands of Americans of known patriotic sentiments. The disturbances continued to the 27th, when, in consequence of the secession of a great part of the troops from their Commanders, the Congress were enabled to cause the heads of the insurrection to be arrested. One was shot, and 22 ordered to be tried by Councils of War; and up to the date of the latest advices tranquillity had not again been interrupted.

Advices of the dispersion of the Independents under General Santa Cruz, near the river Desaguadero, and their subsequent evacuation of Upper Peru, have been received. The fruits of the whole of the last campaign in Upper Peru have consequently been lost by the Independents, and much must now depend on General Bolivar's energy and resources. According to the latest accounts from Lima, Bolivar was then at that place, and in the exercise of the supreme authority. The Congress had been dissolved, and a military government substituted in the mean time. His Excellency is said to have succeeded in establishing peace and union amongst the Patriots; and it was expected that he would soon be able to take the field with an army of upwards of 11,400 men.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica Papers of the 8th ult. state that fourteen slaves were tried at Montego bay on the 28th Jan. on an indictment for combining in a rebellious conspiracy. Thirteen were found guilty and one discharged, the evidence against him having been deemed insufficient. Three of the convicted negroes were sentenced to be transported off the island for life, and the others to confinement in the workhouse for different terms, none of which exceed twelve months, to be kept to hard labour and to be whipped twice, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes each time.

SOUTH

SOUTH PACIFIC.

OTAHEITE.

The following interesting particulars are extracted from a letter, dated May 13, 1823 :

"The Isle of Otaheite is now so different from what it was in the time of Captain Cook, in 1767, that it is impossible for me to give you a complete idea in so short a letter, written in all haste. The Missionaries have totally changed the direction of the morals and customs of the inhabitants. Idolatry exists no longer; Christianity is generally adopted. The women now behave with extraordinary reserve; they no longer go on-board the ships; and even on land it is impossible to form with them the least connection, or the least attachment. Marriages are contracted as in Europe; even the King, at present, can have but one wife. The practice of destroying children, and human sacrifices, no longer take place; almost all the inhabitants can read and write; they all

have religious books written in their language, and printed in the island. Sixty-six magnificent churches have been built, and twice a week the people go in great devotion to hear the preacher. Individuals are often seen taking notes with pencil and paper of the most interesting passages of the sermon. The Missionaries yearly convoke at Paparo the whole of the population, which amounts to 7000 souls. This Assembly is at present holden. There is now a discussion going on respecting a new code of laws, and the principal chiefs of the nation ascend the tribune, and speak for whole hours with a vehemence truly extraordinary. About two months ago the Island of Otaheite declared itself independent of England, it only recognises her Missionaries. A red flag, with a white star in the upper corner, is now mounted on the point which Bougainville named Point Venus."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

We regret exceedingly to state, that the disturbances in Limerick, Cork, and Kilkenny, continue. They are of a nature that must inflict pain on every man who has a regard for this miserable country and its wretched inhabitants, to whatever rank or class they may belong. In Kildorrery, Cork, a murder has been committed on a man named Sullivan. Near Buttevant, in the same county, the house of Mr. Ilward, a farmer, was burnt. In Tipperary, near New Inn, a man of the name of Conway had his skull fractured, of which he died. Mr. Marum, in Kilkenny, was waylaid and murdered. At or near Callan, in the same county, one Long, a process-server, who endeavoured to levy titles, was murdered on the same day. In Limerick they are continuing to arrest under the Insurrection Act. Sixteen men were taken up on the 20th inst. in Kilmeady in the county of Dublin.

The Survey of Ireland is finally decided upon. Major Colby is to have the direction, and to increase the rapidity of it, twenty cadets who have left the Woolwich academy, and are waiting for Commissions in the Ordnance Corps, have been ordered on that service. By the 29th March they were to be at Cardiff for further instruction in Land Surveying, under Mr. Dawson of the late Corps of Draftsmen, with whom they will remain about six weeks, and then proceed to Ireland.

The attention of the English capitalists has at length been drawn to Ireland. A company has been for some time forming under the auspices of the leading Irish houses, for working collieries and mines in

that country, which has been ascertained to abound in coal and minerals. The undertaking is warmly seconded by the most distinguished of the nobility and gentry connected with Ireland, as also by the principal London companies holding large landed property in the island.

A meeting was lately held at Dublin, Lord Cloncurry in the Chair, when it was agreed to form an association for the purpose of draining the bogs of Ireland. It is calculated that there are about 3,000,000 acres of such land in the sister kingdom. The meeting resolved to apply to Parliament for an act; and a great number of persons enrolled their names for shares of the new society.

The labourers employed by the trustees of the turnpike-road, in digging gravel in a pit nearly opposite the Marquis of Granby public-house, near Reating, have discovered the skeletons of at least 45 human bodies; and as they proceed in their excavations are still discovering more. From the manner in which the bodies appeared to have been heaped together, there can be little doubt but they are the remains of an army—and, it is most probable, of that commanded by the Earl of Essex, during the period of the rebellion, as it appears from Lord Clarendon, that in the early part of 1643 the Earl marched from Windsor with an army of sixteen thousand foot, and above three thousand horse, with an intention of besieging the town, which was then one of the King's garrisons, though but meanly fortified; and that during such siege "there were from the town frequent sallies with good success, and very many soldiers and some officers of the enemy were killed."

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The communications with France and Spain, relative to the South American provinces, presented to both Houses of Parliament on the 4th instant, are of considerable interest; as declaring the decided policy pursued by this country. They comprise a memorandum of a conference held on the 9th of last October, between the Prince de Polignac and Mr. Canning—a letter of the 30th of December from Sir W. A'Court, with its inclosures—and a letter of the 30th of January from Mr. Canning to Sir William. On the part of *France*, the most important feature of the conference is a precise declaration that the French Government abjured, in any case, any design in acting against the Colonies by force of arms. She also formally disclaims any desire to appropriate any part of them to herself; and regards as hopeless the idea of reducing Spanish America to the state of its former relation to Spain. On the part of *Spain*, an earnest desire is expressed that all the Allies would agree to a conference at Paris, to devise means of adjusting the affairs of South America; and King Ferdinand declares his willingness to consider of the alterations which events have produced in his American Provinces, and of the relations which during the disorders have been formed with commercial nations. On the part of *England*, it is declared, as matter of opinion, that the recognition of such of the new States as have established *de facto* their separate political existence, cannot be longer delayed; the British Government has no desire to anticipate Spain in that recognition; but *even before many months elaps*, the desire of leaving the precedency to the latter may be overborne by considerations of a more comprehensive nature. Should Spain determine on recognising any of the new States, Great Britain would willingly afford its countenance to a negotiation on that basis. She asks no exclusive privilege of trade for herself, but merely a free trade for all, allowing Spain herself to preserve superior commercial advantages. After these explicit declarations, a conference with the Allied Powers on the subject appears useless, and is, therefore, declined by his Majesty.

A paper has been printed by order of the House of Commons, presenting an abstract of the net public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the last year; by which it appears that the income paid to the Exchequer in the year ending Jan. 5, 1824, was 57,672,999*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* the expenditure 50,962,014*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* leaving a surplus of 6,710,984*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the state of the laws, and their consequences, respecting artisans leaving the kingdom and residing abroad, the exporta-

tion of machinery, &c. and the Workmen's Combination Law, has been published, together with the evidence. It is clearly proved by several engineers and others, that these laws are not only inoperative, but in numerous cases tend to produce the evils they are intended to prevent; and that their effect is to throw the whole of the manufacture of machinery for foreign countries into the hands of those who can easily procure all the plans, specifications of improvements of machinery, &c. and who are led by this to entice the best workmen abroad, with promises of great pecuniary advantages, which in almost every instance are broken; and by the present state of the laws, these individuals are prevented returning to their own country. Almost all the witnesses agree, that if these laws were abrogated, it would be far more difficult to inveigle the workmen; and that our natural advantages and acquired skill would ensure us the almost exclusive manufacture of machinery for the world, and not place our manufacturers in a more disadvantageous state than at present. The Combination Laws are also stated to give rise, in the far greater majority of instances, to the very evils they were adopted to prevent.

His Majesty has decided that the Cenotaph, to the Princess Charlotte, (see vol. xc. i. 349. xcii. ii. 627) shall be placed in St. George's Chapel, *Windsor*, near the mortal remains of the lamented Princess. We are glad the public will soon have an opportunity of judging of this effort of the genius of Mr. Matthew Wyatt.

Earl Grosvenor has given a piece of ground at *Pimlico*, whereon a new Church is to be built. The site is near the intended new square, by the King's Road.

March 10. The King has been pleased to decide that one uniform system of Field Exercise and Movement shall be established throughout the army, and all General Officers, Colonels, and Commanding Officers of Corps, are held responsible for the due and accurate performance of every part of the Regulations approved by his Majesty, in order that no deviation may creep into practice.

March 15. The first pile of the new *London Bridge* was sunk this morning, amidst the cheers of a great number of persons, who had collected on both sides of the water, and on the West side of *London Bridge*, to witness the commencement of this undertaking.

March 18. A fire broke out in the extensive Wharfs and Warehouses of Messrs. Pickford and Co. on the banks of the City Road Basin. The fire was first observed in the interior of the middle row of Warehouses, and so rapid was its progress, as to defy every effort to prevent its spreading destruction around, and in a short time it communicated to the building. The engines

gines were immediately brought into play, partly standing in the Canal, while the fire-men manned a boat, and boldly ventured as near the flames as the scorching heat would allow them. The warehouses where the fire originated, being stored with goods, particularly from Liverpool, Manchester, Staffordshire, Birmingham, and Sheffield, defied all exertions to save a single article. Mr. Pickford's property, it is said, is insured to an amount sufficient to cover his total loss; but, we regret to state, that such is not the case with a great quantity of merchants' property.

March 24. This morning, at three o'clock, the town and neighbourhood of Woolwich was thrown into the greatest confusion by an alarm of fire. It was ascertained that the flames proceeded from the house and premises of Mr. Chambers, baker and flour-factor, and a small cluster of houses called Ashdown, in the parish of Woolwich, and within a few minutes' walk of the Dock-yard; and in less than ten minutes the whole range of houses composing Ashdown presented one grand mass of flames, illuminating the country round for several miles. The Marines composing the garrison at Woolwich were beat to quarters, and 500 men were placed under arms. There are in all twelve houses reduced to ashes, besides several sheds, and some hay and straw ricks.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

* COVENT GARDEN.

March 11. A new Comedy, in five acts, entitled, *Pride shall have a Fall*. It is from the pen of the Rev. George Croly, author of the "Angel of the World," "Cattiline," &c. As a dramatic production, it was calculated to excite a powerful interest, and was received with unbounded applause. As a specimen of literary talent, and sterling composition, it is in no way unworthy of its author; and we consider that the piece will afford as much gratification by perusal in the closet, as by representation on the stage. The plot is very simple, of which the following is a brief outline.—"*Victoria*, daughter of a Sicilian merchant, has been betrothed to *Lorenzo*, an officer of husar. During his absence on an expedition to Morocco, the merchant has been bequeathed a large estate; and has become *Count Ventoso*. The family decide on rejecting *Lorenzo*, as an inferior match. He returns, is indignant; and acquainting his brother officers with the insult, determines on degrading the family by a marriage with a man of the lowest order, personating a man of rank. This man is looked for in the public gaol; the family are captivated, and the match is to occur immediately. *Lo-*

renzo suddenly regrets his vengeance, interferes, and detects the impostor. The *pride* of the family has a fall. Finally, *Lorenzo* is ascertained to be of high birth, and the impostor heir to opulence. The daughters find their lovers, and the Count and Countess are secured in their title and fortune. The scene is in Palermo."—The play was announced for repetition amidst reiterated applause.

Several little musical pieces are introduced, which are adapted to the Italian and Spanish manner; but the difficulty, as the writer observes, of reconciling foreign music with English rhythm, may be some apology for the occasional want of harmony.

The following are specimens:

ACT I. SCENE 2. *Victoria sings.* (Italian.)

Love, thou dear deceiver!
Here at length we part;
From this moment, never
Shalt thou wring my heart.
Yet this tear-drop stealing,
Yet this throb of pain,
Tell me, past concealing,
I'm thy slave again.
List'ning saints! befriend me;
Love! my peace restore;
Pride! thy spirit lend me;
All will soon be o'er.

Leonora sings. (Spanish.)

Welcome Duty,
Farewell beauty;
Welcome matins, vespers, veils and tapers!
Welcome fasting
Everlasting;
Welcome quarrels, scandal, sulks and vapours!
Welcome weeping,
Never sleeping;
Farewell dances,
Plays, romances,
With a *lira la*, &c. [Slowly.
No! let creatures
Without features
Turn their skins blue, green, and yellow.
Farewell chaunting,
Farewell canting,
Farewell Nuns so meek, and Monks so mel-
low.
Welcome wooing,
Billet-doucing,
Cards, quadrilling,
Flirting, killing,
With a *lira, la*, &c. [Spiritedly.

DRURY LANE.

Feb. 24. A new Burlesque, entitled *Ram-fustian Inamorata*, or the *Court of Quodlibet*, from the pen of Mr. Walker. There was a good deal of broad humour in the piece; and it was well received, having been frequently repeated.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Feb. 20. 10th reg. Foot: Maj.-gen. Sir J. Lambert, K. C. B. to be Col. *vice* Maitland, dec.—Maj.-gen. Sir F. Adam, K.C.B. to have the local rank of Lieut.-gen. in the Ionian Islands.—Brevet Major W. G. Moore, of the 1st or Gren. Foot Guards, to be Dep. Quartermaster-gen. to the Forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands (with the rank of Lieut.-col. in the army), *vice* Pupham, dec.—Royal Artillery: Major-gen. Sir B. Bloomfield, bart. to be a Col.-commandant, *vice* Farrington.

Feb. 27. 12th Drag.: Brevet Major Alexander Barton to be Major.—40th Foot: Major Michael Chamberlain, to be Major.

Feb. 28. Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Oswald to be K. G. C. of the Bath.—George Colman, esq. to be Licensor of Plays.

March 6. Sir Gen. Murray, G. C. B. Lieut.-gen. of the Ordnance.—Sir F. Adam, G. C. B. Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Carlton House, March 10.—*Sheriff for Leicestershire.* Charles Godfrey Muudy, of Burton on the Wolds, esq. *vice* Major.

Sir John Owen, Lieutenant of County of Pembroke, took the oaths.

War-Office, March 12. 49th Foot, Capt. R. Bartley to be Major.—63d ditto, Major C. George J. Arbutnot to be Major.—1st West India reg.: Lieut.-col. F. F. Brown, to be Lieut.-col.—2d ditto, Major D. Joly to be Maj.—Cape Corps: Lieut.-col. J. Cassidy to be Lieut.-col.—To be Majors in the Army—Capts. A. Lyster, C. W. Kerr, of the 3d Royal Vet. Batt., and W. Forrest, of the Hon. East India Company's service (Inspector of Military Stores), to be Majors in the East Indies only.

C. Wetherell, esq. M. P. Solicitor General, knighted.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. Dr. Henry Ryder, Bp. of Gloucester, to be Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, *vice* Earl Cornwallis, dec.

Rev. Christ. Lipscombe, Bp. of Jamaica.

Rev. Sam. Slade, D.D. Dean of Chichester.

Hon. and Rev. Gen. Pellew, Prebendary of Oswaldwick, in York.

Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, Preb. of York.

Rev. Mr. Childers, Prebendary of Ely.

Rev. R. Lockwood, Prebendary of Peterborough.

Rev. J. Brocklebank, B.D. Willingham R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. J. Brooke, Kilmahou R. in diocese of Cloyne.

Rev. Edw. Butt, Toller Fratrum R. Dorset.

Rev. Wm. Dowell, Home Lacy V. Herefordshire.

Rev. Hartley Dunsford, Fretherne R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. T. S. Escott, Combe Florey R. Somerset.

Rev. R. Gibson, Bolton-by-the-Sands V. Westmorland.

Rev. John Graham, Magilligan Living, in diocese of Derry.

Rev. R. Hamond, Beechamwell St. John R. Norfolk, with St. Mary annexed.

Rev. T. T. Harrison, Thorpe Morieux R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Holland, Cold Norton R. Essex.

Rev. Francis Lear, B.D. Chilmark R. Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Mackenzie, Hascomb R. Surrey; and re-instituted to Burgish alias Burwash R. and V. Sussex.

Rev. D. M'Gillycuddy, Killough Living, so. Down.

Rev. M. Manley, Westwell, Godmersham, and Chatlock VV. Kent.

Rev. J. Mitford, Stratford St. Andrew R. Suffolk.

Rev. Rob. Nicholl, Lannace R. Glamorganshire.

Rev. John Pannell, Ludgershall R. Wilts.

Rev. Dr. Phelan, Wexford Living, Ireland.

Rev. B. Pope, Nether Stowey V. Somerset.

Rev. Richard Fortescue Purvis, Whitebury V. Wilts.

Rev. Windsor Richards, St. Nicholas Living, Glamorganshire.

Rev. R. Rose, Frenze R. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Stephens, Belgrave V. Leic.

Rev. R. S. Stevens, South Petherwyn and Irewen V. Cornwall.

Rev. F. Swan, B.D. Swerford R. with Showel Chapelry annexed, co. Oxford.

Rev. C. Tooke, Oddingley R. co. Worcester.

Rev. S. Turner, Chapl. to Lord Yarborough.

Rev. G. Deane, Chapl. to D. of Buckingham.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

T. Jervis, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be a Welsh Judge, *vice* Serj. Marshall, dec.

Rev. Jos. Cox, Master of Gainsborough Grammar School.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Annan, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Sanguhar, and Lockmaben Burghs.—W. R. Keigh Douglas, esq.

Barnstaple.—Frederick Hodgson, esq. *vice* Michael Nolan, esq. Justice of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor.

Cavan County.—Henry Maxwell, esq. *vice* Lord Farnham.

Louth County.—John Leslie Foster, *vice* T. H. Skeffington, now Viscount Ferrard.

Oxfordshire.—J. Fane, esq. *vice* his father.

Portarlington.—James Farquhar, esq. *vice* Ricardo, deceased.

Wigtown, Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranreer Burghs.—Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, esq. *vice* Sir J. Osborn, bart. one of the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

Woolby.—Lord H. F. Thynne.

BIRTHS.

B I R T H S.

Dec. 17, 1823. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lady Mary Fitzroy, a daughter.

Lately. At Green Trees, Goudhurst, Kent, the lady of G. A. Pook, esq. a dau.—At Paris, the Marchioness of Worcester, a son and heir.—In Nottingham-place, the lady of Francis Holles Brandram, esq. a son.—At Aberdeen, the lady of Capt. Arrow, R. N. commanding the Coast Guard in that district, a dau.—The lady of Thos. Jervis, esq. of the 6th Drag. Guards, of twin daus.—At Cecil Lodge, the lady of Col. H. S. Osborne, a daughter

Jan. 16, 1824. The wife of T. Williams, esq. of Rushden Hall, co. Northampton, a son.

Feb. 10. At Belton House, Countess Brownlow, a dau.—At Powis Castle, Lady Lucy Clive, a dau.—At Sutton Court Lodge, near Chiswick, Mrs. W. Chuston, a dau.—13. At Thetford, the wife of Edmund H. Barker, esq. a son.—14. The wife of C. M. T. Westera, esq. a son.—In Lower Brook-

street, the lady of the Hon. Wm. Barrington, a son.—16. At Tockington, Gloucestershire, the wife of Rev. J. J. Cleaver, Rector of Holme Pierrepont, a dau.—17. The wife of David Melville, esq. Dulwich, Surrey, of twins.—In Whitehall-place, Lady James Stuart, a son.—23. At Hemel Hempstead, the wife of Astley Cooper, esq. a son and heir.—27. At Twickenham, the wife of Rev. Thos. Vialls, a son.—In Charterhouse-square, Mrs. H. Woodthorpe, a dau.—29. The wife of John Parsons, esq. of Oxford, a son.

March 1. At Edinburgh, the Duchess de Coigny, a dau.—At Melford, the wife of Gilbert Affleck, esq. a son and heir.—6. In Devonshire-place, the wife of John Barclay, esq. a dau.—8. In Harley-street, the wife of Wm. Mitchell, esq. a dau.—9. At Youlston, Devon, the wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, a son.—10. At Bath, the wife of Capt. H. Andrews Drummond, a daughter.

M A R R I A G E S.

Dec. 16, 1823. J. S. Henslow, esq. M.A. Professor of Mineralogy at Cambridge, to Harriet, dau. of Rev. G. Jenyns, of Bottisham Hall, co. Cambridge.

Lately. At Bildestone, Norfolk, Rev. Montagu Oxenden, son of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. to Elizabeth, dau. of R. Wilson, esq.—At Prestbury, Rev. S. T. Roberts, of Ravindon, Rector and Vicar of the Union of Mothel, Kilkenny, to Sarah, dau. of late Sir W. Forbes, bart. of Craigievor, Aberdeenshire.

Jan. 9, 1824. At Ashborne, W. Dermer, esq. of Chelsea, to Catherine-Mary, dau. of Rev. Edw. Newton Walter, Rector of Leigh, Essex.—12. Wm. Babington, esq. of St. John's Wood-place, to Katharine, dau. of late Rev. W. Ravenscroft, Prebendary of Rasharkin, in county of Antrim.—13. At Staynton, G. L. Elliot, esq. of Civil Service, Bombay, to Thomasina Gertrude, dau. of H. Leach, esq. of Milford.—14. At Hanover-square, Mr. W. Cooper, of Blackman-street, to Henrietta, dau. of Maj. Saffery, of Norfolk.—15. At Ryde, C. D. Kerr, esq. of Hunter-street, to Susanah, dau. of Joshi. Adams, esq. of Bordeaux.—17. At Hanover-square, Lieut.-col. Davies, M.P. to Augusta-Anne, only child of late T. Champion de Crespigny, esq.—22. Rich. Oliver Aldworth, esq. of Newmarket House, co. Cork, to Letitia, eldest dau. of Vice. Ennismore, M.P.—At Eye, co. Hereford, Edm. Pollixton Bastard, esq. of Kitley, Devonshire, M.P. to Anne-Jane, sister to present Lord Rodney.—At St. Mary-le-bone, Rev. H. Peppe, Rector of Aspenden, Herts, and of Moulton, Essex, son of Sir W. W. Peppe, bt. to Maria, dau. of Right Hon. J. Sullivan.—22. At Hebburn Hall, Wm. Henry Lambton, esq. brother of J. G. Lambton,

esq. M. P. to Henrietta, dau. of Cuthbert Ellison, esq. M. P.—29. Rob. Tibbitts, esq. to Miss Sparrow, both of Warwick.

Feb. 1. In Jersey, Rich. Hayne, esq. to Margaret, dau. of late Jas. Hemery, esq. of Plaisance.—3. Samuel Pope, jun. esq. of Manchester, to Phebe, dau. of Wm. Rush-ton, esq. of Liverpool.—7. J. G. T. Hamilton, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-sq. solicitor, to Maria, dau. of W. Mason, esq. of Brixton.—10. Mr. Jas. Winstanley, of Chatham-place, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late S. Rhodes, esq. of Islington.—19. Rev. H. Parr Belue to Eliz. eldest dau. of Wm. Elkins, esq. of Bridgefoot House, Guildford.—Capt. T. E. Cole, R. N. to Rebecca, dau. of J. Evans, esq. of Saltash.—25. Lieut.-col. Jas. Drummond Butler Elphinstone, son of Hon. W. Fuller E. to Anne Maria, only child of Vice-adm. Sir E. Buller, bart. of Trenan Park, Cornwall.

March 1. Rob. Nelson, esq. of Madras Service, son of R. A. Nelson, esq. Sec. of the Navy, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Jon. Harrison, esq. of Gower-street.—2. Rev. Lord John Thynne to Anne-Constantia, dau. of Rev. C. C. Beresford, and niece to Mrs. Geo. Byng.—8. Mark Hen. Gregory, esq. of Wax Chandlers' Hall, to Eliza Miller, dau. of late D. C. Bullock, esq. Devonshire-street, Queen-square.—9. At Islington, Rich. Smith, jun. esq. of Stoke Newington, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Rev. Adam Clarke, LL.D. F. A. S. of Canonbury-square.—10. At Lambeth, G. Smith, esq. of Basinghall-street, to Sophia-Mary, dau. of late C. Foss, esq. of Portman-street.—11. At Drayton Bassett, Hon. Robert Henley Eden, eldest son of Lord Henley, to Harriet, daughter of Sir R. Peel, bart.

OBI-

OBITUARY.

SIR HENRY BATE DUDLEY, BART.

Feb. 1. The active life of the late Sir Henry Bate Dudley claims a few pages of our work, but our plan of brevity will rather confine us to those circumstances which attach to the latter period of his life, and have relation to the Rectory of Bradwell.

The various attacks of indisposition to which Sir Henry had been subject during the spring of 1823 made it necessary that he should try the effects of change; and, in consequence, after passing a few weeks in London, he proceeded to Cheltenham, where it was at first believed he received benefit; but during the night of 1st February last he terminated his mortal career.

Sir Henry's family had been, from the reign of Charles I. resident chiefly in the counties of Worcester and Stafford, where they lived in opulence. Sir Henry was born at Penny Compton, on the 25th August 1745. His father, the Rev. Henry Bate, long held the living of St. Nicholas, in the city of Worcester. His mother was sister of Dr. White of Warwickshire, who, as an able Physician and fine Classic, stood high in the ranks of polished society.

Soon after the late Lord Camden was called to the important station of Lord High Chancellor, his Lordship, who possessed intimate knowledge of the elder Mr. Bate, voluntarily informed him that his name stood upon his list of candidates, as he regarded him as an excellent man, and knew he had nine children. About a year after, in 1763, Mr. Bate was further apprised by his Lordship that the living of North Farmbridge, in Essex, was ready for his reception.

Mr. Bate, in consequence, with his most excellent wife (whose memory is still regarded in Essex by all who knew her) and large family, fixed their residence at Chelmsford; and, a few years after, both died, at a premature period; Mr. Bate himself, who was the eldest, not having reached his 46th year.

The preceding particulars are stated on account of the relation they bear to circumstances connected with the subject of this memoir. It is to be here remarked, that pending the perceptible decline of the father's health, a generous solicitude arose among the leading gentlemen of the county in favour of the son, who very soon heard with satisfaction of his nomination to the vacant living of his father.

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Very inadequate, however, were the revenues of this small rectory to defray the charges Mr. Bate the younger became subject to, for a time, on account of the infant members of the family; and a consideration of those circumstances, it is conjectured, originally operated to direct his attention to such literary undertakings as might be productive of speedy profit. *The Morning Post* soon after appeared; and, from the lively writing it exhibited, it very soon obtained a circulation quite unprecedented. He had other connections with the press, but he withdrew from all those engagements early in 1780; and in the November of that year established the *Morning Herald*, for which paper an increasing demand was made from week to week, till the daily sale amounted to more than 4000.

He also produced a few dramatic works. He had met at the table of his dearly-regarded friend Mr. Garrick, with the Rev. Mr. Townley, author of the matchless farce of "High Life below Stairs." He afterwards became Mr. Townley's Curate at Hendon; and wrote, some time after, "The Rival Candidates," and three or four like productions followed; of these, "The Flitch of Bacon," and "The Woodman," stand pre-eminent.

It was in the spring of the year 1781 that the advowson of Bradwell *justa mare*, in Essex, was purchased, in trust, for Mr. Bate, subject to the life of the Rev. George Pawson, the then Incumbent. The late Mr. Albany Wallis, well qualified in such concerns, was employed to conduct the necessary proceedings, aided by the legal opinions and counsel of Sir Robert Burton; and Sir Robert, to the last hour, contended for the strict regularity of the transaction.

In the year 1784, Mr. Bate, under the usual authority, took the name of Dudley, in addition to his former name, at the instance of a descendant of that family, to whom he was related; and by that name he will hereafter be mentioned. And here, recurring to the subject of Bradwell, it is to be observed, that in the case prepared by Mr. Dudley in 1802, he sets forth, that upon his visit to the spot, after the purchase had been completed, he found the church chancel, parsonage-buildings, and premises, gone to general decay, the churchyard fenceless, the glebe-land, consisting of nearly 300 acres, inundated, the tenant thereof

thereof broken, and, from the unhealthiness of the climate, no Rector nor Vicar residing within many miles of that peninsula; and no decent assistant to be procured for the discharge of the parish duties.

Regardless of these appearances, he states, that he immediately became resident Curate, caused the church, with all its appendages, to be effectively repaired; and, by establishing a regular church service, increased, progressively, a long-neglected congregation*. He also built a new dwelling-house and necessary out-buildings on the Rectory; drained the land, embanked a large addition from the sea, (for which he received, at different times, from the Society of Arts, two gold medals,) thereby rescuing the place from a putrid swamp. And he most effectually suppressed, by his unwearied activity, an extensive system of smuggling, alike dangerous to the health and morals of the people, and injurious to the revenue. And upon these important works, according to estimates regularly prepared, an expenditure took place of more than £28,000.

When, therefore, upon the death of Mr. Pawson, in 1797, sixteen years after the above works were first undertaken, the Bishop hesitated to institute Mr. Dudley, the objection came with an overwhelming effect. His Lordship had not remained ignorant of those expensive operations, but not the slightest intimation was ever conveyed to Mr. Dudley that he was encountering some degree of risk by his proceedings. After a long correspondence with the Bishop, and some legal proceedings on the part of Mr. Dudley, which never came into court, it was agreed by the counsel on both sides, with the Bishop's consent, that the Rev. Richard Birch, brother-in-law to Mr. Dudley, should be collated to the living; which fact appears by documents under the signature of the present Lord Chief Baron, Sir Samuel Shepherd; the Lord Chief Commissioner, the Right Hon. William Adam; and that distinguished barrister, Mr. Gaselee; also by the affidavit of Mr. Dudley.

Shortly after this arrangement, intelligence was received at Chelmsford, during the assizes, that the living of Bradwell, having lapsed to the Crown, the same had been presented to the Rev. Mr. Gamble, Chaplain-General to the army. A general feeling of concern was instantly expressed through the assembly of Magistrates, and other gentlemen; and Mr. Adam, then in court, was prevailed upon to convey to Mr. Pitt the

sense of the meeting in favour of Mr. Dudley, and invoke his consideration.

A still more flattering testimonial on behalf of Mr. Dudley appeared afterwards, in an address which Mr. Adam, on the 12th June 1801, presented to the Right Hon. H. Addington, then First Lord of the Treasury. This paper was framed to accompany a memorial from Mr. Dudley, and is as follows:—

"We, the Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff, and Magistrates, of the county of Essex, having perused and duly considered the memorial and case of the Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, have great satisfaction in offering this testimony of our opinion of the *additional* and *recent* services which he has rendered the public, by stating—

"That in the course of the last summer he suppressed an alarming and dangerous insurrection within the district wherein he resides, by personally securing, and bringing to conviction, the ringleaders thereof; for which he received the thanks of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Kenyon, at the Assizes, and also those of the Magistrates of the county at their General Quarter Sessions.

"Fully sensible of the importance of Mr. Dudley's services, on this and various other occasions; and also of the *extreme hardship of his case*, we feel it due to him thus to declare, that any means which may be adopted for the alleviation of its pressure, will prove highly acceptable and satisfactory to our county, which has for so many years been so essentially benefited by his public exertions."

Signed by Lord Braybrooke, the Lord Lieutenant, the High Sheriff, the Earls of Winchelsea, St. Vincent, Lord Petre, and other Peers; and the whole lay Magistrates of Essex.

About this time, in a debate which had for its subject the residence of the Clergy, Mr. Sheridan, in a strain of overpowering eloquence, addressed the House of Commons on the severe measures which had been directed against Mr. Dudley; and he conclusively commented "on the proceeding as entirely at variance with that mild spirit which was the characteristic of the English Church." Mr. Strutt, the highly-respected Member for Malden, did not suffer the opportunity to pass until he had expressed in very extolling language his opinion of the merits of Sir Henry, and that "his services as a magistrate, entitled him to the gratitude of the county."

It may here be mentioned, to the honor of the Earl of St. Vincent, who had always been zealous in expressing the highest approbation on the utility of Mr. Dudley's labours throughout his district; his system of drainage, which

* Lord Braybrooke has most amply testified to these meritorious acts of duty.

he extended over his own and the neighbouring lands; and also the fine roads, formed and superintended by him in every direction; that when his Lordship became a Cabinet Minister he professed an unaltered opinion of the hardship of Mr. Dudley's case; and, after waiting for the chance of a favorable movement in *other quarters*, the Noble Lord, wholly unsolicited by Mr. Dudley, authorized Sir Evan Nepean to wait upon the Viscount Sidmouth in his name, and impress his Lordship with the agitated feelings of the county in favour of one who had yielded to a most heavy pressure with silent magnanimity; and whose wreck of fortune demanded their early consideration.

Mr. Addington (afterwards the Viscount Sidmouth) had still before him the address from the Lord Lieutenant, the other Noblemen, and Magistrates of Essex; and he professed himself cordially disposed, but nothing seemed to promise in England; and Mr. Dudley, after a considerable lapse of time, was recommended to proceed to Ireland, where Sir Evan Nepean, the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, gave him an immediate and handsome introduction to a private audience with His Excellency the Earl of Hardwick.

A considerable period elapsed before any acceptable living offered: at length, towards the close of 1804, he was presented to the Rectory of Kilscoren, in the Barony of Forth. He was also preferred to the Office of Chancellor of the Cathedral of Ferns; and in the year 1807 he received presentation to the Rectory of Kilglass in the county of Longford, through the favor of the Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant, who, in a letter to Mr. Dudley at the time, expressed his sense of the unmerited rigour by which he had been deprived of Bradwell.

From the memorable day on which Mr. Dudley had been deprived of Bradwell, up to the day of his being collated to Kilscoren, seven years had elapsed; during which period he had not derived the least advantage whatever from any description of preferment; and his loss of property during that interval, including the first-mentioned disbursement of £22,000, amounted to £50,820.

These circumstances of hardship (putting the accumulation which time would have given the sums out of consideration), Mr. Dudley always considered were, with all his endeavours, very *imperfectly known* to His Majesty's Ministers, on the justice of whom he placed the firmest reliance, up to the day of Mr. Gamble's death, on the 27th July 1811; when, as acknowledged Patron

of the Living, he presented the same to the Rev. Richard Birch, as he had formerly designed. The preceding remarks are introduced at this time to explain the causes which led to the annihilation of Mr. Dudley's property: who, to meet his occasional difficulties, had sold several small possessions, particularly the estate of Edwin's Hall, in Essex; and finally, the advowson of Bradwell, under a circumstance of adversity to his kindred that scarcely has a parallel. The worthy family of the Rev. Thos. Schreiber were the purchasers. The sale took place on the 8th of August 1819, and Mr. Birch, at that time incumbent, who appeared during the day in excellent health and spirits, was seized on the night of the 9th with illness, and his death immediately followed.

During Mr. Dudley's residence in Ireland, which continued, with very little interruption, from 1804 to the year 1812, he introduced every improvement in his power, in the vicinity of Kilscoren; and acquired the friendship of Mr. Forster in a most flattering degree. At the hospitable table of this gentleman he met several of the most distinguished characters, of whose generous attentions and favours he always spoke with friendly recollection; and he never failed to mention, for his continual acts of kindness, the senior Mr. Croker, father of the able Secretary of the Admiralty, with the warmest expressions of regard.

Mr. Dudley resigned the livings of Kilscoren and Kilglass in 1812, and withdrew from Ireland immediately after to receive Presentation to the Rectory of Willingham, in Cambridgeshire. It was in the course of this year that he received the dignity of Baronet, in reward for his uncommon merits in his magisterial capacity; and in 1816, he obtained a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral of Ely.

Sir Henry never failed to speak in the warmest and most grateful language of the Royal disposition towards him during the period of the Regency; and he felt with equal sensibility the condescending interest often expressed by the Duke of Clarence in his favour.

Those who were most intimately acquainted with the patient labours and constant expenses, applied by Sir Henry Dudley (who will be described under that distinction hereafter) on the Bradwell district, viewed with astonishment the unshaken fortitude with which he sustained his weight of adversity. He vented no murmur or complaint to awaken public sympathy, although a variety of means lay within his command; and, during the life of Mr. Pitt, he even maintained to his friends that he

he could not resist a belief that the time would arrive when that Minister, from his sense of justice, would afford him equitable redress.

In respect to the loss of the £50,830, before-mentioned, it is to be understood, that the same was calculated on seven years only of Mr. Gamble's receipts of the tythes; whereas the said Rev. gentleman remained in possession of the Rectory fourteen years; and although Mr. Dudley had held, in succession, during the latter seven years of that period, the living of Kilscoren with Kilglass, in Ireland, and Willingham in England, the annual benefit arising therefrom scarcely amounted to one-third of the revenue of Bradwell.

Sir Henry Dudley was a Magistrate for seven counties in England, and four in Ireland; and he never slept at his post. His acts of enterprize against the lawless were most extraordinary; and he never was repressed by impediments of danger from the attainment of his object. At public meetings, particularly in Essex, his entrance was always eagerly looked for; his voice never failed to command attention, and his counsel generally prevailed. He had more than once, by his address and strong reasoning, prevented the county from being disturbed by a contested election. He was a steady supporter of that temperate prerogative, which is so essential to the well-being of the state; and of which the mild government of our last and present gracious Sovereigns furnishes such pleasing evidence. Sir Henry, as a table companion, had few equals; and even Judges have sometimes lost their gravity at his sallies, which were never obtrusive or immodest. His own mansion was the seat of hospitality, but no prodigality.

His person was finely formed, and possessed all its symmetry beyond the age of 60. His countenance, which was handsome, preserved its animation till a few days preceding his death; and his naturally cheerful mind never lost its vivacity till within a very few months before he took leave of Ely College, and its friendly inhabitants, for the last time.

Sir Henry, at this period, felt the effects of the hard adversity by which he had been visited more sensibly than ever. He viewed the claims, to which he was liable, of those to whose friendly aid he had occasionally been compelled to resort; and he lost no time in putting his affairs in train to answer those honourable demands; and some payments have in consequence been made; but death has prevented the fuller accomplishment of his purpose.

SIR JOHN ORDE, BART.

Feb. 19. In Gloucester-place, aged 73, Sir John Orde, Bart. Admiral of the Red, and Vice President of the Naval Charitable Society.

The family of Orde is of great antiquity, and has long possessed considerable landed estates in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. The subject of this memoir was the youngest son of the late John Orde, esq. who lived chiefly at Morpeth, and acted for many years as a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the former county, by his second wife, Anne, widow of the Rev. W. Pye, and was born at Morpeth Dec. 1752.*

He entered the Navy in 1766; was made Lieutenant in 1773; was appointed to the *Roebuck* on the American station, where he remained till 1777, when he was removed to the *Eagle*, Lord Howe's flag-ship, as first Lieutenant.

He commanded the *Zebra* sloop of war, at the reduction of Philadelphia; and, May 19, 1778, was advanced to the rank of Post-Captain, in the *Virginia* of 32 guns, a frigate recently captured from the Americans. In the autumn of 1779 Captain Orde accompanied Commodore Sir George Collier in the expedition up the Penobscot, which terminated in the capture or destruction of the whole of the rebel fleet in that river, consisting of eighteen ships and vessels of war; and the relief of Fort M'Lean, which had been closely besieged by the enemy.

In 1780, the *Virginia* assisted at the taking of Charlestown, where, after passing Sullivan's Island, Captain Orde served on shore in the command of a battalion of seamen, and was favourably noticed by Admiral Arbuthnot, in his official despatches relative to that event.

He afterwards commanded the *Chatham*, of 50 guns, and captured the *General Washington*, of 22 guns and 118 men. In 1781, Admiral Arbuthnot being recalled, Captain Orde conveyed him to England in the *Roebuck*, into which ship he had removed for that purpose. During the remainder of the war he was employed in the North Sea, and on the coast of France.

* Sir John's eldest brother, Thomas, married the only daughter of Charles, fifth Duke of Bolton, in whose right he succeeded, on the death of Harry, the sixth and last Duke, without male issue, to the principal family estates of the Dukes of Bolton, and assumed the name of Powlett. He was afterwards created a Peer, by the title of Baron Bolton.

In February 1783, the preliminaries of peace having been signed, Captain Orde was honoured with the appointment of Governor of Dominica, and Receiver of the Monies arising from the sale of land in the ceded islands; and, on the 27th July 1790, the dignity of a Baronet was conferred upon him.

At the breaking out of the French Revolution, Sir John solicited and obtained permission to resign his government, and to resume the active duties of his profession. He was immediately appointed to command the *Victorious*, of 74 guns, attached to the Channel Fleet. From the latter he removed into the *Prince George*, a second rate, and continued in her until June 1, 1795, when he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

In the beginning of 1797, Sir John Orde assumed the command at Plymouth, during the absence of the Port Admiral, the late Sir Richard King. On this service he continued until the close of the disgraceful mutiny in the month of May; soon after which, he hoisted his flag on board the *Princess Royal*, of 98 guns, and joined the fleet under the orders of Earl St. Vincent on the Mediterranean station.

In November following, the Rear-Admiral was sent by his Lordship, with the command of a squadron of eight sail of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and sloops, to blockade the port of Cadiz.

There he continued till relieved by Sir W. Parker, in January 1798; and was sent back on the same service, after that officer had been compelled to leave his station by superior force. This service, though certainly not the most splendid, was not the least arduous, especially during the winter months, when Sir John principally conducted it. The position necessarily taken by the blockading squadron was embayed. In the port of Cadiz there were about twenty sail of the line, with some frigates, kept apparently in constant readiness to put to sea, which threatened on one side; whilst, on another, the squadron was liable to attack from the Toulon fleet, unchecked in its operations, and known to be preparing for some important expedition.

On Earl St. Vincent resuming the immediate command off Cadiz, the Rear-Admiral received his thanks in the following words: "You have shewn uncommon ability and exertion in preserving your position during the late unpleasant weather, and I very much approve every step you have taken."

Not long after this, Sir J. Orde was much mortified at finding an officer (Sir H. Nelson) junior to himself, just arrived from England, selected to command a squadron on the only service of distinction likely to happen; and himself, by the junction of Sir Roger Curtis, with a reinforcement from Ireland, reduced to be only fourth in command of the fleet; whereas he had accepted the appointment under Earl St. Vincent on an intimation from one of the Lords of the Admiralty, the late Lord Hugh Seymour, that he should be second to the Noble Earl, with all the distinctions and advantages annexed to that station.

This led to a correspondence between his Lordship and Sir John, which terminated in the latter receiving orders to shift his flag to the *Blenheim*, and to return to England in charge of a large fleet of merchantmen. Before he left the fleet, the Rear-Admiral, conceiving that he had been treated in a manner unsuitable to his rank, wrote a letter to the Admiralty, requesting a court martial on the Commander-in-Chief, which he sent to Lord St. Vincent to forward.

On Sir John's arrival in England, he was acquainted by Mr. Secretary Nepean, that the Board did not consider the reason Earl St. Vincent had assigned for sending him home, sufficient to justify the measure; but that, having already signified their opinion to his Lordship on that head, it was not necessary to take any further steps on the occasion. The *Blenheim* was immediately dismantled, and a few weeks after, Sir John was offered a command in the Channel Fleet. This, however, he thought proper to decline.

On the 14th Feb. 1799, our officer was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral; and in the following autumn Earl St. Vincent returned to England for the purpose of recruiting his health. Sir John Orde, who considered himself to have been *personally* insulted by his Lordship, lost no time in calling upon him for *private* satisfaction; and a meeting was appointed to take place between them, but was happily prevented through the interference of the police.

In 1801, he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the White. In 1802, soon after the definitive treaty of peace was signed, Sir John, who seems to have waited for that event, published his case in a small pamphlet entitled "Copy of a Correspondence, &c. between the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, K. E., the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G., and Vice-Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart.;"

Bart.;" the circulation of which he had previously confined to his friends. This pamphlet appears to have been written with temper and moderation, and is well worthy of perusal, especially by professional men.

In 1804 he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Red. On the renewal of hostilities, and the removal of Lord St. Vincent from the chief administration of naval affairs, Sir John accepted the command of a squadron, and cruised off Cape Finisterre during the autumn of 1804. In 1805, we find his flag in the *Glory*, of 98 guns, off Cadiz; from which station he was compelled to withdraw, in consequence of the appearance of the combined fleets, on their way to the West Indies. He was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, November 9, following.

Sir John Orde was one of the supporters of the pall at the funeral of Lord Nelson, to whose merits he had ever rendered the fullest justice, however much he had had occasion to condemn the preference shewn to him in the summer of 1798.

In 1807, when his nephew, the present Lord Bolton, was called to the House of Peers, in consequence of the demise of his father, Sir John Orde succeeded him in the representation of the Borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

In 1814 he was appointed Admiral of the White.

He married first, Feb. 8, 1781, at Charlestown, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Richard Stephens, esq. of St. Helena, in South Carolina; she died in 1789, leaving no surviving issue: secondly, in December 1793, Jane, eldest daughter of John Frere, of Finsingham, co. Suffolk, esq. by whom he had two children; the eldest succeeds him.

GENERAL GEORGE HENRY VANSITTART,
Feb. 4. This gallant officer was the eldest son of George Vansittart, Esq. of Bisham Abbey, Berks, by Sarah, daughter of the late Sir James Stonehouse, Bart. He was born in July 1768, and was educated under Dr. Warton at Winchester. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Strasbourg to be prepared for the army under a celebrated military professor; from thence he went to Christ Church College, Oxford. On the 18th Oct. 1788, he entered his Majesty's service as Ensign in the 19th reg. foot. Before joining his regiment he benefited by a year's leave of absence to prosecute his studies in military tactics at Brunswick, at which time he was much no-

ticed at the Courts of Brunswick, Dresden, and Prussia, and was present at the splendid Reviews which then made Prussia so interesting to military men. On the 12th March 1788, he was appointed Lieutenant in the 38th, and on the 23d August 1790, Captain in the 18th regiment of Infantry, or Royal Irish. After serving at Gibraltar for two years, Captain Vansittart accompanied his regiment, the 18th, to Toulon; at the evacuation of which place he was detached to defend the Isthmus leading to the Peninsula of Cape Sepet, the possession of which by the enemy would have endangered the fleet. The obstinate resistance there made, enabled the English fleet to carry on their operations, and embark the troops of Royalists from Fort La Malgue, and finally to sail out of the road without any material molestation. At this post Captain Vansittart remained, until he himself with difficulty escaped in one of the last boats that left the roadstead, having lost all his baggage and camp equipage. On the 20th Nov. 1793, he obtained a majority in the New South Wales corps, and on the 21st Feb. 1794 was appointed Lieut.-col. of the 95th regiment then raising, which he formed and accompanied to the Cape of Good Hope, and commanded that regiment at the capture of that important place. Lieut.-col. Vansittart returned to England in 1798, and on the 10th of April 1801 obtained the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 68th foot. In 1802 he went out as Brigadier-gen. to the West Indies, where he commanded until he was appointed Maj.-gen. on the 25th Sept. 1805, when he returned to England, having received from the two Houses of Representatives at Antigua and also at St. Lucie, the most cordial testimonies of the general esteem which his conduct had acquired to him during his command on that station. On the 9th July 1803, he was appointed Colonel of the 12th Reserve Battalion. and on the 25th Feb. 1803, Colonel of the 1st Garrison Battalion. As Major-gen. he served on the Staff in England and Ireland, until his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-gen. in 1810. During his command of the Oxford District he received the honorary degree of LL.D. as a voluntary expression of respect from the Chancellor and University of Oxford, without any solicitation on his part. He became General on the 19th July 1821. In Oct. 1818, General Vansittart married Miss Copson Harris, only surviving child of Thomas Copson, esq. of Shepey Hall, Leicestershire. He has left a widow and infant son to deplore his premature decease. His private

vate character was such that he was beloved by all who knew him. While his relations and friends deeply feel their loss, they have the consolation of reflecting that General Vansittart was not only an upright man, but a sincere christian, and after a life of usefulness, and the exemplary discharge of moral and social duties, departed in calm and humble trust in the merits of his Saviour Jesus Christ.

EARL CORNWALLIS, BP. OF LICHFIELD.

Jan. 20. At Richmond, Surrey, in his 81st year, universally beloved, respected, and lamented, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. James Cornwallis, D.C.L. Earl Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Dean of Durham. In vol. xciii. ii. p. 178, in our memoir of the last Marquis Cornwallis, we have inserted several particulars of the life of this exemplary Prelate, which renders it unnecessary to repeat them here.

He was of Merton College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M. A. May 15, 1766, and D. C. L. Jan. 17, 1775.

He entered himself a Member of the Temple, and was intended for the Bar; but brighter prospects awaited him, for the Mitre is the portion of more men than the Seals. His uncle, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his other friends, prevailed upon him to alter his views, and the rich Rectory of Wrotham, in Kent, was his first preferment. He afterwards was successively appointed Prebendary of Westminster; Dean of Canterbury 1775; Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 1781; and Dean of Windsor 1791; which last preferment he exchanged for the Deanery of Durham 1794.

The remains of the Bishop were removed, with great funeral pomp, from his house at Richmond, for interment in the Cathedral of Lichfield. The inscription on the coffin-plate was—"The Right Hon. James Earl Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Dean of Durham; died 20th of January 1824, in the 81st year of his age." Next the hearse and three mourning coaches was his Lordship's carriage, which proceeded the whole of the way. Several private carriages followed, among which were those of the Marquis of Stafford, the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, Viscount Sidmouth, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Winchester, &c. The funeral reached St. Alban's on Wednesday, and arrived at Lichfield on Thursday.

He is succeeded in his Earldom by his only son, James Cornwallis Mann, Lord Brome, the death of whose Lady is noticed in our last volume, p. 569.

THOMAS EDWARD BOWDICH, Esq.

A recent arrival from the River Gambin has brought us the melancholy intelligence of the death of that accomplished and scientific traveller, Thomas Edward Bowdich, Esq. an event by which Science has lost one of the most zealous of her votaries, and Literature a most distinguished ornament. He died in the town of St. Man, on the 10th of January last.

Mr. Bowdich was a native of Bristol, where his family has long sustained a high commercial reputation. He received the rudiments of his education at a Grammar School in that City, and was afterwards removed to a celebrated classical school at Corsham, Wilts. He was some time in Oxford, but his matriculation in that University is questionable. For a short period he was occupied in the uncongenial pursuits of a mercantile life, but even amidst the engagements of business, the bias of his mind inclined him to those studies, and to cultivate those tastes and acquirements, which shed so bright a lustre on his subsequent path. From the trammels by which his genius was encumbered, he speedily disengaged himself, and having a near relation in a high official post in the Gold Coast of Africa, he obtained permission to join him on that station. It was there that the germ of the spirit of enterprise within him took a deeper root, and an Embassy being at this period in contemplation to conciliate the King of Ashantee, and to propitiate an extension of commerce, Mr. Bowdich solicited an appointment, and with some difficulty (owing to the circumstance of his being married), obtained it. Never was intrepidity more required, or more nobly exhibited, than on the conducting of this mission; the whole proceedings have been detailed by Mr. Bowdich with talent and ability, only equalled by the well-directed zeal, and the incomparable prudence which distinguished his services on this interesting occasion.* His volume on the Mission to Ashantee will constitute an imperishable monument of intelligence, ardour, and integrity. In proof of the absence of all selfishness in the composition of this gifted and faithful Envoy it deserves to be recorded, that having once been detained as a hostage by those who were not over scrupulous in their means of acquiring an advantage, he requested those whose interests he represented, not to permit the consideration of *his* safety or *his* life to

* Reviewed in our vol. LXXXIX. i. 425.
interfere

interfere with those objects for which the negotiation was contending.

His mission having succeeded, he returned to Europe, and here we must pause for a moment to lament that an unhappy difference with the African Company seemed for an instant to throw a gloom over the prospects of this able traveller, and to threaten the further discoveries of this undaunted spirit. In justice to his memory it must be observed, that his detection and exposure of the abuses of this Association has since led to its dissolution. The treatment he experienced roused for a moment a spirit of indignation, but this was speedily subdued by the applause of men of real science. With the first talents of his own country, and with the most gifted character of France, he was on terms of the strictest intimacy, and in Paris it was that he prepared himself by an unparalleled devotion to study, for the great work which now occupied his mind. It seemed as though he was contemplating the noblest revenge, indeed the only revenge of which his generous nature was capable, that of proving by new, and, if possible, by more vigorous efforts, that the traducers of his fame were wrong in their estimate of his resources, and mistaken in their calculations of the elasticity of his mind. They might depress, but they could not crush. Having completed his preparations, he departed on his second journey, and though solicited to accept the support of the French Government, he declined the offer, and went forth, unpatronised, to the labour which he loved. To advance the dignity of science, and to promote the happiness of man; to enrich by new discoveries the triumphs of geographical research; to explore countries yet untrodden by European foot, and haply there to sow the seeds of that civilization which should abolish the worship of Idols, and bring the African Savage to the worship of the true God. But *He*, whose dispensations it becomes us not to question, much less to dispute, has ordained it otherwise, and the first intelligence of him is from his widowed partner. By unceasing exposure in making a survey of the River Gambia, he contracted a fever which was increased by his constant practice of taking nightly observations, and he has perished a martyr to his love of science, in the 31st year of his age.

Of Mr. Bowdich it may be truly said, that he was a christian, a scholar, and a gentleman, and to each of these characters may be superadded the epithet accomplished. In his public ca-

pacity he was peculiarly qualified for the labours assigned him; ardent as discreet, intrepid as humane. His fine natural powers were heightened by every rare acquirement. He was a member of many learned Societies at home and abroad. His published works are the "Mission to Ashantee;" "An Analysis of the Natural Classification of the Mammalia;" "An Introduction to the Ornithology of Cuvier;" "Elements of Conchology;" "A Mathematical Investigation, with formulæ, for calculating Lunar Eclipses," &c. &c.

In private life Mr. Bowdich was the pride of the circle in which he moved; there, too, his superiority was never exhibited in mortifying humbler talent than his own; it was only felt in the instruction he almost unknowingly imparted.

Mr. Bowdich has left a widow and three infant children, and it is to be feared in circumstances of no ordinary embarrassment. A subscription has already been undertaken for their relief; and we hope it will be successful.

Mrs. Bowdich was the companion of his travels, the sharer of all his perils, nor less the ardent participator of all his hopes, and in her affectionate arms he breathed his last. Herself endowed with every accomplishment that could render her the worthy associate of such a spirit, she entered with enthusiasm into all his views, and assisted with her talents many of the most scientific of his operations. Nor is there a living pen better qualified than hers to do justice to his memory. To her may be safely committed the details of the progress of an enquiry so fatally interrupted, and which, if it be suspended until equal talents, combined with equal intrepidity, be found to undertake it, seems almost to human judgment incapable of restoration. The desolation of nature, and the barbarism of man, presenting but the least of the impediments in the path of courage, and where science, unrefreshed by sympathy and unaided by co-operation, must pursue her solitary researches, looking only for a distant and uncertain recompense in the records of posterity.

MR. JOHN DAVY.

Feb. 22. At May's-buildings, aged 59, Mr. John Davy, to whom the public is indebted for so many favorite airs.

John Davy was born in the parish of Upton Helion, 8 miles from Exeter, in the year 1765, and, from his very infancy, discovered the most remarkable sensibility respecting music. When only three years of age, he went into a room where

where his uncle was playing over a psalm-tune on the violoncello, and the moment he heard the instrument he ran away crying, and was so terrified that he expected him every moment to fall into fits. In the course of some weeks his uncle repeatedly tried to reconcile him to the instrument, which at last he effected, after a great deal of coaxing, by taking the child's fingers and making him strike the strings, which at first startled him, but in a few days he became so passionately fond of the amusement, that he took every opportunity of scraping a better acquaintance with this monster, who, in the hands of his keeper, had dreadfully frightened him with his tremendous noise. Within a short time, by a little attention, he turned the notes of this frightful animal into notes of joy! At this time there was a company of soldiers quartered at Crediton, a town about a mile from Helyons. His uncle took him there frequently, and one day, attending the roll-call, he appeared to be greatly delighted with the fife; not content with hearing them, he borrowed one, and very soon picked out several tunes, and played them decently. After this he gathered a quantity of what the people call *billers*—it is tubular, and grows in marshy grounds; with the *billers* he made several imitations of this instrument, and sold them to his play-fellows. When between four and five years of age, his ear was so very correct, that he could play any easy tune after once or twice hearing it. Before he was quite six years old, a neighbouring smith, into whose house he used frequently to run, lost between twenty and thirty horse-shoes; diligent search was made after them for many days, but to no purpose. Soon after, the smith heard some musical sounds, which seemed to come from the upper part of the house; and having listened a sufficient time to be convinced that his ears did not deceive him, he went up stairs, where he discovered the young musician and his property between the ceiling of the garret and the thatched roof. He had selected eight horse-shoes, out of more than twenty, to form a complete octave; had suspended each of them by a single cord, clear from the wall, and, with a small iron rod, was amusing himself by imitating Crediton chimes, which he did with great exactness. This story being made public, and his genius for music increasing hourly, a neighbouring Clergyman of considerable rank in the church, who patronised him, shewed him a harpsicord, which he soon got a

familiar acquaintance with, and by his intuitive genius was soon able to play any easy lesson which came in his way; he applied himself likewise to the violin, and found but few difficulties to surmount in his progress on that instrument. When eleven years old, he was introduced to the Rev. — Eastcott, by his patron. Mr. E. set him down to the pianoforte, and, soon perceiving that the seeds of music were sown in a rich soil, he recommended his friends to place him with some cathedral organist, under whom he might have free access to a good instrument, and get some knowledge of the rules of composition. Dr. Jackson, organist of Exeter Cathedral, was some time after applied to, who consented to take him, and he was articled to him when he was about twelve years of age.

When Mr. Davy was grown up, he came to town and was soon engaged to supply music for operas, for which he was well qualified by the correctness of his style and his facility at composition. He was for many years regularly retained by the Theatres Royal for this purpose, until infirmities, rather than age, rendered him almost incapable of exertion, and he died in penury. "without a friend to close his eyes." Many of his pieces, will, however, never cease to be recollected and admired, particularly his *Just like Love*—*May we ne'er want a Friend*—*The Death of the Smuggler*—and *The Bay of Biscay*. He also wrote several operas; the latest, *Rob Roy Macgregor* for Covent Garden, and *Woman's Will* for the English Opera House.

Mr. Davy had once a passion for the stage, and actually made his *debut* as a tragic hero at Exeter, on which occasion he assumed the character of *Zanga*—the present excellent actor, Mr. Dowton, sustaining the part of *Alonso*. Mr. Davy was a man of mild, amiable, and unassuming manners.

His remains were interred on the 28th of February in St. Martin's church-yard.

SIR THOMAS REID, BART.

March 1. At his house, at Ewell, in Surrey, Sir Thomas Reid, Bart. principal partner in the eminent mercantile house of Reid, Irving, and Co. in Broad-street; also a Director of the East India Company, and of the Imperial Insurance Office. He was chosen into the East India Direction on the 30th Nov. 1803, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the decease of Sir Lionel Dorell, Bart. and in April 1815 was elected Deputy Chairman,

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with his friend, the late Mr. Grant in the chair; in which Mr. Reid succeeded him the April following. He again filled the offices of Deputy Chairman and Chairman successively in the years 1820 and 1821. In Sept. 1823 he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom by the title of Sir Thomas Reid, of Ewell-grove, in the county of Surrey, and of Graystone Park, in the county of Dumfries. He was a man of very extensive general knowledge, of the strictest probity, and of great benevolence. In his intercourse with those who acted under him in the discharge of the various important duties which he was called to superintend, he displayed uncommon urbanity and kindness. Constant and early in his attendance upon public business, he was always accessible to those who had occasion to consult him, while to individuals whom his high station had attracted towards him as suitors for patronage, the mildness of his manner was such, that it seemed to give confidence to the poorest and most dependent of them. The peculiar affability and abance of all reserve which marked his general carriage towards every one who was officially connected with him, was not more gratifying to the individuals, than essentially promotive of the public interests.

A few months previous to his decease, he had the misfortune to rupture a small vessel in his head, in a violent fit of coughing: from the effect of this accident, under which he received the very best professional assistance, he appeared to all his friends to have entirely recovered: but it is now believed to have been the immediate cause of his dissolution.

On Monday, the 8th of March, his remains were interred in the family vault at Ewell. Seldom has been witnessed so general a demonstration of grief as was apparent upon this occasion. The funeral was attended by a long train of relations and friends; every house in Ewell was closely shut up, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the inhabitants in deep mourning, joined in the melancholy procession, thus proving their sincere regret for the loss of a general friend and benefactor, and their respect for his distinguished virtues and benevolence.

He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Reid, Bart. T. F.

GEORGE WOODYATT, M.D.

Lately. At his residence, in Worcester, George Woodyatt, M.D. Senior Physician to the Infirmary, in the 60th year

of his age. His acuteness of observation, zeal for the science he cultivated, and genuine goodness of heart, at an early period of life, brought him into general notice; and he long upheld the highest reputation with families of the first distinction in his neighbourhood. His constitution, naturally delicate, became for some years evidently unequal to the laborious duties he had to perform; with peculiar energy of mind, however, he struggled with an insidious disease, and, till within a very short period of his death, continued his valuable exertions. When at length compelled to relinquish his earthly duties, he did so without a murmur, and spent the few remaining days, full of gratitude for the numberless mercies of his God, and of hope in the mediation of his Saviour.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Dec. 15. At Nice, in his 49d year, the Hon. and Rev. *Thomas Alfred Harris*, Prebendary of Osbaldwick, in York Cathedral. He was the third child of James Harris, 1st Earl of Malmesbury, by Harriet-Mary, youngest sister of Sir George Aymond; was born March 24, 1782; was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his Master's Degree April 24, 1806. In 1807 his Majesty presented him to the Rectory of Hartley Waspull, Hants. On the 21st of September 1812, he married Maria, the fourth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. George Markham, Dean of York (see vol. xcii. ii. 374), and had issue a son and a daughter. The same year he was elected Prebendary of Osbaldwick.

Jan. 5. Aged 44, the Rev. *Thomas Colterill*, M. A. Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Sheffield, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B. A. in 1801, and M. A. in 1805. He was presented to the curacy of St. Paul, Sheffield, in 1817, by the Vicar of Sheffield. The day after his death, a meeting of the parishioners was held, when several resolutions were adopted, all expressive of respect and esteem for his memory, and of the great sorrow they experienced for the deprivation they sustained. It was then determined, that all who could possibly attend should follow the body of their lamented pastor in funeral procession to the grave, and that there should be a general mourning throughout the parish of at least six weeks duration. He has left a widow and five children to lament their loss.

Jan. 8. His Eminence *Cardinal Gmsalvi*. This Minister, who had governed Rome for 23 years, and to whom Pius VII. was warmly attached, fell a victim to his long and dreadful sufferings, which he bore with admirable fortitude, patience, and piety. He

He was born at Rome, June 8, 1767, created a Cardinal by Pius VII. in 1800. Admitted to a knowledge of the leading interests of Europe, he was in the confidence of all the negotiators who visited the Pontifical States; or with whom he had occasion to be acquainted while in Vienna, Paris, and London. The qualities of his heart were gentleness, mildness, and affection. The career of this distinguished Statesman was marked by events of the highest interest by the many important treaties he negotiated, by his protection of the arts and sciences, and by his unwearied attention to preserve the monuments of antiquity; thus filling the Papal States with admirable monuments of his munificence, whilst, at the same time, he replaced the Holy See in a situation of comparative independence and security. Rome has indeed lost in Gonsalvi her best friend.

Jan. 10. At Bulwell, Notts, aged 44, the Rev. Isaac Robinson, of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire.

Feb. 1. In Southampton-street, Strand, of a fit of apoplexy, the Rev. John Lempriere, D. D. Rector of Meeth and Newton Petrock, in the county of Devon. He was a native of Jersey, and after receiving his education at Winchester school, removed to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. Oct. 10, 1792; B. D. July 9, 1801; and D. D. Jan. 14, 1803. About 1792 he was chosen to preside over Abingdon school, which he conducted with reputation for some years. He succeeded the Rev. Robert Bartholomew in the Mastership of the Free Grammar-school at Exeter, but he was lately compelled to resign this situation in consequence of unfortunate disputes with the Trustees, which were the cause of much vexation to Dr. Lempriere, who petitioned Parliament on the subject. In 1788 he published in 8vo his "*Bibliotheca Classica*," a work of great utility, afterwards enlarged to a 4to volume (see vols. LIX. p. 156; LXIII. p. 937; and LXXV. p. 1146). It has been asserted that he published it "without an acknowledgment that the plan and materials were taken from the great work of M. Sabathier;" this is not true; for in the preface to the 8vo edition of this work, in 1788, Dr. Lempriere says, "In the *Siecles Payens* of l'Abbe Sabathier de Castres he has found all the information which judicious criticism, and a perfect knowledge of Heathen Mythology, could procure." In 1789 he published a "*Sermon preché dans le Temple de la Paroisse de St. Helier, à Jersey, le deuxième pour d'Août*." It is commended in our vol. for 1789, pp. 884, 1067, for "its impartiality, the elegance of the composition, and the sound doctrine it contains." The sermon was made public, to vindicate himself from the illiberal aspersions that had been thrown upon him. It proves that he was

not guilty of that personality and abuse of which some anonymous writers had, through the channel of the newspapers, accused him. In 1791 he published "*A Sermon preached at the opening of St. Peter's Chapel, Swinton, in the parish of Eccles, Lancashire, on Sunday, April 10, 1791*." (See vol. LXI. p. 740.) In 1792 he published the first volume of his "*History of Herodotus, translated from the Greek, with notes subjoined*;" but Mr. Beloe having published an entire and elegant translation of the Father of History, is supposed to be the reason why Dr. Lempriere's version was never finished. It was intended to have been completed with a copious index in three volumes; and the enlargement of the notes, with occasional dissertations and necessary remarks, would have extended to two, if not three more. It is much to be regretted that the work was not completed, as it was executed with accuracy. Dr. Lempriere also published, in 1808, "*Universal Biography*," 4to; and in the same year an Abridgment of the above in 8vo. In 1811 he was presented to the Rectory of Meeth by the Rev. L. Canniford.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. At Chelsea, Robert Hall, M.D. late surgeon to the Forces, a descendant of the ancient Border family of the Halle, of Newbiggin, and great grandson of Henry Hall of Haughhead, the celebrated Covenantner who fought at Bothwell Bridge, Drumeloch, &c.

At Brixton-hill, aged 70, Mrs. Mary Trood, late of Knightbridge.

Jan. 8. In Cumberland-street, aged 92, Richard Buller, esq.

Jan. 24. At Clapham-common, aged 87, John Farrer, esq.

Jan. 25. In Upper Seymour-street, aged 74, Dame Judith, widow of late Gen. Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwellton, co. Dumfries, bart.

Jan. 29. Aged 56, Sarah, relict of Mr. Benjamin Croshy, formerly a bookseller in Stationers'-court.

Jan. 30. At Kensington, aged 63, the relict of late T. Buckland, esq.

Feb. 1. In Upper Charlotte-street, aged 84, John Hicks, esq.

In Queen-square, aged 85, Isaac Ogden, esq. a Judge of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal, in Lower Canada, for a period of 29 years.

Feb. 3. Aged 70, Mr. Mark Klyne, of Jermyn-street.

In Wigmore-street, aged 68, William Childe, esq. of Kinlet, Shropshire.

Feb. 4. At Fimlico, aged 71, Robert Bunstone, esq.

At the house of his father-in-law, Matthew

shaw Kemp, esq. Swinton-street, Mr. Abraham Wilson, of Streatham Common.

Feb. 8. Margaret Christiana, wife of James Bell, esq. of Hutton Garden.

Feb. 6. At Islington, aged 72, Mary, widow of the Rev. Joseph Radford.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 49, Capt. Robert Giles, R. N.

Aged 92, John Henderson, esq. of Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

Dinah, wife of Edward Jenkins, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

Feb. 7. Aged 84, William Henry Maudie, esq. eldest son of Bishop of Bangor.

Feb. 8. At Stockwell, aged 86, Anne, relict of H. Mackay, esq. of Streatham, Surrey.

Feb. 10. Of apoplexy, while attending the West India Meeting at the City of London Tavern, aged 52, Edward Bullock, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

Feb. 11. In Queen-square, aged 70, Richard C. Creswell, esq. Proctor, and one of the Deputy Registrars of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Mary, wife of James Ogilvie, esq. of Upper Seymour-street.

Feb. 14. In the Regent's Park, Jane, widow of T. Greenough, esq. of Bedford-sq.

Feb. 16. In Abingdon-street, Matilda, wife of E. G. Walmisley, esq. Clerk of the Journals of the House of Lords.

At Sutton Court Lodge, Chiswick, the residence of her son-in-law, aged 75, Mrs. Fuller.

In Oxendon-street, aged 48, Sarah, wife of John Weatherly, esq.

At Pentonville, Mr. W. Crosswell, of the East India House.

At Finchley, Samuel Chilver, esq. of New Burlington-street.

In Tavistock place, aged 64, Rob. Kingston, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

Feb. 19. At Poplar, aged 75, Ralph Walker, esq. civil engineer.

Feb. 21. In Quebeck-street, aged 20, the lady of Capt. Thornton, Grenadier Guards.

In Upper Wimpole-street, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas William Bridges, esq.

Feb. 22. At Hammersmith, aged 73, Harry Stoe, esq.

Feb. 25. Catherine, relict of James Allan, esq. of Clapham-rise.

Feb. 27. In Grosvenor-square, the infant son of the Right Hon. Lord Petre.

Feb. 29. In Northumberland-street, St. Mary-le-bone, aged 64, Mrs. Lydia Hooley.

March 1. In New Boswell-court, aged 84, Richard Leigh Spencer, esq.

James Doughty, esq. of Paper-buildings, Temple.

March 2. At Bylock's-hall, Enfield, aged 86, James Francis Masturas, esq. late partner in the house of Sir F. Baring and Co.

March 3. Aged 69, Mr. Vietti, the celebrated performer on the violin.

At her sister's, in Alfred-place, Bedford-square, Catherine, widow of Edmund Mi-

chael Daly, late of Habbe-street, Dublin, and of Broval Castle, in Ireland, esq.

March 4. At his son's, Chelsea, aged 80, Mr. John Vigurs, late of Southampton-street, Strand, and Launceston, Cornwall.

Mar. 5. At Limehouse, aged 75, the relict of James Rudge, esq. of Heath-end-house, Croom-hall, Gloucestershire; and mother of Rev. Dr. Rudge.

March 11. At Clapham, aged 61, Steph. Cattley, esq.

At Uxbridge, the widow of Bp. Horne.

March 12. Charlotte, wife of W. Compton, esq. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

At West End, Hampstead, aged 61, much regretted, Germain Lavie, esq. of Frederick's-place, solicitor. He lately served the office of one of the Under Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. He was the brother of Capt. Sir T. Lavie, K. C. B. who died Feb. 2, 1822. Both brothers have left large families.

March 27. In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 84, George Musgrave, esq. formerly M. P. for Carlisle, V. P. of the Magdalen Hospital, &c. &c. In the several relations of private life, his exemplary conduct, graced by the practice of every Christian virtue, will stand recorded in most affectionate remembrance; while as a zealous and most liberal contributor to the many charitable Institutions of which he was a Governor, his loss will be deplored with that real sorrow which gilds the memory of the "just man and the good."

March . . . Suddenly, in a fit of insanity, Rear Admiral Sir George R. Collier, K. C. B. Of this gallant officer we shall give a memoir in our next.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 21.* At Bedford, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Thos. Gurney, esq.

Feb. 21. Aged 50, Mr. Richard Parry, of Cardington. While hunting with the Oakley hounds, he was seized with apoplexy, and instantly expired. As an agriculturist, Mr. Parry stood very high in the estimation of the county of Bedford: he expended considerable property in substantial improvement of an extensive farm. He was diligent and punctual in business, steadily pursuing the straight-forward path of rectitude.

BERKSHIRE.—*Feb. 17.* At Windsor, aged 49, W. Gellishia, one of the Poor Knights of the Upper Foundation.

Feb. 24. At her son's, in Reading, aged 86, Ellen, widow of Elias John Palairret, esq.; and on the 1st March, aged 59, her son, John Gwalter Palairret, esq. barrister-at-law.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—*Jan. 31.* At Chalfont St. Giles, aged 31, Lieut. James Arnott Howard, half-pay of the 23d reg.

Feb. 27. At Amersham, aged 70, James Rumsey, M. D.

Mar. 11. At Buckingham, Miss Julia Ellis, late of Hanley, youngest dau. of Rev. W. Ellis, Rector of Caversfield.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Jan. 17.* Aged 12, Georgiana, 3d dau. of E. Mundy, esq. of Shipley.

DEVONSHIRE.—At the Citadel, Plymouth, John Bremner, aged 105! He was at the battle of Culloden, in 1746; and assisted in firing the salutes on the accession of their Majesties George II. III. and IV.

Jan. 23. At Park house, Bovey-Tracey, aged 68, George Hunt, esq. barrister-at-law.

Feb. 18. At Teignmouth, Thomas Warham, esq. late of Bengal: a relation of whose adventures, escapes, and various vicissitudes of life, would perhaps excite more wonder than those of any living character in this country.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Feb. 4.* At Fleet-house, near Weymouth, Abigail, widow of the late George Gould, esq. of Upway-house (who died 1793); and dau. of Robt. Gooden of Over Compton, esq.

Mar. 5. At Poole, aged 77, John Slade, esq. He carried on an extensive trade with Newfoundland, from which he amassed an opulent fortune.

DURIAM.—*Jan. 23.* Aged 31, James Clavering, esq. late of the 14th Dragoons, and eldest son of Sir Thomas John Clavering, Bart. of Axwell Park and Greencroft, by Clara, dau. of John de Gallars de la Bernardine (by his lady Petronilla) le Comte de la Sable, of Angou, in France. He was born Feb. 12, 1793.

Mar. 8. In her 86th year, at the house of her daughter, at Gateshead, the relict of Mr. John Bell, formerly of Hexham Abbey, Northumberland.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 25.* Aged 73, S. S. Ward, esq. of Plaistow.

Feb. 18. Aged 41, Carteret Rawlins Gayton, esq. of Tiptofts, Wimbish.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 30.* At Forthampton Court, aged 81, Hon. Mary, relict of Bp. Yorke, and daughter of Bp. Maddox. *Lately,* in the parish of St. George, aged 104, Mary Jones.

HANTS.—At Portsmouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Muttelbury, of the 69th reg.

Feb. 25. At Belmont, the seat of Sir George Prevost, Bart. aged 21, Harriet, youngest dau. of late Sir G. Prevost, Bart. Governor-in-Chief in British North America.

Feb. 26. At Gosport, aged 62, Charlotte, wife of Rev. Dr. Bogue.

Mar. 3. At Lynton, aged 49, James Greive Livett, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Mar. 6.* At the Vicarage, at Bosbury, aged 77, Lady Colt, widow of the late Sir John Colt.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Nov. 24.* At Hoddesdon, aged 77, William Hodgson, esq. F.R.S. He possessed a good collection of books and mathematical instruments, which have been dispersed by auction, by Mr. Sothaby.

Dec. 18. At Brombourne, aged 76, Mary, relict of Nicholas Lutyens, esq.

Feb. 7. At the Rectory, Ware, aged 70, Mr. Wm. Flaek.

Feb. 19. At Fishinbury, the seat of her mother, Mrs. Milles, Rose, wife of Rowland Alston, esq. and dau. of the late Jeremiah Milles, esq.

Feb. 20. Aged 65, William Goode, esq. of Puckeridge.

Mar. 6. In consequence of a duel with Mr. Swayne, on Royston-common, on the 3d inst. Harvey Hetherington, esq. The ball lodged in his side, and could not be extracted. The dispute originated at the Atterton Park Coursing.

KENT.—*Nov. 2.* At Chatham, Edward Thomas Day Hulkes, M.A. of St. John's College.

Nov. 12. Aged 70, James P. Hobbs, esq. of Tunbridge-wells.

Jan. 7. At West Cliff, near Ramsgate, aged 66, Mrs. Braithwaite Warre, relict of John Henry Warre, esq.

Jan. 18. At Ramsgate, aged 74, Capt. Bowles Mitchell, R. N. the last surviving officer of those who accompanied Capt. Cook on his second voyage round the world.

Jan. 26. At Chislehurst, aged 84, W. Westall, esq. formerly of High-street, Southwark.

Jan. 30. T. E. Hulkes, esq. late of Gleanings-house, near Rochester.

Feb. 1. Aged 94, James Chayman, esq. of St. Paul's Cray-hill.

Feb. 6. Aged 65, Lewis Francis Catty, esq. of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Feb. 14. At Tunbridge-wells, aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of J. Chis, esq. of Oporto.

Feb. 27. At Cliffe, aged 63, Jacob Harvey, esq.

Feb. 29. At Northfleet, aged 50, Jeremiah Howard, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—At Rochdale, aged 80, W. Holland, esq. who from his age and experience was justly styled by many sporting men the father of the turf. He was a man of the strictest honour and unexceptionable integrity, and had acquired by his superior calculation in betting an immense fortune.

Nov. 25. Aged 76, Mr. Thomas Whitehead, of Higher-moor, near Oldham, well known as a performer on the bassoon for the last 55 years.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 13.* At Coston, aged 95, Mr. T. Boyfield.

Jan. 24. Mary, wife of Edward Whitby, esq. of Okeston-lodge.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 21.* Aged 8 months, William-George, second son of Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart.

Jan. 28. At Somerton, aged 71, Grace, sister of late Gen. Howe, M. P. and niece of late Sir P. Stephens, Bart.

Jan. 28. Aged 76, Susanna-Jane, relict of Rev. J. Love, Rector of Somerley and Blundeston,

Blundeston, and Minister of St. George's Chapel, Yarmouth.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Jan. 28.* Aged 62, Mr. George Braithwaite, late of Nottingham.

Jan. 29. Aged 23, George, eldest son of G. Shuttleworth, esq. of Hodssock, near Worksop.

Feb. 5. W. Brewin, Gent. of Sion-hill, near Nottingham.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 16.* Thomas Hall, esq. of Harpsden-court, near Henley-upon-Thames.

Jan. 28. At Oxford, aged 84, Lieut.-col. F. W. Bellis.

Mar. 18. Drowned, J. Harvey, esq. a Commoner of Wadham College. As he was rowing in a skiff between Ifley and Oxford, near the Wiers, it is supposed he stood up in the boat. to take off his jacket; when the oar slipping from his hand, in endeavouring to recover it, he fell into the stream. Mr. Taylor, of Brazennose, dived several times in vain, and the body was not found for two hours.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Mar. 7.* At Hoare Cross, aged 93, the relict of George Holland, esq. of Admerstone, near Blithfield.

SUFFOLK.—*Lately.* At Sudbury, aged 79, the relict of Mr. Henry Jones.

Jan. 22. At Woodbridge, aged 85, Jas. Lynn, esq.

Feb. 11. At Cavendish-hall, aged 20, Georgiana-Lucy, youngest dau. of Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.

Mar. 4. At Herringfleet-hall, Elizabeth, wife of A. Merry, Esq.

Mar. 6. Aged 56, Charlotte-Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Reeve, of Gillingham, and only dau. of the late Thomas Slapp, of Botesdale, Gent.

SURREY.—*Dec. 16.*—At Mordon-park, Sarah, second dau. of J. B. Adams, Esq. late of Hampstead.

Jan. 23. At Croydon, aged 78, Christopher Taddy, esq.

Feb. 17. Elizabeth, wife of George Ridge, esq.

Feb. 26. At Stoke, near Guildford, Miss Cooke.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 26.* Aged 72, Catharine, relict of W. Harris, solicitor, Stourbridge, and dau. of late T. Chambers, esq. of Studley.

YORKSHIRE.—*Jan. 5.* Aged 92, at Beverley, Jane, sister to the late Henry Leaver, esq. Registrar for the East-Riding.

Feb. 13. Sarah, wife of Rev. A. W. Eyre, Vicar of Stillingfleet.

WALES.—*Jan. 28.* At Dolgelly, Richard Matthews, esq. of Esgair, Merionethshire.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 13.* At Newhailes, near Edinburgh, Lady Home, widow of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Home, bart. of Blackadder.

At Roshon, Dolly Barclay, aged 101. She retained her faculties, eye-sight, and

hearing in an astonishing degree of perfection; and ate her food with an excellent appetite; but never drank tea in her life till she took to her bed, about six months ago. She was the mother of 14 children, had 13 grandchildren, and 30 great-grandchildren.

Feb. 11. At Bræ-Man, the venerable highlander, Patrick Grant, to whom his Majesty, two years ago, graciously granted a pension of one guinea per week, in the 111th year of his age. He expired while sitting in his elbow chair, having felt scarcely any previous illness. His pension now devolves on his daughter Anne during her life. A cottage is to be built for her on the farm of Drumcain, in the parish of Sethnot, near Brechin. It is thought that her late father was the only survivor of those who fought at the battles of Culloden and Falkirk. He was also engaged in the English Raid under the Pretender, and was present when the Pretender embarked for France.

ABROAD.—*Aug.* Of the yellow fever, on board H. M. S. Tyne, on the Jamaica station, Henry, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Sonning.

Lately. At Altona, suddenly and tranquilly, one of the Veterans of German literature and poetry, Mr. H. W. Von Gustenberg, having nearly completed his 84th year.

Aug. 31. At Asiseira, near Rio Major, in Portugal, on his return from Figueira to Lisbon, R. B. Whitney, esq. (who was barbarously shot and robbed by two assassins on the evening before, near the above place), a man distinguished for abilities, possessing in an eminent degree integrity and honour; under the influence of which he acted in every transaction during his life.

Sept. 5. At Florence, aged 69, Lawrence Rowe, esq. of Brentford.

Sept. 15. At Bushire, in Persia, of the fever of the country, Mr. Edmund Sturmy, jun. of Walworth, in his 32d year.

Sept. 17. At St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 34, of typhus, the Rev. John Leigh, Ecclesiastical Commissary, &c. of Newfoundland.

At Gothenburg, aged 84, D. Lowe, esq.

Sept. 24. At Paris, aged 76, M. Agier, President of the Chamber of the Cour Royale.

Sept. 30. At Fontainebleau, in his 53d year, Edward D'Oyley, esq. late of Sion Hill, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Oct. 4. At Xeres de la Frontera, in Spain, aged 64, James Gordon, esq. Senior Partner of the old established House of Gordon and Co. of said City.

Oct. 16. At Onjount, near Rolle, in Switzerland, William Archer, esq.

Oct. 26. At Bruchsal, in the presence of her venerable mother; and of her sisters the Queen of Bavaria, and Queen Frederica of Sweden, the Princess Amalia of Baden, eldest daughter of the Dowager Margravine.

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 19, to March 28, 1824.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males	- 826	} 1664	Males	- 893	} 1612			
Females	- 838		Females	- 779				
Whereof have died under two years old				552				
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.								
				Between	2 and 5	188	50 and 60	138
					5 and 10	49	60 and 70	134
					10 and 20	43	70 and 80	108
					20 and 30	90	80 and 90	54
					30 and 40	123	90 and 100	3
					40 and 50	141		

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

QUARTERLY AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending March 13.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
65 7	36 10	25 8	44 0	41 3	39 4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 22, 50s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 11, 33s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 19.

Kent Bays	7l. 15s. to 11l. 11s.	Farnham Pockets	12l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent	8l. 8s. to 14l. 0s.
Yearling	5l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.	Sussex	7l. 7s. to 9l. 10s.
Old ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling	6l. 0s. to 9l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 6l. 0s. Straw 2l. 12s. 0d. Clover 6l. 6s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. 0d. Straw 2l. 8s. 0d. Clover 6l. 8s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 5s. Clover 6l. 6s.

SMITHFIELD, March 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market March 22 :	
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts	2,730 Calves 180.
Pork	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs '6,680	Pigs 210.

COALS: Newcastle, 33s. 6d. to 39s. 0d.—Sunderland, 31s. 6d. to 41s. 3d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 39s. 0d. Yellow Russia 37s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 80s. Mottled 78s. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE, BRIDGE and GAS LIGHT SHARES (between the 24th of Feb. and 25th of March, 1824), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, dividing 75l. per share, per annum, and bonus, price 2,300l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 12l.; price 410l.—Barnsley, 12l.; price 220l.—Rochdale, 8l.; price 100l.—Bolton and Bury, 5l.; price 110l.—Coventry 44l. and bonus; price 1,200l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l.; price 820l.—Grand Junction, 10l.; price 325l.—Monmouth, 10l.; price 220l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 5l.; price 115l.—Neath, 13l. last year; price 250l.—Swansea, 10l.; price 220l.—Old Union, 4l.; price 90l.—Ellesmere, 3l.; price 75l.—Dudley, 3l.; price 75l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 1l.; price 40l.—Kennet and Avon, 17s.; price 29l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 33l.—West India Dock Stock, 10l.; price 335l.—East India Dock Stock, 8l.; price 1: 9l.—London Dock Stock, 4l. 10s.; price 115l.—East London Water Works, 5l.; price 170l.—Grand Junction Ditto, 2l. 10s.; price 80l.—West Middlesex Ditto, 2l. 10s.; price 81l.—Kent Water Ditto, 1l. 10s. price 44l.—Royal Exchange Assurance, 10l. and bonus: price 310l.—Globe Fire and Life Assurance, 7l.; price 180l.—Imperial Fire Ditto, 5l.; price 133l.—Allbion Fire and Life Ditto, 2l. 10s.; price 55l.—British Fire Ditto, 3l.; price 60l.—Atlas Fire and Life Ditto, 6s.; price 6l.—Hope Fire and Life Ditto, 6s.; price 6l.—Rock Life Assurance, 2s.; price 3l. 10s.—Provident Ditto, 9l. per cent. on 10l. paid; price 9l. 10s. premium.—Kent Fire Ditto, 2l. 10s.; price 74l.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 4l.; price 82l.—New Ditto, 8l. per cent. on 5l. paid; price 6l. premium.—City of London Ditto, 8l. per cent. on 85l. paid; price 55l. premium.—New Ditto, 8l. per cent. on 45l. paid; price 35l. premium.—South London Ditto, 7l. 10s.; price 180l.—Vauxhall Bridge, 1l.; price 34l.—Ditto Promissory Notes of 100l. each; price 105l.—Regent's Canal, 49l.—Wilts and Berks, 10l.—Grand Union, 35l.—Grand Surrey, 50l.—Croydon, 5l.—Huddersfield, 28l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, 25l.—Stratford upon Avon, 25.—Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company, 40l. paid; price 24l. premium.—New Ditto, 5l. paid; price 15l. premium.—Guardian Fire and Life Assurance, 10l. paid; price 14l. premium.—London Institution, 35l.—Russell Ditto, 10l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 27, to March 26, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°			Mar.	°	°	°		
27	34	37	40	29, 65	rain & snow	13	36	42	33	29, 82	hail & snow
28	36	41	36	, 86	cloudy	14	33	45	35	, 95	fair
29	37	41	37	, 95	cloudy	15	33	46	46	30, 04	cloudy
Ma. 1	36	46	33	, 72	cloudy	16	47	55	50	, 01	fair
2	30	34	31	, 67	fair	17	44	54	44	, 20	fair
3	37	40	30	28, 96	snow	18	46	57	51	, 26	fair
4	28	38	36	29, 93	fair	19	49	58	42	, 30	cloudy
5	38	53	43	, 62	fair	20	39	53	46	, 21	fair
6	43	53	46	, 86	fair	21	45	47	43	29, 82	rain
7	47	58	48	, 55	rain	22	43	41	35	, 59	rain & snow
8	52	52	37	, 20	rain	23	35	45	39	, 92	rain & snow
9	37	47	42	, 70	fair	24	39	44	40	30, 01	cloudy
10	43	44	37	, 72	cloudy	25	38	41	39	, 12	cloudy
11	32	46	40	, 94	fair	26	43	45	38	29, 95	cloudy
12	35	45	38	, 46	hail						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 27, to March 27, 1824, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuit.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
27	238½	92½	91½	2	102½	107½	22½	—	278	79 pm.	42 44 pm.	42 44 pm.
28	238½	93½	92½	4	102½	107½	23½	92½	278	68 pm.	43 38 pm.	44 pm.
1	240½	94½	93½	4	103	108	23½	—	279	73 pm.	40 37 pm.	40 37 pm.
2	239½	94½	93½	2	102½	107½	shut	—	280	73 pm.	39 43 pm.	41 42 pm.
3	Hol.	—	—	—	102½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	94½	94	4	102½	108½	—	—	322	71 pm.	44 46 pm.	44 46 pm.
5	shut	shut	93½	4	102½	108½	—	91½	shut	71 pm.	45 47 pm.	45 47 pm.
6	—	—	94	3½	shut	108½	—	—	—	—	47 50 pm.	47 50 pm.
7	—	—	94	3½	—	107½	—	—	—	78 pm.	51 54 pm.	51 54 pm.
8	—	—	93½	2	—	107½	—	—	—	81 pm.	54 56 pm.	53 56 pm.
9	—	—	92½	2	—	107½	—	—	—	77 pm.	54 52 pm.	52 54 pm.
10	—	—	93½	2½	—	106½	—	—	—	76 pm.	54 48 pm.	—
11	—	—	93½	3	—	106½	—	93½	—	74 pm.	49 44 pm.	49 44 pm.
12	—	—	92½	2	—	106½	—	—	—	—	49 46 pm.	46 49 pm.
13	—	—	93½	2	—	107½	—	—	—	77 pm.	48 50 pm.	48 50 pm.
14	—	—	93½	4	—	106½	—	—	—	77 pm.	48 50 pm.	48 50 pm.
15	—	—	93½	4	—	106½	—	—	—	82 pm.	51 53 pm.	51 53 pm.
16	—	—	93½	3	—	106½	—	—	—	80 pm.	51 48 pm.	51 48 pm.
17	—	—	94	3½	—	106½	—	—	—	—	51 48 pm.	51 48 pm.
18	—	—	94	3½	—	106½	—	—	—	—	50 51 pm.	49 51 pm.
19	—	—	94	3½	—	106½	—	—	—	81 pm.	50 49 pm.	51 49 pm.
20	—	—	94	3½	—	106½	—	—	—	80 pm.	51 49 pm.	50 48 pm.
21	—	—	94	3½	—	106½	—	—	—	81 pm.	49 51 pm.	49 52 pm.
22	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	94½	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	94½	8	—	106½	—	—	—	78 pm.	51 53 pm.	51 54 pm.
24	—	—	94½	5	—	107½	—	—	—	78 pm.	52 54 pm.	52 54 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adver.
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Traveller—Sun—Brit.
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Packet—Even. Mail
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Coventry 2—Cumberl
Derby—Devon
Devizes—Doncaster
Dorchester—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 4



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Hereford—Hull 3
Hunts—Ipswich 2
Kent 1—Lancaster
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield Liverpool 16
Macclesf. Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Oswestry Pottery
Plymouth 2—Preston
Reading. Rochester
Salisbury—Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sneyhorse—Stafford
Stamford 2—Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey—Sussex
Taunton—Tythe
Wakefield. Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
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Embellished with a View of WORDWELL CHURCH, Suffolk; and a Representation of
the MONUMENT of the late LADY ERSKINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We regret that the Memoir of the late highly respectable Archdeacon Jefferson, is too long for our purpose, and respectfully request Omicron to permit us to use it in another publication.

The Rector of Staplegrave observes, "It appears Staplegrave, before the Reformation, was a chapel of ease to the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, and formed part of the possessions of the priory in the same place, but that at the dissolution of religious houses, no grant was made of it. It remained the property of the Crown till it was restored to the church in the manner in which Strype has related (in the *Annals of Reformation*, vol. II. p. 390); and that it constituted a distinct parish, and a rectory. Now I shall be much obliged to any of your learned ecclesiastical Antiquaries to inform me, how this so 'strange and rare' a transaction was brought about, and by what *specific Act of Parliament*, or at least by what *authoritative and public instrument* it was confirmed, as no such Act of Parliament can be found in the list printed by authority of the Commissioners on the public records, and I am at a loss where to apply for any other authentic document. If, at the same time, any further light could be thrown on the subject, particularly as to the name and residence of the present representatives or successors to the property of Lord C. J. Dier, or of Christopher Dyrlyng, it would be an additional favour."

The angel described by Mr. COUCH is foreign, probably struck at Therne in Germany. It may be scarce, but is of little or no interest to an English collector.—The piece described by Mr. EVANS is of Edward IV. and may be found both in Snelling and Ruding; from its weight, it must be the half noble, which is rather scarcer than the noble.

A. C. R. informs J. H. that there are, in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, ten original deeds with seals of the Lucies now appended to them. The seals have been engraved or etched on copper. The drawings from which the engravings were made, are also in the same Museum.

Mr. YATES observes, "The manor and estates at Hampton-in-Arden, which at the time the article printed in p. 201 was sent belonged to the Crown, have within the last six months been sold and conveyed to Abraham Spooner Lillingston, esq. of Elmdon adjoining."

In reply to A. B.'s query relative to the Berkeley family, p. 98, CLONAS begs to inform him that (Harl. MSS. 1445) a copy of the *Herald's Visitation of Somerset* in 1623,

states the issue of Sir Henry Berkeley of Yarlington, co. Somerset (second son of Sir Maurice Berkeley, by Margaret Ligon), by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Neville of Billingbear, co. Berks, to have been Maurice Berkeley of Yarlington, who was living in 1667, and Dorothy, wife of Sir Francis Godolphin, K.B. He is not aware whether this Maurice Berkeley left any descendants; but Sir Francis Godolphin had by the said Dorothy, who in Collins's *Peerage*, edit. 1735, is called second daughter, sixteen children; of which Sir William, the eldest, was created a bar.; and Sydney, the third son, was the celebrated Earl of Godolphin.—With respect to A. B.'s second query, Clonias acquaints him that in no copy of the different *Visitations of Somerset* in the Museum, is a son Henry assigned to Sir Maurice Berkeley, by Elizabeth Killegrew, but only the following children, Sir Charles (ancestor of the Earl of Falmouth), Sir John (afterwards Lord Berkeley of Stratton), Sir William, Margaret, and Joane; though Collins and other printed authorities state that Sir Maurice had likewise two other sons, Sir Maurice and Sir Henry.

E. L. has in his possession some very old writings which have reference to an ancient family of the name of Warde in Yorkshire; also some MS sermons, and in the prayer annexed to some of these, after praying for his diocesan *Humphry*, Lord Bishop of London, the preacher mentions *Seth*, Lord Bp. of Exeter. This was no doubt Dr. Seth Warde, and E. L. imagines that the writer of the sermons was his relation. In Fuller's *Worthies* mention is made of several Clergymen of that name in Sussex and Essex, who were eminent for piety and learning.—E. L. would be glad to know whether Dr. Seth Warde was of the same family, and whether any of their descendants, bearing the same name, are now in being.

The communication of Π is under consideration.

Addendum.—Vol. XCIII. ii. p. 470. John Webbe Weston, esq. married, first, Miss Lawson (as stated in p. 470); and, secondly, Maria Theresa, second dau. of Mr. Constable and Lady Winifred Maxwell Constable, the only dau. of the Earl of Maxwell.

Errata.—Vol. XCIII. ii. p. 105, b. l. 23, for 1766, read 1776. The name of the draftsman "D. Parkes, del. 1775," should have been inserted at the bottom of the plate.

P. 124, note, for *'Ivan* read *Eivan*.

P. 134, l. 25. read *Isiac*.

P. 216, b. l. 10 from bottom, read "writ of Justices."

P. 453, l. 35, for Professor Brande, read R. Phillips.

Vol. XCIV. i. p. 81, l. penult. for "and six," read "The late Earl had six," etc.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1824.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE WEST INDIA SYSTEM OF SLAVERY.

Mr. URBAN, *April 14.*
I MUST distinctly disavow all intention to describe the West India system in harsher terms than it is known to warrant, or to indulge in personal invective against those who have the misfortune to be connected with it, while I request you to afford me the opportunity of making a few observations upon a letter signed S. D. in your last Number, p. 224, which is entitled "Value of the West India Colonies to the Mother Country."

Most of your readers who have perused that letter, will, I am persuaded, concur with me in opinion, that its object is to support and protect slavery against the Abolitionists, by inducing hesitation and doubt as to the propriety of our interference with the government of the West India islands; and as our Colonial system, with reference to those Islands, at present occupies a large share of the public attention, it appears to me desirable to rebut every attempt which may be made by statements such as those of your Correspondent in the letter before me, to create erroneous impressions.

The argument of his letter I take to be, that the West India islands are of great value to Britain, yielding above 8,000,000*l.* annually in imports, and receiving from us above 5,000,000*l.* in exports, and of course furnishing employment to a considerable extent for shipping and seamen; that, therefore, we should not interfere with the present practice of cultivating those islands by means of slave-labour, with all its concomitant evils, lest, as is assumed, such interference should impair the revenue derived from the colonies, or injure the interests of the planters and proprietors.

In replying to such an argument, it does not appear to me to be necessary to depreciate or undervalue the West

India Islands, either in a commercial or political point of view. Their importance under a proper government may be safely admitted, in all the points in which your Correspondent contends for it—as yielding acceptable, although not essential, colonial produce—as consuming British exports—and as affording employment for shipping and navigators. The general fact of their value, as there is evidently no motive for disputing, so I confidently believe there is no desire to dispute, and I am not aware that the friends of abolition have ever indicated a wish to undervalue these Colonies.

It is not the fact of their value, but *the inferences which the friends of slavery draw from that fact*, respecting which the Advocates of abolition and the West Indians are at issue. The former maintain the necessity and the right of interference on the part of the mother country, to correct alleged great abuses, cruelty, and misgovernment; and deny the right of these Colonies to claim privileges and protection, while they hesitate or refuse to submit to the decisions of the parent state; the latter, in reply, rather clamorously assert that our interference would be destructive of the planter's rights, and ruinous to his property. The friends of African freedom rejoin, by maintaining as a doctrine which scarcely needs the labour of formal proof, that such an amelioration in the condition of the slaves as was contemplated by Mr. Buxton's motion in Parliament last year, would in proportion as it succeeded assimilate the slaves to freemen; and in proportion as it assimilated them to freemen, would not *impair* but *improve* their value as cultivators and servants, by rendering them more intelligent, patient, tractable, and efficient; and thus would by necessary consequence

sequence augment the value of the West India islands, on which it should be remembered the negroes would still remain the contented and laborious, because educated and enfranchised peasantry of that country.

Among the various arguments which have been adduced to show that free labour would be cheaper and more profitable than that of slaves, is that by analogy, derived from the unanswerable fact referred to by Mr. Hall in the Leicester Address, which has given such offence to your Correspondent,—viz. that West India sugar, the result of slave labour, cannot keep the market against East India sugar, the result of the labour of freemen, *without the imposition of a heavy and almost a prohibitory duty on the latter*, and notwithstanding the greater distance of the East Indies. It certainly devolves on the friends of the present West India system to show some circumstance in the case of the West India Islands, which can rebut the just and obvious conclusion deduced from the comparison above stated. This I conceive they have it not in their power to do; certainly your Correspondent has not done it: on the contrary, having brought himself (p. 225) suddenly in contact with this pinching argument, he summons Mr. Brougham to his aid, in a quotation, the relevancy of which few of your readers will be able to discover; he then, feeling angry under the pressure of the argument, reproaches Mr. Hall for having stepped a little out of the true line of *his* profession in meddling with the subject; and concludes by branching off into observations, and statements of facts, as he calls them, in which I am content to follow him, merely to show your readers the irrelevancy of some and the incorrectness of others.

First. S. D. contends for the inviolability of the present system, on the ground of its having obtained a sanction from “the proclamations of our kings, and the repeated enactments of the British Legislature.” The object of these he asserts to have been to “*compel*” the West India planters to “embark their property in colonial produce,” &c. No one will dispute that the Legislature, from its first attempt to mitigate the horrors of the middle passage, and the kings of England long antecedently to that period, by those charters and grants which

your Correspondent refers to, have recognized the existence of colonial slavery; but to *recognize* is not to *approve* or sanction. The law recognizes even murder, but does not thereby sanction it. On the contrary, it is notorious that the object of the Legislature, pursued through many laborious sittings, has been to mitigate the severity of slavery, and more immediately or remotely to improve the condition of its unhappy victims. And so far has the Government been from *compelling* the slave-holders to embark their property in such adventures, that every step by which it has endeavoured to approximate to an abolition of slavery, has had a tendency to relieve the planter from the necessity of sinking his property in slaves, by providing for him the substitute of free labourers, born on and attached to the soil, and thus to reduce the charges on colonial produce.

Secondly. In page 225, S. D. remarks, that the West India Colonies are an “integral part of the British empire; because, under the colonial system, the industry of the inhabitants is made subservient to the interests of the mother country.” But to what purpose of argument or inference is this observation, unless it could be shown that all the other Colonies of Great Britain are not similarly circumstanced, and unless it could also be proved that the population, capital, industry, and even the *morals* of this country, have not in return been made subservient, and the last even sacrificed to our West India Colonies? But for our aid they would have continued to the present moment huge over-wooded, but unprofitable masses of earth, surrounded by the ocean; and, from all the evidence which the authority of Parliament has elicited, it may be fairly inferred that it would have been well for the interests of humanity had they so continued.

Thirdly. S. D. next refers to the ancient compact between the West India colonies and the mother Country, in a manner which I conceive to be totally irrelevant, unless he intends to found upon that compact the evidently untenable and absurd proposition, that Great Britain ought to abandon the right to controul her West India Colonies, while she is making large pecuniary sacrifices for the purpose of cherishing them, receives and consumes their produce, supplies all
their

their wants, and does this after having raised them from barrenness and worthlessness to fruitfulness and wealth: and that she should consent to sustain the weight of an ill-governed slave population, both in peace and war, when by wise councils and energetic measures, it might be changed for the support of an educated, industrious, and even, during war, well-armed and trust-worthy body of loyal freemen. Surely it is impossible for one moment to admit a proposition so repugnant to all the principles of equity and general improvement.

Fourthly. The paragraph No. 2, on p. 225, begins by employing a phraseology which is altogether incorrect, and calculated to mislead cursory readers. "The British manufacturer," it is observed, "has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a transfer of the monopoly from the West to the East Indies." The term *monopoly*, your readers ought to be informed, is here applied to such an equalization of duties as would do no more than place two rival parties upon a footing of fair and open competition, without favouring either party. It is by such misrepresentations that your Correspondent appears to me to be labouring to create erroneous impressions. The main argument of this paragraph resolves itself into a question respecting the comparative value of the imports and exports in the two trades, upon which I shall shortly have occasion to correct his statements: only at present observing, I fully admit that such a comparative view furnishes the proper test by which to estimate the value of commerce; the aggregate amount of each indicating the general importance of the trade, and the balance of imports over exports its comparative value. But I maintain that when properly and fairly submitted to this test, the trade with the East Indies will not suffer in comparison with that of the West.

Fifthly. In paragraph 3, S. D. reasons on an admission that in the event of an equalization of the duties on Sugar, the West India trade would be entirely supplanted in its *staple commodity* by that of the East. From this predicament there is, in the judgment of the Abolitionists, one safe and easy way to extricate the West India planters; viz. by progressive emancipation, which, by creating natural sti-

mulants to labour, and reducing expenses, would lessen the cost, and consequently the price of West India produce in the market.

It is not easy for the friends of the present system to controvert the probable assumption that free blacks working for hire, for the support of themselves and families, would find in the improved conditions of their labour, motives to a more cheerful and increased exertion, and to a greater economy both of time and of strength; or to deny that the time often spent by the unhappy negroes in the hospitals, under the effects of the excessive infliction of punishment, is time lost from labour, and virtually a charge upon the cultivation, which a better system would remove. There is one fact which bears upon the question of the comparative economy of slave labour, that rests on the incontrovertible testimony of an official paper on the table of the House of Commons, and demands the most serious attention. From this paper it appears that in three years, 1817 to 1820, the *decrease or waste* of the slave population of the British West India colonies, has been in the proportion of 18,251, upon an aggregate population of 730,212, and that all our settlements exhibited a *decrease*, except Barbadoes, which gave a small *increase*. Such a state of things must in a few years lead to one of two consequences; either a clandestine importation, effected with great difficulty, and at great expense and hazard, which would be in fact reviving the slave trade; or the depopulation and total ruin of the Colonies. Taking the account just referred to as a datum, it will be seen that this crisis *must arrive in less than forty years*. Those, therefore, who urge such reforms in the system as would enable and induce that unhappy and demoralized portion of the human race which forms the slave population of these Colonies, to perpetuate and extend their species, cannot fairly be considered as unfriendly to the interests of the Colonies, or regardless of considerations of the *soundest economy*.

Sixthly. I proceed to examine the statements and conclusions contained in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the letter of S. D. which are equally unsatisfactory. He tells us that East India sugar is less suited to our taste than the West, with which it must be mixed

mixed to make it saleable, and that the people would not wish to buy it even at one half the price. Surely then the repeal of the prohibitory duty, which falls much short of half the price, would do no injury to the West Indians, and for that reason ought not to be opposed by them.

But even "supposing the extra duty to be taken off," S. D. observes, the difference would not be saved to the consumer, but the importer would derive the benefit of the change, and "the former would be compelled to purchase a bad article at the price he now pays for a good one." Is not this a most unfounded statement? By whom would the consumer be compelled? not by the East Indians, who possess no power to compel any one;—not by the West Indians, whose interests lie another way;—and certainly not by the Government, whose measures would only favour a fair competition. But although not *compelled*, the British public might probably be *impelled* by motives of economy to purchase East India sugar, and this I take to be the important truth which your correspondent has distorted in so extraordinary a manner.

Seventhly. With respect to the interests of British shipping, and the Naval Power, I refer to my short note on p. 308, for an answer to your present Correspondent. Even assuming the ground chosen by him, it would be competent to the Legislature to forbid or restrict the employment of India shipping, or India navigators, although the greater length of the voyage would render a limited employment of them a measure of economy not inconsistent with the claims of British ship-owners and sailors.

Although the observation contained in paragraph 7 has no bearing upon the present argument, it might be employed to prove that an increased intercourse with the East Indies, however brought about, would tend to strengthen the link which unites this country with her invaluable, because well governed, Asiatic possessions.

Eighthly. I proceed to offer a few remarks on S. D.'s statement of accounts in paragraph 8, of which the evident object is to give your readers an idea of the comparative value of the East and West India commerce, unfavourable to the former, and which I find to be materially incorrect.

In the first place he exhibits an average of imports from the West Indies for five years, at 8,512,987*l.* and contrasts it with an alleged average of East India imports of 3,391,160*l.* I am utterly at a loss to imagine where he obtained the latter sum, because I find by accounts before the House of Commons, that the average of East India imports, including China, for five years, is 12,504,674*l.*; and exclusive of China, 7,579,546*l.*

Equally unfair is his account of exports, in which he states, that the exports of nine years to the West amount to 46,493,501*l.*; to the East, 33,403,160*l.*

But why, may I be permitted to ask, did he not take, as in the case of imports, an average of five years? Because I apprehend he perceived that such an average would have nearly turned the scale.

For the information of your readers, I subjoin in a note* the totals of the nine years exports to the East and West Indies, by which they will observe that those to the East have been progressively on the increase as those to the West have been on the decrease; and that in the last year the East has exceeded the West in the sum of 700,000*l.*

Lastly. I must advert to the statement of your Correspondent respecting slavery in the East Indies, in support of which he appeals to Dr. Buchanan's Survey of Mysore. I greatly regret that he did not, before he attempted to build so important an argument on such a foundation, acquaint himself with the value of the facts upon which that argument was to rest. Mysore, your Correspondent should have been informed, was and is still an independent state, governed by a native prince, under whom both Mahomedans and Hindoos maintain the distinctions proper to their respective systems of faith: but wherever the British law is paramount in India, although the same distinctions

* Account of the exports to the East and West Indies for nine years.

	East Indies and China.	West Indies.
1815.....	2,559,033	2,663,538
1816.....	3,166,961	7,093,087
1817.....	3,378,768	4,420,839
1818.....	4,022,642	5,803,793
1819.....	4,363,988	5,871,096
1820.....	3,025,950	4,747,016
1821.....	3,987,528	4,169,081
1822.....	4,809,719	4,349,890
1823.....	4,089,686	3,383,661

of

of caste nominally exist, no native, however mean his caste, is disqualified as an evidence in the British Courts, or excluded from the means of procuring redress for injuries sustained from others, even the superior or Bramin caste, or from Europeans.

I have now to apologize for having occupied so much of the time of your readers, and to conclude by observing briefly, that whoever may be the defenders of the West India system, Religion, Policy, and the voice of the British nation equally censure it;—that colonies of slaves are found to be a burthen to this country, requiring a large military force to suppress occasional insurrection, and a large naval force to prevent a clandestine trade in slaves;—that the actual annual cost of the system of slavery to this country is still very considerable;—that in negotiation with foreign states, it is discreditable to us to be stipulating the abolition of the trade, while the fruits of our own guilty participation in it are not abandoned;—that dependence on the planters for reform must prove, according to the past experience of two centuries, fallacious;—that if an arrangement which should certainly issue in the abolition of slavery, were to require national disbursement, the people are able and willing to bear it;—and in short, that the temper of the times, the state of the country, and the dispositions of his Majesty's ministers, all appear favourable to the speedy, although progressive abolition of slavery.

Yours, &c.

T. FISHER.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

THE interval which elapsed between the fall of the Latin empire in the fifth century, and of the Greek in the fifteenth, a period of about one thousand years, is termed the Middle Age. It was the age of ignorance and superstition. The arts, the learning, and the laws, which had contributed to the power and splendour of Rome, were neither valued nor understood by their Gothic conquerors; they were therefore soon forgotten, and a period of such barbarity ensued, as to have acquired the name also of the Age of Darkness.

Among the superstitions which such an age naturally produced, may be recorded the establishment of Monastic Orders. It is here we are to look, not

for the origin, but the general history of the Monks; a body of men who are universally regarded as destitute of every ray of knowledge, and every feeling of humanity; of whom hate is never to cease its persecutions, and censure is weary of complaining; whose fanaticism is denounced by the wise, and whose dissipation is branded by the virtuous.

But that Monkery was itself the offspring of Enthusiasm, ought to be no very great objection to the Monks of the Middle Ages, when it had obtained the prescription of more than two centuries, and when it was the received and popular practice of the day; for though custom cannot dignify folly, nor antiquity consecrate error, it is no easy thing for men to rise above the prejudices of the times in which they live.

With respect to their dissipation, we have indeed a melancholy catalogue of sins handed down to us by their historians: but let it be remembered that their historians were their enemies; and that it has always been the wise policy of oppression to detract from the character of those whom it injures. Whoever imagines the licentiousness of the Monks to have been the sole or even the chief cause of their dissolution, are not likely to do much injustice to the memory of Henry VIII. That dear lover of penal statutes, however, was not one who risked his popularity from a disinterested love of virtue: *ecquam putatis civitatem pacatam fuisse quæ locuples sit*: the revenues of six hundred monasteries were a sufficient lure to his rapacity, and his ambition easily induced him to the destruction of men who paid their court at Rome in contempt of his asserted supremacy. Such being the motive, a plea was to be discovered to justify the harshness of the proceeding to the world; and a plausible one was unhappily found in the ignorance and irregularity of the sufferers. That their characters were frequently within the reach of suspicion, is not to be denied; nor, it is hoped, will any one be found to lament the dispersion of such societies in the abolition of monastic life. But it was not for their vices, real or imputed, that they were plundered and destroyed: they were sacrificed to an ambitious and speculative King; else why were the Abbey lands employed in adding power to politicians.

cians, and wealth to the Royal coffer, and not rather in imparting instruction to the ignorant, and in softening the condition of poverty and disease. Whatever was the corruption of the Monks, on the score of merit they at least maintained as just a claim to their property as the new possessors. That they were hospitable is allowed by all; and that they were in many instances the promoters of science, and the preservers of literature, their remains can testify. Utter ignorance and insensibility could not have been universal in men who preserved, through several centuries of the deepest barbarity, the remains of Augustan learning and attic elegance; who have bequeathed to us many models of architecture, which, in their design and execution, are by politer ages yet unrivalled; who have illuminated their Missals with colours, which the apparently perfected science of chemistry has not been able to match; who were the inventors of some of the most valuable arts which advance and adorn society; and whose remains of metallic works, painting, and sculpture, are yet the admiration of the curious. That the age of Monks was the age of ignorance, is admitted; but why the Monks should be exclusively stigmatized for the general deficiency, when they alone possessed the little learning that existed, remains to be discovered. It is to the Monasteries that we are indebted for most of our historians, both of Church and State; it was in the recesses of the cloister that the most valuable manuscripts were sheltered, and which, at the dissolution, were consigned to the use of *grocers, soupsellers, and bookbinders*. Such was the barbarity of the Monks, and such the philosophy of their oppressors.

It appears but just that while we lament the ignorance, and detest the vices which prevailed among the Monks, we do not totally forget that there were many among them who possessed also much learning and much virtue; while we yield to the popular zeal which blackens their character, we remember that we owe them much, and that their crimes were confessedly heightened by their political enemies. Let these recollections be sometimes admitted when we deprecate, and justly deprecate, the general character of these unhappy exiles of social life; they will awaken a feeling of pity for

men who, with the same temptations to which we are exposed, had not the same advantages which enable us to resist them; and they will incline us at least to forbear censure, if we cannot bestow praise. Indulgence has always been shown to the crimes of an individual, when he was acknowledged to have been a public benefactor; and if this principle be a just one, some tenderness is surely due to the memory of men to whom we owe not only the elegances of literature, and acquisitions in science, but the more permanent and the more valuable blessings derived from the knowledge of Christianity. C.

Mr. URBAN, April 20.

I AM afraid by thus drawing the attention of the public to the noble instance of generosity just shewn by Archdeacon Watson, I shall pain his retiring modesty; but these are the lights which ought to shine before men; his numerous private charities I seek not to draw forth. Can it be too generally known that, without considering his own private advantage, he has procured an Act to divide the parish of St. John's at Hackney, of which he is Rector, into three distinct parishes; and that two thirds of the whole income, whether arising from tithes, fees, or from any other source, he has given up to be equally enjoyed according to the several boundaries by the other two Rectors? But I shall make no comment on this disinterested conduct.

The parish of West Hackney, to which the new Church in Kingsland-road belongs, has been presented to Mr. Paroissier, who was the respected Curate of St. John's thirty-nine years. The Chapel of Ease in Well-street is to be the third, where the Rev. H. H. Norris has for many years, ever since its erection, officiated gratuitously; and I understand he has likewise settled fifty pounds *per annum*, for ever, towards maintaining a minister. C. S.

Any information communicated to Mr. Ingram, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, to illustrate "the History of the Chiltern District," will be thankfully acknowledged.

Upon the subject of Aske's Hospital, Hoxton, vol. xciii. ii. 392, the Observer did not seem aware that there is a good print of it in Stow's London, by Strype, edit. 1755, vol. i. p. 326; in Maitland; and in Ellis's Shoreditch.

Mr.



WORDWELL, SUFFOLK, &c.

Mr. URRAN, *Bury St. Edmund's*,
Jan. 1.

THE village of Wordwell, Suffolk, is now so reduced, as to have no more buildings in it than the Church; the Manor Farm-house, with two or three cottages. These are near each other; and above fifty years since the Parsonage House made one among these, having been situated on the North side of the church-yard; but grass has long grown over its site.

The situation is upon rising ground, in an open champaign country; some springs arise in the South and West parts, which quickly increase into a small clear rivulet, and run through the garden and yards of West Stow Hall, near adjoining, and so into the navigable river at Flempton.

Wordwell was antiently the Lordship of Thomas de Wordwell*.

Roger de Borghden was Parson of Wordwelle, Anno 23 Ed. III. as appears by a fine, then levied, of lands in Chippley† in Suffolk.

The Church (*see Plate I.*) is eleven yards long inside, and six wide. The chancel, which is parted from the Church by a Saxon arch, is about six yards by five. On the left side of the altar is a niche. The old stone font is of large diameter, and stands upon three feet of squared stone (*see fig. 1*). Near it one small bell hangs on two beams in the inside of the Church, West side. The North doorway, as well as the South, is very old. The entrance on the South is through an ordinary bricked porch. Under this porch, and over the South door of the Church, is a rude carving representing two animals in a sort of foliage (*see fig. 2*). The carving (*fig. 3*) is over the North door in the inside, and is supposed to mean the Annunciation. The carvings (*figs 4 and 5*) of the strange animals and of the shields, are both on the seats on the South side near the West end, and facing the West. In a South window was a small figure of St. Michael, and in one of the

quatrefoils a shield with, on a cross, 5 estoiles. On the back of the seats rude carvings of lamias, and other strange animals. Some rude letters are visible on an old stone in the chancel. Two more very old stones lie within the seats on the South side of the Church.

In July, 1799, the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, with his only son Frederick William Lord Hervey, conveyed the Wordwell Estate and Advowson of the Rectory to Charles, first Marquis Cornwallis.

Patroni olim; Joannes Hervey de Ikeworth; Gulielmus Hervey, miles.

Rectors.

1542—Cuthbert Harvey.

1564—John Barrett.

1580—Edmund Reeve.

1587—John Askew; buried Sept. 1, 1619.

1619—John Gibbon, B. D.

1629—John Beale.

1658—M. Humphrey.

1662—Timothy Adamson.

1720—Robert Butts, M. A. afterwards Bishop of Ely.

1736—John Battley, M. A.

1741—Joseph Layton.

1746—Roger Cocksedge.

1750—Bernard Mills, D. D. died 1787.

.....—Roger Cocksedge, jun. A. M. died at Bramall in Cheshire, July 31, 1794.

1795—James-Sidney Neucatre.

The Register of this small and obscure village is very old; the first entry is in 1570.

In the Register of Baptisms the following entry occurs, "1765—Booty, son of Tho. and Eliz. Harvey, 20 May." This distinguished native of the parish went, at a very early age, to sea, under the patronage of Augustus John, Earl of Bristol, then owner of the manor and estate at Wordwell; and having, all along, acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of his superiors, was, in due time, advanced to the rank of Post Captain

* Kirby's "Suffolk Traveller."

† The Manors of Hunden and Chippley in Suffolk, were sold to the first Lord Cavendish for 15,000*l.* by King James I. as appears by a special grant of his Majesty, dated May 27, Ann. Regni nono, 1611: Chippley Abbey, and what was called the Manor, are in the parish of Postlingford.—*Taylor's Index Monasticus*, fol. 1821, p. 98.

Chippley Abbey belonged to the late John Vernon, esq. of Wharstead in Suffolk, and is now the property of Sir Robert Harland, bart. in right of his lady, sister to the late Mr. Vernon.

GENT. MAG. April, 1824.

in the Royal Navy; and having, on the 27th day of March, 1812, while commanding his Majesty's sloop *Rosario*, displayed much gallantry in action with a French Flotilla off Dieppe, was honoured by the appointment of "Companion of the Order of the Bath;" and by the following armorial ensigns, viz. Azure, on a pale Argent, between two eagles displayed Or, each surmounted by an anchor erect, as the last, a trident Sable, entwined by two branches of laurel proper. The crest, on a wreath of the colours, between a branch of oak and another of laurel, a dexter cubit arm erect proper, the hand holding a trident Or, on the staff a flag hoisted Azure, thereon the word "*Rosario*," in letters of gold; and on a scroll, whence the Order of the Bath is suspended, is inscribed the word "*Dieppe*."

The Earl Marshal's Warrant, issued to Sir Isaac Heard, Knight Garter, and George Harrison, esq. Clarendieux, bears date March 11, 1816, 56 Geo. III.

I have much pleasure in the opportunity of paying respect to one of the gallant defenders of our Country in the person of this Gentleman.

Yours, &c. F. H. BARNWELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Addenham Vicarage, Ipswich, March 9.*

I TRANSMIT you the impression of a brass Seal (*see fig. 6.*) now in my possession, which was found in an enclosure at or near Aldborough, in this county, a few months since. It is in good preservation, and appears, from the form of the letters, and the rudeness of the sculpture, to be of considerable antiquity. The legend seems to be "*Ave Maria Dea*."

Yours, &c. JOHN LONGE.

. We think our Correspondent not right in the legend. The subject is clearly the Annunciation, although very rudely expressed, and what encircles it is part of the 28th verse of the 1st chapter of St. Luke, "Hail, Mary, highly favoured, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou among women." This is contracted into "*Ave Maria*," and, as we conjecture, "*Bea*" for "*Beata*," and "*F*" for "*Fœmina*." The Seal is probably of the commencement of the 13th century; i.e. the reign of John or Henry the Third.

EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *March 12.*
I HAVE lately had sent to me an impression of a seal of bronze (*see fig. 7.*) found in Yorkshire, and now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Neville of Hawarden, Flintshire, which probably some of your Correspondents may be able to assign to its right owner. It bears a tilting helmet and shield of the time of Henry V.; and the charge is, in the Ordinary of Arms in the Herald's College, assigned to Griffith of Benthall, co. Salop. On inspecting the pedigree there referred to, is the following remark, written in the time of Charles I.: "These arms were certified by Rees Cayne, late of Oswestre, deceased, who was an old bard." No crest, however, is there mentioned, so that this helps us but little towards ascertaining the real owner of the seal. It can only be identified by discovering who bore a goat on his shield, and had a falcon for his crest in the time of Henry V. The legend is so much obliterated, that I cannot attempt to decipher it; but I conjecture that it is the motto or war-cry of the owner. S. R. M.

Mr. URBAN, *April 1.*
IN addition to the instances of native liberality towards the profession of Christianity in India, which were referred to in your last Number, p. 200, the case of Joynarrain Ghosaul Baboo, a wealthy Hindoo of Benares, ought to be mentioned. This individual gave, about 15 years since, as I have been informed, a large sum of money towards the repairs of St. John's Church at Calcutta, and still more recently made a very liberal contribution of 40,000 rupees to our Church Missionary Society for the encouragement of native schools. Other similar instances of native liberality on the great subject of religion, have occurred in India, the particulars of which I shall probably lay before your readers at some future occasion.

As a sequel to the account of St. John's Cathedral, I send you a list of the East India Company's chaplains stationed at Calcutta, from the period of the erection of the first church, with such brief notices of them as I have been able to collect.

In 1703, the Rev. BENJAMIN ADAMS appears to have been chaplain. He is styled in the inscription over his wife's

wife's grave, in the cemetery of St. John's Church, *ecclesiae X'ti in Bengala pastoris*. He quitted the Company's service in September 1706, and was succeeded the same year in his clerical functions by

1706. The Rev. Mr. ANDERSON, who performed the duties of this office till 1710, when he fell into ill health, and died on his passage to Madras, about the latter end of that year.

After Mr. Anderson's decease, the prayers and a sermon were read every Sunday in the chapel by the secretary; the Company's servants attending under pain of a reprimand for any causeless absence.

1712-13. The Rev. SAMUEL BREERCLIFFE was appointed, with a salary of 50*l.* a year, and 50*l.* gratuity should he deserve it. He arrived in the year 1713, and gave great satisfaction. He acquired a knowledge of the Portuguese language; but could not master the Moors' (native) dialect. He died of a fever, after five days sickness, August 14, 1717.

1719. The Rev. WILLIAM THOMLINSON, then at St. Helena, was appointed, and arrived in Calcutta the 28th of January, 1720. He is stated to have given great satisfaction, but died on the 30th of May, the year of his arrival.

1721. The Rev. JOSEPH PAGET was removed from Fort St. George to Calcutta, where he arrived on the 27th of March, 1721. He bore a high character for prudence and modesty. He accompanied Mr. Surman to Dacca, and died there, March 26, 1724.

1726-7. The Rev. JERVAS BEL-LAMY, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Paget, arrived at Calcutta on the 26th of August, 1726. He proceeded to India under an express injunction that he should learn the country languages, *with a view to missionary exertions*, within the sphere of his influence. This injunction was founded upon a clause in the charter granted by King William to the London East India Company, on the 5th of September, 1698, which runs as follows:

"And we do further will, that all such Ministers as shall be sent to reside in India, as aforesaid, shall be obliged to learn, within one year after their arrival, the Portuguese language, and shall apply themselves to learn the native language of the country where they shall reside, the better to enable

them to instruct the Gentiles, that shall be the servants or slaves of the same Company, or of their agents, in the Protestant Religion."

Mr. Bellamy continued chaplain at Calcutta for nearly 30 years; but it does not appear that he made any attempts to convert the natives. He perished with many other Europeans in the black hole at Calcutta, on the 20th of June, 1756.

During the several intervals between the decease of one chaplain and appointment of his successor, the public worship appears to have been conducted by some one of the Company's civil servants, or by any clergyman who might be accidentally at the Presidency. In 1718 and 1719 Dr. Harvey officiated for more than a year; and in 1725-6 Mr. Oldmixon performed divine service for 10 months, and the Rev. Wm. Sawbridge for two months. It was therefore proposed to appoint a supernumerary chaplain.

The name of the Rev. ROBERT ORME occurs as an acting chaplain about the year 1740.

1743. The Rev. ROBERT WYNCH arrived from Madras in 1743, in the same capacity. He died 28 Dec. 1748.

1749. The Rev. ROBERT MAPLETOFT was appointed in December 1749, and died at Fulta during the mortality which prevailed among the fugitives, after the capture of Calcutta in 1756.

In consequence of Mr. Mapletoft's decease,

1757. The Rev. Mr. COBB, chaplain to Admiral Watson, was appointed by the Government to officiate, and did so during the whole of that year.

1758. The Rev. HENRY BUTLER arrived in Calcutta on his way to Bencoolen; to which place he had been appointed by the Court of Directors, in January: but he was detained at Calcutta by Governor Drake, and died there Nov. 13, 1761.

1758. The Rev. JOHN CAPE was also appointed in 1758; and died at Calcutta, Dec. 27, 1761.

1760. The Rev. SAMUEL STAVELEY was appointed in 1760, and died in Calcutta, Oct. 26, 1762.

— The Rev. THOMAS BLOMER was appointed in — and died July 15, 1767.

1764. The Rev. Mr. PARRY was appointed, and died April 13, 1769.

1768. The Rev. THOS. YATE was appointed.

appointed, and died April 14, 1789. The inscription on his monument in the burying-ground at Chowringee, states him to have been a man of extensive benevolence and good-will towards his fellow creatures.

1768. The Rev. JOHN BURN was appointed, and returned to England in 1784; where he died in the year 1793, in the 63d year of his age.

1770. The Rev. JOHN BAINES came from Beacoolen, and officiated at Calcutta from June to Oct. 1771.

1771. The Rev. WILLIAM JOHNSON, arrived and became junior chaplain to the Presidency, on the promotion of Mr. Yate to the senior chaplainship at Fort William; and on the departure of Dr. Burn for England in 1784, Mr. Johnson became senior chaplain. He left Bengal for England in March 1788.

1774. The Rev. THOMAS BLANSHARD was appointed to Bengal in March; succeeded junior chaplain in 1784, on the promotion of Mr. Johnson; senior chaplain in 1788, upon the departure of Mr. Johnson for Europe; and was lost off the coast of France on his return to England, in 1797.

1783. The Rev. JOHN OWEN was appointed to Bengal in April; junior chaplain to the Presidency in 1788, on the promotion of Mr. Blانشard; and returned to England in 1794.

1786. The Rev. DAVID BROWN, appointed in 1786; senior chaplain in 1797, on the departure of Mr. Blانشard; and first provost of the college of Fort William on its institution the 18th of August, 1800. He died in India, Jan. 14, 1813.

1787. The Rev. PAUL LIMRICK, appointed to Bengal in 1787; to the Presidency in 1797, and chaplain to the college Aug. 14, 1801. He was lost in the ship Calcutta, on his return to Europe, the 14th of March, 1809.

1796. The Rev. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN was appointed to Bengal in 1796; and to the Presidency the 1st of November, 1799; also vice provost of the college of Fort William, and professor of the Greek, Latin, and English classics in that college, Aug. 18, 1800. He returned to England on furlough in 1808, having eminently distinguished himself, not only by a zealous and painful discharge of his

ordinary collegiate and clerical duties while in India, but by active exertions for the promotion of missions to the heathen. Dr. Buchanan was in constant and intimate correspondence with the late Mr. Grant, and fully concurred with that distinguished philanthropist in all his views for the moral and intellectual advancement of the natives of India. After his return to England, he became the champion of those views in this country, both from the pulpit and the press. Among the most valuable of his printed works are, his *Ecclesiastical Researches*; his *Star in the East*; and his *Memoir of the expediency of an ecclesiastical establishment for British India*. The last work materially promoted its proposed object; and when the question of an ecclesiastical establishment for India was before Parliament in 1813, Dr. Buchanan further supported his statements by two well-written letters in answer to the contrary statements of Mr. Buller, upon the subject of the worship of Juggernaut. These were laid on the table of the House of Commons, and printed for the use of its members, on the 3d of June and 5th of July, 1813.

In 1804 he gave to the University of Glasgow the sum of 210*l.* to be awarded in different proportions, as prizes for essays and poems on themes connected with the revival of learning and diffusion of Christianity in India. He did not return to Calcutta, but died at Broxbourne in Hertfordshire, Feb. 9, 1815, where he was then occupied in superintending an edition of the Scriptures for the use of the Syrian Christians. (See vol. LXXXV. i. p. 189.)

1797. The Rev. JAMES WARD was appointed to Bengal in October; and became chaplain at the Presidency in consequence of the decease of Mr. Limrick in 1809. He succeeded as senior chaplain, on the decease of Dr. Brown, in 1812, and returned to England on the 24th of Sept. 1816.

1799. The Rev. HENRY SHEPHERD was appointed to Bengal. He was called to the Presidency in 1815, and returned to England July 2, 1823.

1805. The Rev. DANIEL CORRIE was appointed to Bengal on the 17th of July. He was called to the Presidency in 1815, and upon the arrival of Dr. Heber, the present Bishop of Calcutta,

Calcutta, was appointed by his Lordship Archdeacon of that division of his diocese.

1805. The Rev. JOSEPH PARSON was appointed to Bengal Dec. 11, and is now the senior Chaplain at the Presidency.

The Rev. JOSEPH RAWLINGS HENDERSON, and the Rev. THOMAS ROBERTSON, officiated temporarily in the Church of Calcutta for a considerable part of the years 1813 and 1814.

BISHOPS.

The first Bishop of the diocese of Calcutta was the Right Reverend THOMAS FANSHAW MIDDLETON, D.D. who was consecrated the 8th of May, 1814. His Lordship arrived at Calcutta, and took possession of his episcopal Church in the same year. He died suddenly, July 5, 1822 (see a memoir of him in vol. xcii. ii. p. 561, and vol. xciii. ii. p. 647).

To him succeeded the Right Reverend REGINALD HEBER, D.D. who was nominated by his Majesty in May 1823, and arrived in Calcutta in October following.

ARCHDEACONS.

The first Archdeacon of the diocese of Calcutta was the Rev. HENRY LLOYD LORING, D.D. He arrived in India in 1814, and died at Calcutta, Sept. 4, 1822. (See a memoir of him in vol. xciii. i. p. 376.) His successor, as already stated, is the Rev. DANIEL CORRIE, who was appointed by the present Bishop on his arrival in October 1823.

If it will not occupy too much of your valuable room, I will conclude this letter by transcribing from Asiaticus a few inscriptions from the tombs of some of the most celebrated individuals whose memorials were not many years since to be seen in the cemetery of St. John's Cathedral.

[Job Charnock and Margaret Adams, already mentioned.]

RADULPHUS SHELDON, armiger & illustris Sheldoniani stematis haud indigna proles. Mortalitatæ suæ exuvias in spe beatæ resurrectionis sub hoc tumulo deposuit Aprilis 26, 1709, ætæ 37.

Under this stone lyes interred the body of WILLIAM HAMILTON, surgeon, who departed this life the 4th Dec. 1717. His memory ought to be dear to his nation for the credit he gained the English in curing Furruck-

seer, the present King of Indostan, of a malignant distemper, by which he made his own name famous at the Court of that great monarch, and without doubt will perpetuate his memory as well in Great Britain as all other nations in Europe.

Here lyeth the body of CHARLES BEARD, esq. who departed this life the 30th December, anno 1747, aged 44 years. He was son of John Beard, esq. formerly President of this place.

Virtus post funera vivit. This monument was erected in memory of MARTHA EYLES, daughter of Sir John Wittewrong, baronet, and relict of John Gumley, esq. who died Chief of Dacca in January 1742-3. After being again married a short time to Edward Eyles, esq. of Council at Fort William, she concluded this life with a becoming resignation, the 21st of August, 1748; being well esteemed and much regretted by those who were acquainted with her engaging qualifications and personal merit.

Here lyeth interred the body of Captain GEORGE GORING, third son of Sir Harry Goring, bart. who departed this life the 11th Nov. 1750, aged 40.

Here lyeth interred the body of CHARLES WATSON, esq. Vice-admiral of the White, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, who departed this life the 16th day of August, 1757, in the 44th year of his age.—Geriah taken Feb. 13, 1756.—Calcutta forced Jan. 8, 1757.—Chaudernagore taken March 23, 1757.—Exegit monumentum ære perennius.

S. O. R

Here lies interred the body of MRS. FRANCES RUMBOLD, wife of Thomas Rumbold, esq. who departed this life in child-bed, August 22, 1764, aged 26. This monument is erected in memory of the many virtues she possessed, and which made her truly amiable in the several relations of a child, a wife, a parent, and a friend.

Here lyeth the body of MRS. ELEANOR WINWOOD, late wife of Major Ralph Winwood, who departed this life on the 22d day of September, 1766, aged 32 years.—Requiescat in pace.

Yours, &c.

T. FISHER.

Mr. URBAN,

THE person who now addresses you having a favour of some importance to request, would willingly bespeak your attention by opening his wishes in a manner congenial to your feelings. He has long been a reader of your pleasing and instructive Magazine. He could not, therefore, fail of observing your attachment—just attachment, to Antiquarian pursuits. It has given a zest to the rich and varied

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ried treat you provide for the publick. As an excuse then for his intrusion, permit the present writer to say that he is himself a bit of an Antiquary. He can wear a coat for a whole year; he has the weight of more than half a century on his back,—he has seen the fourth generation of governors of his old college, and was very intimate and still entertains a high regard for those eminent Antiquaries, the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke and Davies Giddy, esq. M.P. (it is best to give the latter his *antient* name, because it is one proof that the writer knows something of antiquity). But perhaps he may be able best to explain his situation and wants by speaking in the first person, if you will excuse his egotism.

I am then, Mr. Urban, the father of eight children. My daily prayer is, that myself and wife, in sincere love with each other, may bring up these children “in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.” This is my first duty with respect to them, but my faith is ordered to be a “living” not a “dead” faith. This has induced me many times and oft to perpend very seriously their temporal as well as eternal destination. I have endeavoured to study their dispositions and abilities, and to apply the experience which years and observation have afforded me.

Some keen sportsmen of my acquaintance have assured me that mischievous chicken-killing puppies make the best dogs. I have endeavoured to apply this aphorism to my pack, and so train them for the purpose, which may best suit their abilities. But, alas! how-
 over the adage may answer in general, it does not in my particular instance, for my puppies are all mischievous, yet exhibit differing powers, and those not according to their years.

I have sometimes thought that Craniologists (I beg pardon, Phrenologists) could easily assist an anxious father in fixing upon the trades and situations in life for which his children might be best adapted. I still entertain that opinion, notwithstanding your turnip anecdote in the Magazine for January last, and shall feel much obliged to any of your Correspondents who are Phrenologists, to aid me herein.

My eldest son is at the University of Oxford, and as he is of a steady docile character I look upon his situation as settled. In time he may be promoted to a country curacy, and if he cou-

ducts himself well, may retain his situation for life. My second boy John has a cranium sufficiently large, and in shape much resembling the outer tegument of a turtle. Would it be advisable to apprentice him in London, that he may become a Liveryman, and eat his way up to the highest honours? The third and fourth are twins, George and James. George has a head like a skittle-bowl, and that of James is flat as Salisbury Plain. I must observe that these boys are very fond of each other, and when I have consulted their inclinations, they have professed a wish to be of the same trade. Tom, the next son, though much younger, is a better hand at his books; he has a head neither equally round or flat, but rising from the front to the back part like an hemisphere, with the *os frontis* remarkably prominent. The youngest boy is an infant, the bones of whose head are neither closed or in form.—The girls, with their heads and other appendages, I leave to their careful mother.

I am convinced, Mr. Urban, that I have neither wealth nor interest to make these boys Bishops, Judges, or Members of Parliament; but I should like to make them useful members of society, and hence my anxiety, that when I turn them out into the world, I do not send them on the wrong road. Sometimes I have amused them with a description of the block-machinery at Portsmouth. Upon such an occasion my dear spouse (who knows the ingenious inventor Mr. Brunel) has involuntarily expressed a wish for genius in some of her children, but she (being a woman of great prudence) has immediately checked the wish, reflecting that your great geniuses seldom do well in life, however they may contribute to the general good. I am indeed convinced that neither of the lads are so gifted as at any time of his life to be able to take up this earth with his finger and thumb and look through it.

The thought has sometimes occurred of sending the shape and form of the boys' heads to our worthy Professor of Geology in Oxford. He has proved himself such an adept in ascertaining and classing skulls, that his acknowledged skill might be successfully applied to human pericrania, and in a moment assign the tribe or trade appropriate.

My present earnest request, Mr. Urban,

han, contains in it more than may meet the eye. The worthy Phrenologists who may assist me, may be able to produce the greatest national good, if they are able (like the skilful Mr. Buckland in his department) to class the different skulls in this nation, what a happy, united, well-directed, and powerful people should we become! We should not then have such confusion as we now have among the species and genera of Britons. We should no longer see in the House of Commons skulls misplaced, and those of a lower class arranging themselves with the Cannings and the Broughams of the day, interposing and confusing their brilliant endeavours. We should no longer see so many gardeners, farmers, whippers-in, and huntsmen, assuming the black coat for life. We should not then behold millers and shoe-makers leaving their proper occupations to teach what they do not understand: they would then see that, whatever be their "zeal, it is not according to knowledge." Should the science of Phrenology succeed, and be thus applied, we should no longer view good cobblers spoilt by each one taking on himself a variety of occupation, as druggist, apothecary, man-midwife, surgeon, and physician. Among the species Legislator too, genus lawyer, attorney, solicitor (they have themselves caused this confusion in the generic term), Phrenology might effectually do away that intermixture of character resembling their writing, being "black" and "white."

In short, Mr. Urban, there is no knowing what good, public and private, may ensue from the science of Phrenology. I am sure, then, so liberal and zealous a promoter of the public good as you have shewn yourself to be, that you will give the science every encouragement, that you will refrain from any more turnip-anecdotes, till the Phrenologists have arranged and disposed of the skulls of the nation, and those of my family among the rest.

Yours, &c.

SOMERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, April 2.*

A SHORT time since, as a labourer was at work in a field in the lordship of Enderby, in this county (about three miles from hence), he found an antique ring, which, upon minute inspection, proves to be of no ordinary interest. It weighs about an

ounce and an half, and is composed of the purest gold. In the centre (on the outside) is a small diamond, having the initials "O. C." in old English characters on each side of it; two rubies of large dimensions are affixed on the right and left of the diamond, and the *tout ensemble* produces a brilliant effect. In the inside of the ring, the words "*for a Cause*" appear engraved in the same characters as the initials; the circumference of the ring is about four inches, and its depth half an inch or thereabouts.

The probability is, that this ring once belonged either to Cromwell himself, or to one of his leading officers. The following reasons incline me to think that it was the property of a Parliamentary general, or officer. The place where it was discovered is in the immediate neighbourhood of the quarters occupied by the Parliamentary army at the re-taking of Leicester, in June 1645. During the whole of the months of May and June, in that year, the country in and about Leicester was completely scoured by the forces engaged in the civil wars of that eventful period; and we learn that after the fatal conflict at Naseby, the Parliamentary forces pursued King Charles's army to within a short distance of Leicester, which place was in a few days afterwards delivered up by Lord Hastings (the Royalist Governor) to Sir Thomas Fairfax.

It does not exactly appear whether Cromwell ever entered Leicester, but that he was in the immediate neighbourhood there is no doubt; and (it has been said) he visited for a few hours the seat of his old and tried friend, Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, at Noseley in this county. The most probable conjecture is, that the ring to which I have called the attention of your readers, was dropped in the hurry of pursuit or removal by some distinguished Parliamentary officer. This conjecture is rather strengthened by the circumstance, that the leading and influential characters resident in and about Enderby at the period of the civil wars, were staunch Royalists, whose properties and neighbourhood would therefore be more exposed to the ravages of the enemy's forces upon the dreadful change which so suddenly took place in the fortunes of the misled but much-injured Charles.

I am quite aware that the heads of
county

county families, attached to the Republican cause, provided themselves with rings emblematic of their sentiments on the triumph of the Commonwealth, and that others, holding different opinions, followed the example at the Restoration; but for the reasons I have stated, I think the Enderby Ring is not one of these, and indeed its dimensions and general character stamp it *en militaire*. There may be others extant of a similar description, but I have never seen nor heard of any, and I shall be obliged by the assistance of any of your Antiquarian Correspondents in the investigation*.

The ring worn in remembrance of King Charles I. (mentioned in vol. xciii. p. 36) would form a singularly interesting companion to the one lately discovered. It is impossible for the mind to contemplate the different impulses under which these reminiscences were framed, without being insensibly led to a recollection of those eventful times when all that was great and good, sacred and venerable, fell a prey to a spirit of enterprise, fostered indeed in some measure by ideas of mistaken prerogative, but engendered in the restless vigour of ardent and active minds, propelled by the applause of a multitude fond of change, and jealous of monarchy.

While the ring of Charles teaches us on the one hand, that there are situations in which a most amiable Man and conscientious Prince may err, and that there are privileges and assertions of rights, which however valid in the abstract, it would be unwise under peculiar circumstances to insist upon, the ring of Cromwell guards us on the other, against the shoals and quicksands of that popularity which no sooner elevates those who have attained it, than it renders them objects of envy and suspicion to the very men who have been the instruments of their advancement. The tree of liberty can alone flourish under the genial influence of a limited monarchy; in other soils it may appear luxuriant for a time, but its luxuriance is ephemeral,

* I should account myself guilty of great ingratitude, were I not to take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the present representative of the Cromwell family, for his very kind and polite attention to some recent enquiries of mine.

and the certain precursor of its decay. Those who ought to watch its growth and trim its branches, are too busily engaged in schemes of personal aggrandizement and influence to regard it, and it eventually falls a prey to the ruling but transitory dominion of some prevalent Faction, the members of which are not unlikely to employ it as materials for the scaffold or the guillotine. No man ever died more thoroughly convinced of the *absolute necessity* of monarchy than Cromwell; no one had more cause to complain of his early associates; and an attentive examination of the various biographical memoirs of that extraordinary character, and of the times in which he lived, forms, in my humble judgment, one of the most interesting as well as instructive studies, to which an Englishman, anxious to entertain a just estimate of the blessings he now enjoys, can devote himself.

J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

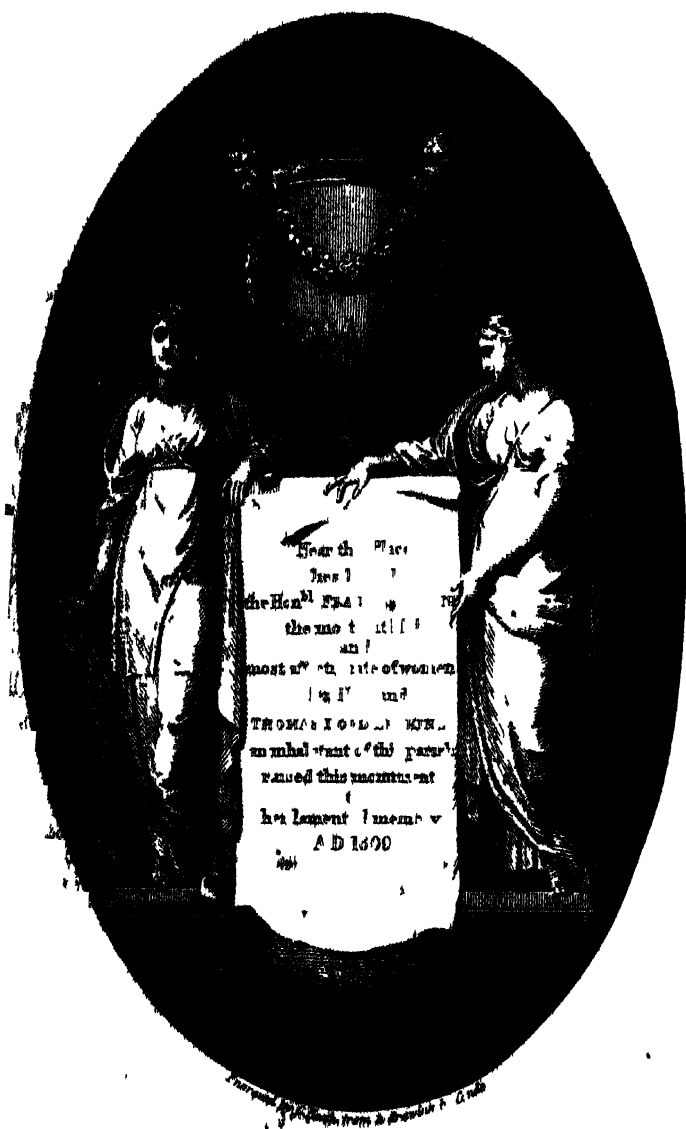
Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

IN your last volume, p. 553, you gave a good memoir of the *public* life of that shining meteor at the English bar, the late Lord Erskine. My present communication will have reference to his *private* affections. You state correctly that he married March 29, 1770, Frances daughter of Daniel Moore, Esq. M.P. for Great Marlow, by whom he had a numerous family; and go on to say,

“The part sustained by the late Mrs. Erskine, before the cloud that overhung their first entrance into life dissipated, is highly honourable to her feelings; she accompanied her husband to Minorca, followed his fortunes with the most cheerful constancy, and while he was engaged in the pursuits of a most laborious profession, never suffered any pleasure or amusement to interrupt her in the assiduous discharge of her domestic duties.”

The affection between Lord Erskine and this Lady, is strongly marked in his will, which is dated Nov. 15, 1782, and begins in nearly these words:—“Being, from a sense of honour, and not from any motive of personal resentment or revenge, about to expose my life to great peril, it is a comfort to me that I have so few duties to fulfil previous to an event which may deprive me of every other opportunity
of



ERSKINE'S MONUMENT.

in Hantsstead Church.

of so doing." It then proceeds to enumerate certain sums, constituting the amount of the testator's property, which is stated to have been all acquired since his practice at the bar, and to be 9,000*l.* consols, and about 1,000*l.* more in bills. It is all left, with the highest expressions of confidence and affection to his wife, for herself and children, they to inherit it after her decease, in equal shares, as they attain twenty-one years of age. But he provided, as on account of her youth she might probably marry again, and as such an event, though by no means deprecated by him, might be incompatible with the interests of his children, that upon such second marriage the property should be transferred to his sister, Lady Anne Erskine, in trust for them as above-mentioned.

A request is left to the testator's brother, the Earl of Buchan, that as his property was not sufficient to enable Mr. Erskine to educate his son David in a manner suitable to his birth, that he would make it such as they both derived from their father, improved by his own talents and experience.

He only excepted from the property left as above, the ring and sleeve-buttons set with his wife's hair, in which he desired to be buried, as he usually wore them.

The codicil is dated "Carleton Hotel, Pall-mall, 2d Oct. 1786," and was made only for the purpose of confirming the contents of the will, his property since its execution having much accumulated, and for giving his children since born, and those he might in future have, an equal participation with the others in its provisions.

From their remote date it is not to be wondered at that the papers are somewhat defaced and mutilated; and it will be considered remarkable that such a lapse of time and change of circumstances, should not have induced a man of legal attainments to have left a more recent declaration of his testamentary intentions.

The will was registered in the Prerogative Office on the 2d of January, 1824; letters of administration with the same, and the codicil annexed, having been committed to David now Lord Erskine. The personals were sworn under 1000*l.*

I hope to stand excused for giving
GENT. MAG. April, 1824.

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publicity to the following Letter, written by the learned Advocate on his recovery from a dangerous illness, as it is so generally interesting, and represents his Lady in so amiable a point of view, as his constant nurse during his tedious convalescence thus proving herself, as his Lordship afterwards expressed it in her epitaph, "the most faithful and affectionate of women."

"MY DEAR SIR, *Cambridge Wells, Sept. 6th.*

"YOUR letter has been with me three weeks unopened, and as you are a good-natured fellow, you will lament to hear my apology."

"I received it in bed in the extremity of disease; and this is the first day I have risen from it long enough to be able to give any account of myself."

"I was seized with what appeared a common toothache, which swelled my face; an attempt was made next day to draw the affected tooth, but it was not only unsuccessful, but increased the inflammation to a very high degree. Next day three immense abscesses formed near the part, one in the throat from which I several times, by reasonable operations, narrowly escaped suffocation. The last was, indeed, a near run, for the passage closed in the night suddenly, and after lying on the floor in the agony and sweat of death for many minutes, while the surgeon was coming, I thrust Mrs. Erskine's scissors down my throat and stabbed it, which, with other favourable conjunctures, saved my life."

"Ever since, the surgeon has slept in the next room to me; that is now sixteen days ago; and I sent for the famous anatomist and surgeon John Hunter, by express that night, who has been with me here ever since. When the first abscess began to digest away, a new one formed beneath my ear, and after an inflammation such as I believe was never seen in such a part, opened into the corner of my throat by a small pipe, and has ever since, together with the other, been running into my mouth. Then came a third under my jaw, which after threatening to burst outwardly, broke likewise into my mouth. In this manner I have remained lying on one side for twenty-

* No year mentioned; probably about 1790, or before 1793, in which year John Hunter died.

five days, without the possibility of sleeping if nature would have permitted, because I am obliged to be awake to let the matter run out. The pain, however, would have destroyed me long ago, and therefore I take laudanum every three hours, renewing always when the effect goes off, and my nurse prevents my falling asleep. Indeed, poor Mrs. E. has been my nurse the whole time, having sat up with me all through it, to give directions to the strangers about me.

"By God's good mercy, and the indefatigable exertions of that most extraordinary being, Hunter, I am out of all danger, and am getting fast well. The abscesses are most spent, and are healing, and Nature putting herself to rights.

"Although I cannot walk, I am ordered to leave this place to-morrow, Hunter thinking the air hostile to me. I am to go into the hot salt water at Margate, and before you come into that neighbourhood, for I am told you are to be near Deal, I hope to be able to give you the meeting. Mrs. E. joins me in best wishes. Adieu, and believe me to be sincerely yours,

T. ERSKINE."

Lord Erskine had, I may truly say, *the misfortune* to lose this amiable Lady on the 26th of December 1805. She was interred in a large inclosed vault, on the West side of Hampstead Church, and an elegant monument was soon afterwards erected by Lord Erskine to her memory. The execution of this monument does so much credit to the sculptor, Mr. Bacon, jun. that I request you to lay before your readers a representation of it, copied from Mr. Park's valuable "*History of Hampstead.*" (*See Plate II.*) Her epitaph will be seen on the plate.

Lord Erskine was for many years a resident at Hampstead. About 35 years ago, he "purchased a house with a garden adjoining to it (connected by a subterranean passage), upon the very top of Hampstead-hill, above Ken Wood. It was at that time a very small place, and though commanding from its elevation a most extensive and splendid prospect, was entirely shut out from it by banks and hedge-row timber, so as to possess no beauty or interest whatsoever. The improvement and decoration of this spot was the amusement of many years,

and, though attended with a very considerable expense, by great additions to its extent, and by cultivation and ornament, amply repaid its possessor, by becoming a most delightful retirement, though within an hour's distance of any part of London. It is so entirely shut out from the road between Hampstead and Highgate, by walls and plantations, that no idea can be formed of it by strangers to the place. Lord Erskine having surrounded it with evergreens of different descriptions, gave it the name of Evergreen-hill; and it is now in the possession of the widow of the late Wm. Key, Esq. Lord Erskine* having ascertained the interment of Lord Buchan at Hampstead, in 1745, erected a marble tablet in the chancel of Hampstead Church, to his memory, upon which is this inscription:

"Near this place lies buried
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE DAVID ERSKINE,
EARL OF BUCHAN,
LORD CARDROSS,
LORD AUCHTERHOUSE, &c. &c.
born A.D. 1672,
died October 14th, O.S. A.D. 1745,
aged 73.

This stone was erected to his memory
by his grandson
THOMAS LORD ERSKINE,
an inhabitant of this parish."
Yours, &c. N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Muirtown, March 27.*

I N your number for Feb. last, I observed a paper regarding the Mosaic account of the Deluge. On this subject you did me the favour to insert a paper ten months ago, in which I endeavoured to shew the certainty that this event was produced by the great Comet of 1680, the perihelion of which took place the very year which all the chronologies of repute give for the universal Deluge. I endeavoured to shew that the book of Genesis very strongly indicates the influence of an external cause, such as a Comet, to have produced that event, and that the future conflagration is predicted as coming from a similar cause, though under different circumstances; and that the earliest Egyptian records regarding the Phoenix, were easily referable to the effects of the same agency; from which our globe is now slowly recovering its old polar position.

Every circumstance which has be-

* Park's Hampstead, p. 319.

come the object of my contemplation, has strongly tended to strengthen the direct evidences which I have alluded to; and I am convinced that the facts which have appeared (to all the system-founders who have preferred ingenuity to plain evidence) so long difficult and contradictory, will strongly confirm the views I have given, that the earth has been under an influence (from the effects of which it is slowly regaining its former position) which has broken up its antient surface, and buried the remains of former animals and vegetables under its present upper stratum, is so evident in every country, that it does not require any thing to be urged in support of it. But what has seemed most unaccountable is, that not only the vegetable remains of hot climates should be found imbedded in the coldest countries, but that animal remains, which could not have been conveyed by any current, or shifting, or rush of water, undecayed, should have been found with the *flesh* frozen, and little affected by putridity, in frozen northern climates; while it is evident these animals must have been produced in warm and even fertile and woody regions. I attribute this to the same great cause—the attraction and change of the polar inclination, which produced the Deluge; the influence (if neither direct on the poles, or equatorial parts) of any vast external attraction would draw over the pole of any body moving on its axis, like the earth, towards the point of attraction; and leave such body with its poles inclined, in degr^e just according to the intensity of its rotative velocity, and of the degree of attraction; and to the temporary situation of the attracting body at the time, in relation to the body attracted. This must have displaced the whole water on the globe with vast derangement and ruin; and this must have inevitably happened, unless the external body so attracting moved nearly opposite to the plane of the equator, or directly in a line with the polar diameter, or nearly so.

When the earth's axis was not inclined as it is, the seasons must have been far more equal than now; and many animals been produced capable of enjoying life in regions which the present variety of temperature renders unfit for their existence. As to the difficulty which is often stated regard-

ing the vast mass of water which reigned over the earth at the diluvial epoch, surely there is nothing which is not easily accounted for, either from the mass of this planet itself, or from the atmosphere which has moved near it; and to shew the small extent of the rise of water compared to the size of the earth, it will be found, that even 13,000 feet perpendicular of water on the surface of the earth, would not change its shape in a greater proportion than a piece of paper would alter the shape of a globe three feet in diameter, if such was to be pasted over the surface of it. By this easy, though homely mode of evidence, the effects of the Deluge (though so vast to our perceptions) will lose the erroneous magnitude which we are apt to give to them. It seems to me, that this cause of the Deluge above stated is so clearly evident—that it so clearly explains, and plainly accounts for all the facts which have perplexed writers on the subject (leaving nothing difficult when admitted), as to make it wonderful that the smallest doubt can remain upon a subject equally evident as it is important. H. R. D.

Mr. URBAN,

March 15.

MANY wise and good men have studied and meditated upon that extraordinary event recorded in the 7th chap. of the Book of Genesis, and to them as well as to your Correspondent (xciv. p. 101), difficulties and seeming contradictions to philosophy have presented themselves. But we should remember that the sacred volume was not written to teach us natural philosophy, but to reveal to us the will of God, and therefore we cannot expect that the causes of things should be therein philosophically developed. With regard to the universality of the Deluge, we have continual proofs offered to our eyes, and the labours and observations of the geologists are daily producing fresh evidence of that fact. For to what cause can we assign the finding of fossilized remains of fishes and other animals belonging to a former world in every quarter of the globe, if the waters did not cover the whole face of the earth; and how shall we account for the fact of the highest eminences under heaven, to which the researches of man have had access, bearing to their very summits marine fossils, unless we allow that the moun-

tains

tains of the earth were covered. In what manner the Deluge was effected, it is impossible for man to determine, for it was clearly miraculous: many and plausible hypotheses have been stated by those who endeavour to account for the extraordinary phenomena from natural causes, but with all the philosophy and all the ingenuity employed, none can arrive at a decisive conclusion, for though they may each assign a cause adequate to the effect, still the means by which it pleased God to bring the Deluge upon the earth, are veiled from our eyes. This, however, need not make us doubt of the facts revealed, for who can explain or even conceive how the earth was formed at the command of God? yet we doubt not of the creation: and the same power and the same voice which called things into being, effected those marvellous convulsions of nature, such indeed as never occurred before, and such as we are assured by God himself will never again visit this earth.

With regard to the darkness which took place at the time of our Lord's Crucifixion, it was manifestly another instance of the almighty power of God, at whose word the Sun was created, and at whose command its light was withheld when our blessed Saviour expired on the cross; for our Lord suffered on the day on which the Passover was eaten by the Jews, which festival was always kept at the time of the full Moon, when it was impossible that the Moon's shadow could fall upon the earth, and therefore no eclipse could take place; and moreover the darkness in total eclipses of the Sun does not last above four minutes in any place, whereas the darkness at the Crucifixion lasted three hours. Three of the Evangelists inform us, that the darkness was "over all the land;" that is, Judea; for both in the Old and New Testament, the word *γῆ* is used to denote a particular region; and in several places in the New Testament, the country of Judea is thereby evidently signified. Let me not, however, be supposed to undervalue reason and philosophy; most thankful indeed ought we to be for the noble faculties of the mind with which it has pleased a kind Providence to endow us, and which enable us to perceive and understand the wondrous phenomena of Nature. Philosophy with a humble mind must make a man wiser and bet-

ter; though it may in some instances, when pride and arrogance are already implanted, cause those noxious weeds of the mind to grow and increase to an alarming extent. But the true philosopher, while he is led by Reason through the intricate mazes of Nature, whether he scans the heavens, and calculates the revolutions of our solar system, whether he descends into the bowels of the earth and studies the formation of this atom of the universe upon which we live, or whether he directs his thoughts to the contemplation of animal life, and discovers how wonderfully and fearfully the habitations of the vital spirit are constructed, will never lose sight of the great First Cause, and in all his researches into the organization of the material world, will "look through Nature up to Nature's God." X. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

March 12.

A CURIOUS specimen of literary coincidence, both as to the subject of research, and the conclusions drawn, is furnished by a Correspondent in your Feb. Number, p. 103. Mr. R. Sheppard there draws the attention of the publick to three points connected with the illustration of ancient history by the light of modern travels; and by the testimony of parallel passages remote in origin, brings Belzoni to corroborate the *Latin* historian of Alexander the Great, as well as Herodotus, and other ancient writers, in respect to some remarkable localities attached to the Oasis of Jupiter Hammon. As this gentleman does not quote, nor at all advert to the translation of Curtius, of which I published a revised edition in 1821, I presume he has not seen it. You will allow me, therefore, to state that I have anticipated his first observation (almost in the same words), namely, that Belzoni misquotes Herodotus, with respect to the alternations of temperature in the Fountain of the Sun; and that when our modern Antiquary expresses his surprise at the description handed down on classic authority, not agreeing with his own experience,—the harmony between the two accounts is on the contrary exact and satisfactory. (See vol. I. of the Translation of Curtius, Additional Notes, p. 552.)

Then again, as to another circumstance of corroboration. Curtius plac-

ing the Fountain of the Sun in a grove* (that is, a wood without underwood); and Belzoni finding the remarkable well with so many claims to be identified with it, in a "wood of palm and other trees." The Translator's commentary places in review both these lineaments of confluent character. (Ibid. p. 550.)

The third point relates to the curious incident of the *ravens* and the *crows* alike meeting and appearing to greet the two travellers, attracted, at the distance of so many ages, by the spirit of inquiry to the same spot. Here, too, the Translator has associated the ancient and modern authorities, giving, in a foot-note, the same passage from Belzoni, with which your Correspondent collates this identical place in Curtius. The process in exhibiting them is merely reversed. (Vol. I. p. 394.)

On one curve, indeed, of this geographical problem, there appears to be a point at which we diverge, and the pursuit of two ways in search of a solution conducts us widely apart; for Mr. Sheppard thinks that the ruins which Belzoni found in the same Oasis with the fountain, namely, at El Cassar, are those of the far-famed temple of Jupiter Hammon; whereas the Translator of Curtius, on the very ground that Belzoni appears to have identified the intermittent well now existing there, with the Fountain of the Sun, infers that the remains of a distinct temple (discovered and described by the two travellers, Browne and Hornéman, in another Oasis, Siwah, represent the more probable site of the ancient temple of Jupiter Hammon, *which was resorted to for the celebrated oracle*; because, while Curtius states that the fountain was in another grove (by synecdoche for *Oasis*); Diodorus tells us, that there was a second temple: in which particular, though his testimony is solitary, he is supported by the extant ruins in El Cassar. On an attentive comparison of the claims of the Oasis of Siwah,

to which Belzoni was unable to penetrate, to be received as the seat of the first; and of El Cassar, of the second; —the Translator of Curtius offers this conclusion: that the allotment of two distinct sites, one for the Oracle, and another for the Fountain, reconciles all the ancient historians who have described the fertile patches of territory comprehended in ancient Hammon, standing out in bold relief in the midst of the desert; while it harmonizes the pretensions of modern travellers, by dividing the crown of discovery.

Yours, &c.

P. PRATT.

Mr. URBAN,

*Wratness Parson-
age, March 10.*

THROUGH the medium of your useful Magazine, I am desirous again to call the attention of your readers to the researches of Mr. Belzoni, which indeed have been of such an important nature as to create an interest almost unprecedented in the publick. The employment of a few hours in diffusing light upon discoveries so valuable, can scarcely be considered as thrown away.

"On the 22d we continued our route towards the West, and had to pass over a very high bank of sand to leave Rigen el Cassar and reach a valley, in which we continued travelling in that direction till we came to an open plain, and a fine horizon before us. I observed at a distance a spacious plain of sand and stones, with several heaps above the rest. On our approach, I found they were tumuli, nearly in the form of a parallelogram, from twenty to thirty feet long. There were, I believe, nearly thirty, and some of them I calculated were large enough to contain an hundred corpses; and consequently altogether form a good number. I must beg leave to make one observation on these tumuli, which, perhaps, will give some idea to the learned, as I hope my humble opinion will meet the approbation of some of them. It will be recollected that Cambyzes, after having conquered Egypt, sent part of his army to the conquest of the Ammonii in the deserts of Lybia, which was betrayed by their guides, who were Egyptians, and left to perish in the desert, and nothing

* I so translate the *nemus* of Curtius here, partly by induction from the context, because while the trees serve the purpose of shade, the access to a grove is easy and pleasant; and partly because I consider that as *nemus* is generally supposed to be *sylvæ*, a wood with underwood, so it is distinguished from *sallus*, a forest, both by inferior magnitude and continuity. A forest is a *cluster of woods, with intervening lawns*. I suppose that when the Latin name *sallus* was conferred upon it, the inventor of the appellation was contemplating that feature in forest scenery which the English woodman calls *lights*, but which may, under another aspect, strike the mind as *leaps*.

more was heard of them. It is the general opinion that the Ammonii were in the Western direction of the Nile; and it is well known that Alexander employed only nine days in his visit to that place from Alexandria. Consequently, it is pretty clear that the Ammonii were not in the Southern Oasis as it is supposed, merely because it is stated by Herodotus that Cambyses sent his army into that place from Thebes; but, by all other accounts, it appears that they could not have been so far from the sea. And it is more probable that the army was sent from Memphis, and not from Thebes, which agrees with many other points in history; for instance, not only in the distance, but also in the description of the Western Oasis and its temple. I am now laying before my readers my own ideas, which I formed in consequence of what I had seen, and of the little calculation I could make from ancient history on the subject. Recollecting that the said army of Cambyses had been lost in these deserts, I have no hesitation in supposing that the above tumuli were made to cover the unfortunate wretches who perished, no doubt, from thirst. The direction from Memphis to these Elloah, either of Siwah or El Cassar, is Westward. The situation where these people are stated to have perished is the desert of Lybia; the tumuli are situated between Memphis and the Elloah in the desert of Lybia, where there is no index to direct the stranger on his way, if he is left by his guide; nor even a stone or a shadow to shelter him from the Sun. A learned man wrote to me, that these people could not be the Persians, merely because it was not their custom or religion to cover the dead bodies, but to leave them to the birds of prey; consequently, these could not be the army of Cambyses. But let this learned man recollect, that, independently of the points he has mentioned, these people could not have been buried by their countrymen at all; for it is natural to suppose that they did not know where they were; otherwise there would be reason to believe that we should know something more of what became of them, than the dry account given by Herodotus, that they were left to perish in these deserts. It is, therefore, more reasonable to suppose that the remains of these wretches were accumulated by some other nation, perhaps by the Ammonii themselves; though they protested they knew nothing of them, and that the army never reached their country. At any rate I should be happy to know who these people were, and by what cause they came there, if they are not the above people from the army of Cambyses. The calculation of the number could not have been made with accuracy, in consequence of the different sizes of the tumuli; besides, if these corpses were collected only when they were fresh, they would of course occupy much

less space than when in flesh; but, notwithstanding all this uncertainty, I have no hesitation in asserting that, in those tumuli I saw, there could have been buried three thousand people. Besides, from the information I received from the Bedowens, I found that this was not the place where there was the greatest number, and that, at a little distance, there were a great many of the same to which I could not persuade the Bedowens to take me, as they were afraid that our supply of water would fall short."—Belzoni, vol. II. p. 179—182.

The fact of the above-mentioned tumuli having been raised over the corpses of the soldiers belonging to the army of Cambyses, seems to be fully established by Mr. Belzoni. That they were raised by the hand of man, is not to me so certain. The learned man mentioned by Mr. Belzoni, as having written to him that these tumuli could not contain the bodies of the Persians, because it was not their custom to cover the bodies of the dead, but to leave them to the birds of prey, was surely under a great mistake; for Herodotus (Clio, ch. 140) speaks with doubt of its being a custom of the Persians not to bury the body of a man till it had previously been torn by a bird or a dog. That the Magi did so, he then positively asserts; and afterwards says, "but the Persians bury the body, having first besmeared it with wax, in the earth." In perfect agreement with Herodotus, is that remarkable passage in Xenophon's Cyropædia, in which Cyrus, on his death-bed, says, "For my body, my sons, when life has forsaken it, inclose it neither in gold nor silver, nor any other matter whatsoever. *Restore it immediately to the earth.* Can it be more happy than in being blended, and in a manner incorporated with the benefactress and common mother of human kind?" However, that neither Persians nor Egyptians gave themselves the trouble to inter the bodies of those unfortunate wanderers in the Lybian desert, may be inferred from a passage in Herodotus (Thalia, ch. 12), where, after speaking of the battle between Cambyses and Psammenitus, not far from Pelusium, he mentions an extraordinary circumstance to which he himself was an eye-witness. "The bones of the Persians and Egyptians were still in the place where the battle was fought, but separated from each other. The skulls of the Egyptians were so hard, that a violent stroke of a stone would hardly

hardly break them; and those of the Persians so soft, that you might break or pierce them through with the greatest ease imaginable." Of course, either nation (Persian or Egyptian) could with great ease have interred *these* bodies, had the so doing been reckoned of any material consequence;—that they did not do it, is an argument against their having buried those which were lost in the desert. And are we then to suppose that the *Ammonii*, against whom the expedition was undertaken, thus carefully covered up their enemies' bones? No, surely. Nor were any other agents besides the *wind* and the *sand* necessary. Suppose this army to have marched in small companies (which they would probably do, to avoid putting in motion too great a body of sand) of about 100 men each, drawn up five deep; a sudden sand-storm overwhelming them (Herodotus, *Thalia*, ch. 26*), would form of each company a parallelogramatic tumulus, much about the length mentioned by Mr. Belzoni. These tumuli would become firm in the course of time;—may vary in the altitude, according to the force of the winds and the quantity of sand agitated by them;—and as they have hitherto retained their form, so will they retain it, in all probability, for many successive ages. R. SHEPPARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Lake House, Amesbury, Wilts, Mar. 11.*

IN a Letter, containing observations on Stonehenge, which I addressed to you on the 23d of May last, and which was inserted in your Mag. for June, p. 508, is the following passage: "The ancient authors certainly represent the Druids as resorting to woods and groves, and, I must confess, I know not how to reconcile such representations with the fact, that the structures usually denominated Druidical Temples, are ever found in the most open and campaign countries." The

foregoing passage has been since controverted on general grounds by a writer who signs himself D. N. H. in your Mag. for November last, p. 416; also by another Correspondent on the same grounds, and on arguments more particularly applicable to Stonehenge, it has been recently controverted in your Mag. for Jan. p. 9, under a signature bearing the (to me well-known) initials of N. W. of W——r.

It is for the purpose of defending the above passage, and in the hope of refuting their arguments, that I now address you. As the Letter of D. N. H. is prior in time, I will first reply to *his* general arguments. Although it may be true that the Romans (whether correctly or not) apprehended they had cause to hold the religion of the Druids in horror, yet I confidently call upon D. N. H. to produce from any classical author (not from the unauthorized assertion of a mere commentator) a single passage asserting that it was *the usage* of the Romans to cut down the Druidical groves; the record of their so doing, as given us by Tacitus in his *Annals*, XIV. 30, stands I believe singly, and from one instance alone we have no right (however we may infer) to establish *an usage*. Cæsar asserts the religion of the Druids to be prevalent throughout Gaul, and if so, although we may suppose that their general influence was great, and that their rites were practised throughout the several states of that country, yet it is very remarkable, that, during his numerous wars related in so interesting and circumstantial a manner in his invaluable Commentaries, he nowhere states that the Druids either interfered with him politically, or that he ever found these priests exercising in the numerous woods with which Gaul abounded, their (as alleged by the Romans) horrid rites; he nowhere says, that on *this* account he laid prostrate their woods and their groves; when he *did* destroy the woods it was for the purpose *alone* of dislodging his enemy from their retreats, and enabling his own army to cope with them on more equal terms; thus indeed he did with the Morini and Menapii. Cæs. Comm. lib. 3. 29, 30.

I must now direct the attention of your readers to those arguments, and, *prima facie*, strong facts adduced against the above passage, more especially in their application to Stonehenge

* Herodotus says, this catastrophe happened whilst they were at dinner; which makes no material difference, as they would probably take their food in their ranks,—at any rate the companies would continue separate. The above fact disclosed, it seems, by the Ammonii, proves that they knew what became of the army. Perhaps all did not perish, but some few might survive to tell the dreadful tale!

henge by H. W. I certainly did mean to imply, that the structures usually denominated Druidical were, *ab origine*, placed in the most open and campaign countries; in this implication I as certainly did mean to include Stonehenge. This venerable monument, Mr. Urban, I firmly believe, was, when first raised, surrounded as at present, by open plains, and that it never was encircled with groves but in the mind of the visionary antiquary. I will now advance my arguments in support of the above assertion, and then endeavour to reconcile the apparent difficulties stated by H. W. The first argument I derive from the structure itself; it is well known that Stonehenge consists of two circles, and two ovals, respectively concentric; the stones of the outer circle were thirty in number, of a similar height, and bearing on them the same number of transverse stones, or imposts, so that the latter meeting in the centre of the head of each upright, formed a continuous circle, or corona; the outer oval was formed by five pair of uprights, the several pairs standing detachedly from each other, and all surmounted by separate and large transverse stones, or imposts; this was the most massive part of the temple. The several trilithons (as thus elegantly denominated by Stukeley) of this outer oval, with their weighty imposts, were considerably higher than the outer circle, and, although an interior part, it was clearly meant that the trilithons composing it should be conspicuous objects; that they should be freely seen even from a distance by all approaching this interesting edifice. Surrounding woods and groves would then have greatly interfered with, if not destroyed this evident intent.

I will now proceed to consider Stonehenge as connected with the surrounding tumuli, and also those tumuli as connected with each other, by relative position. That Stonehenge was at all events a religious temple, and that the numerous surrounding tumuli were the sepulchres of those (probably their chieftains, priests, and families,) who worshipped at Stonehenge, there can be little doubt. Now, Mr. Urban, from my accurate knowledge of the several grouped or more scattered barrows, I state with much confidence, there can be no doubt, that the tumuli were so purposely placed as to be con-

spicuously seen from each other, and that those tumuli and the temple should be likewise mutually in view; the effect then of this apparent plan would be thus *also* destroyed by the intervention of woods and groves.

As I am now incidentally speaking of tumuli, you will allow me to press into my service a collateral argument, which arises from their subject. Having advanced, that the structures usually denominated Druidical were ever placed in the most open and campaign countries, I must add, they are almost invariably found with tumuli, but although thus accompanied, yet tumuli are often seen both in groups and detachedly, without such structures or temples, and that, when so met with, *they* are likewise found in the most open and campaign countries.

The next argument in disproof of the existence of woods and groves around Stonehenge, arises from a geological view of the soil, and of its fitness or unfitness for the production of the oak, the favourite tree, as alleged, of the Druids. The soil best adapted for oak is a strong and deep loam; it will also thrive well in a clay or sandy soil; but a more unlikely or unfit spot for an oaken grove could no where be found than the ground surrounding Stonehenge, where the vegetable stratum is but a few inches thick, and the substratum a very compact chalk; this is the case with by far the greater part of the plains, except that in partial and comparatively small portions the more elevated grounds occasionally possess some clay in their superior stratum; these spots are provincially termed wood sour ground, and, although they produce a few scattered thorns, there is no well-grounded reason to believe they were ever the sites of thriving woods and groves of oak. This tree not only delights in a deep soil, but, as physiologists know well, it has a deep descending root called a taproot, which, if impeded in its course, causes the tree to become stunted and injured in its growth.

“ ——— quæ quantum vertice ad auras
Æthereas, tantum radice in Tartara tendit.”
VIRG. GEORG. Lib. 2.

Now then I must come *ad experimentum crucis*. If the environs of Stonehenge were anciently covered with oaken woods and groves, it follows, that their roots must have more

or less permeated the chalky substratum, the superior vegetable stratum being of the thickness only of a few inches, they must have divided and subdivided that substratum to the depth of from two to four feet or upwards, and, whether those roots were grubbed up or fell into decay beneath the soil, by the gradual operations of Nature, yet they must have necessarily left the before compact chalk, in both a loosened and discoloured state; now, if H. W. will have any spot around Stonehenge opened with spade and pick-axe, he may readily convince himself, not only that the substratum has been unimproved by the hand of man, but also from its solidity and purity of colour, that it has never been transpierced by the expansive power of vegetable matter, or its substance discoloured by its decay; indeed, I will go farther, if this chalky substratum had been perforated by the roots of large woods and groves, and those roots left to their natural decay, it is by no means improbable (however singular the assertion may appear from the immense lapse of years) that at least their partial existence might still be found in the fissures of the compact chalk. I say this, judging from the wonderful preservative power I have occasionally seen in this soil. Repeated instances have occurred, when tumuli have been opened by my friend Sir Richard Hoare, and at the investigation of which I have been present, that the remains of wood have been found attached to the different articles deposited, or in which they have been enclosed. These instances have occurred of course only when the deposit has been found in a cist or grave sunk at the bottom of the tumulus into the inferior soil; such cist or grave, when originally dug, having been again filled in with the pure chalk unmixed with earth. Indeed, in this situation where skeletons have been, though but rarely, found, they have always been discovered in the most perfect state which it is possible to conceive. I have at such times seen the skull, not only with every tooth, but even each of them preserving its entire enamel,—a strong proof both of the preservative quality of pure chalk, and of a far different use of food from that of modern days.

I will now make an endeavour to reconcile those facts (as stated by

GENT. MAG. April, 1824.

H. W.) so apparently adverse to my assertion, that Stonehenge was never surrounded by woods and groves. To do this clearly and satisfactorily, you will allow me, Mr. Urban, to lay before your readers the passage from Domesday Book (to which he refers) relative to the manor of Amesbury, and its accompanying translation, both extracted from the transcript and translation of that book, so far as it relates to Wilts, and published some years since by the late H. P. Wyndham, Esq. of Salisbury.

"Rex tenet Amblesberie. Rex Edwardus tenuit. Nunquam goldavit, nec hidata fuit. Terra est 40 carucate. In dominio sunt 16 carucate et 55 servi, et 2 coliberti. Ibi quatuor viginti et 5 villani et 56 bordarii habentes 23 carucatas. Ibi 8 molini redunt 4 libras et 10 solidos, et 70 acres prati. Pastura 4 leuce longæ, et 3 leuce latæ. Sylva 6 leuce longæ et 4 leuce latæ. Hoc manerium," &c.

"The King holds Amblesberie. King Edward held it. It was never assessed nor hidet. There are 40 plough-lands; 16 of which, with 55 servants and 2 coliberts, are in demesne. Eighty-five villagers and 56 borderers occupy 23 plough-lands. Eight mills pay 4 pounds and 10 shillings. Here are 70 acres of meadow. The pasture is 6 miles long, and 4 miles and a half broad. The wood is 9 miles long and 6 broad. This manor," &c.

I must now also request the favour that you will insert the following extracts from the letter of H. W.

"If any one looks into Domesday Book for Amesbury, he will find a wood there described, attached to the manor of Amesbury, nine miles long, and six miles wide,"

"If he looks into Rymer's Fœdera, he will find a grant conferred by Edward II. (1307) of 40 oak trees annually to his sister Mary, for fire-wood, for her own use. In the same monastery at that time resided Eleanor, the widow of Henry III.; her grand-mother, who of course had a grant of fire-wood equal to that of her grand-daughter, and where could this annual consumption of fire-wood be supplied, if not from the wood still remaining of that described in Domesday."

By the above extracts it is evident that such a wood as H. W. refers to, is to be found in Domesday Book; but your readers will perhaps be surprised to hear, that extensive woods well stocked with oak, descending with, and attached to the manor of Amesbury, are to be found eight miles distant from that place, in the parish of West

West Grimstead; they are called Bentley woods. I always thought they were a portion of that manor, and in this opinion I am most fully confirmed by the result of a conversation with the steward on the subject; that gentleman not only stated to me that such was his own opinion, but obligingly shewed me a Court Roll of the date of 1721, in which they are minutely described, and entitled "Bently woods, parcell of the manour of Amesbury Earls;" and in the same document is a memorandum of the leasing on lives by copy of Court Roll, of a tenement there known by the name of the Keeper's Lodge. These woods are now extensive, and is it not probable they may have been more so, as a portion of them might have been alienated ages since, as other woods adjoin them?

With regard to the grant cited by H. W. from Rymer's *Fœdera*, by Edward II. of 40 oak-trees to his sister Mary, for her own use, the distance of Bentley woods from Amesbury will form no argument against the supposition of their being procured from thence, since yearly in this neighbourhood the supply of wood for fuel is often fetched from great, and even greater distances. In all probability the demesnes of the manor (which in Domesday Book, so far as relates to the arable, were 16 plough-lands) were in the hands of the Abbess, and the ordinary supply of fuel was probably procured from the rough thickets, &c. of the then less cultivated low lands, and there is little doubt that the above grant was made by Edward II. for the comfort of his relatives, who were inmates in the Abbey. As they resided, however, under the same roof, there are no grounds for concluding that a separate provision was ever necessary for his grandmother. The allowance of 40 oak-trees every year, it will readily be admitted, was almost a ruinous subtraction from woods of even great extent; and does not this furnish another argument why it is not probable that double that number should be thus unnecessarily sacrificed.

I have thus placed H. W.'s wood eight miles off, and it now behoves me to spread the supposed scite with Nature's verdant carpet; in other words, to cover it with turf, to prove, that Stonehenge was then surrounded with plain land, or what we provincially term downs, and I propose to do this

from the record to which he himself refers us, Domesday Book. On a reference to the transcript from that book, it may be seen, that after the quantity of the arable has been given, three other sorts of land are mentioned under the terms *pratun*, *pastura*, and *sylva* (irrigated meadow is wholly out of the question), and I agree with Mr. Wyndham, that *pratun* is synonymous with our present word pasture, and that *pastura* is here referable to plain or down land; that *pratun* and *pastura* are used in contra-distinction as the mowing and feeding ground. Of the *sylva* I have already disposed. We will now consider the "70 *acres prati*;" this, I think, refers alone to the pastures bordering on a river. On an inspection of the transcript relative to the whole county, such lands are always described, whenever a manor is so situated.

We come now to the *pastura*, "*Pastura 4 leuca longæ et 3 leuca latæ.*" "*The pasture is 6 miles long, and 4 miles and a half broad.*" That *pastura* means plain or down land, is self-evident from the great extent here mentioned, an extent amply sufficient to environ the temple of Stonehenge, and to exclude the probability of the supposed woods and groves. I am most fully borne out in this signification of *pastura*, by referring to the account of the several manors surrounding the plains of both North and South Wiltshire. I there find that in the manors of Amesbury, Boscombe, Cholderton, Chevrell, Chalke, Clatford, Durnford, Ebbesbourne, Enford, Figheldeam, Fittleton, Idmestone, Lavington, Milstone, Ogbourn, Orcheston, Rushall, Stapleford, Wanborough, Winterborne, Wily, &c. large tracts of *pastura* are mentioned; but that, *vice versa* in the several manors remote from these plains, such as Aldington, Brinkworth, Bromham, Breimhill, Burbage, Cadenham, Christian-malford, Crudwell, Dantsey, Hardenhuish, Hullavington, Lacock, Lackham, Kembles, Netleton, Purton, Rowde, Shalborne, Sherstone, Somerford, Westwood, &c. &c. there is in general none, and in any of them very little *pastura*.

The word *leuca* in the foregoing extract, is, I presume, an error of Mr. Wyndham's transcriber, as by Kellham's Illustration of Domesday Book, it appears, I think, that it should have been *ley* or *leuu*; it has been generally translated

translated a mile. Mr. Wyndham considers it as equal to a mile and a half. Blomefield, in his Norfolk, makes it equal to two miles, whilst by others it is supposed to be much less than either of those measures. It is utterly impossible to assimilate the measures of Domesday Book with our own. We have not only no point of comparison, but in that record they even vary much in different counties, and often in the same county. The *leuca*, as applied by Mr. Wyndham both to the *sylva* and *pastura* of the above extract, is evidently too great, whilst in most other manors it appears by far too short of the presumed real quantities of land. The *acra*, as applied to the land denominated *pratium*, appears throughout the translation of Mr. Wyndham to be very deficient in measure, as compared with our modern acre.

Having thus fully given my reasons for my credence in the assertion, that Stonehenge was, *ab origine*, surrounded by down, not by woods and groves, I will not trespass farther on your useful pages than to say, that in the *present state* of the question in discussion, whenever the contrary hypothesis is advanced, I cannot but exclaim *credat Judæus Apella, non ego*! yet I am not so devoted to my own opinions, as to close my eyes against the light, or pertinaciously to contend against the truth. So far from this being the case, I can assure you, Mr. Urban, I shall at all times peruse with pleasure the sentiments of your Correspondents on this interesting subject; but as yet your Readers will permit me again to repeat, that "the ancient authors certainly represent the Druids as resorting to woods and groves, and I must confess I know not how to reconcile such representations with the fact, that the structures of stone, usually denominated Druidical Temples, are ever found in the most open and campaign countries."

EDWARD DUKE.

Mr. URBAN, March 9.

ON lately looking into your valuable Miscellany for November last, the article "on Stonehenge" attracted my particular notice. Deeming an elucidation of the original use and designation of this stupendous fabric to be a *desideratum* in British Literature, and hoping that the writer would be able to satisfy my curiosity, I hastily turned to the page referred to, and

greedily devoured his observations. But how shall I express to you my disappointment? Instead of the information which my imagination anticipated, I perceived only a feeble attempt to uphold and maintain the antiquated and exploded notion of Druidical groves. It is, indeed, true, as Mr. Duke justly observes, that "the ancient authors represent the Druids as resorting to woods and groves." But were those ancient authors possessed of the necessary qualifications to enable them to form a decisive judgment upon this point of controversy? A primary and indispensable qualification for this purpose seems to be a complete knowledge of the Druidical language, and a thorough acquaintance with the Bardic productions of Britain. Did they possess these qualifications? No. Not one of them understood the Druidical language. In that language, the places of Druidical assembly are denominated, not *Cordau* and *Llwynau*, that is, woods and groves, but *Cerrig*, *Carnau*, and *Cromlechau*, that is, stones, and stone-structures. Nor were these stone-structures ever environed with groves of trees, for the purpose, as your Correspondent insinuates, of veiling them from the eyes of the profane vulgar. On the contrary, they were open to the view of thousands of spectators; and the rites performed therein were all done in "the face of the sun; and in the eye of light," as the British bards emphatically describe the celebration of them.

Tacitus, indeed, the Roman historian, mentions the *sacri luci* of the Druids, and is cited by your correspondent D. N. II. in confirmation of his hypothesis. But is he not aware that the genuineness of the word *Luci* is not only doubted, but also deemed untenable, and that analogy requires the substitution of *Loci*. For then it would correspond and be synonymous with the *Loco* of Cæsar (Lib. VI. Com.), and with the *Κυκλω λαθων* of Homer (Lib. 19 II.)*. The proper translation of the *sacri* of Tacitus is not religious, the version of your Correspondent, but consecrated; for the stone-structures of the Druids were applied to other purposes besides acts of religion.

The knowledge of these and many

* Much more ancient authors than Tacitus.

other valuable and interesting particulars, was derived from a perusal of a small treatise lately published, and intitled "*Druopædia, or a new and interesting View of the Druidical system of Education*," which I recommend to every student of British antiquities.

The notion of Druidical groves seems to have sprung from the erroneous etymology of the name Druid, which doth not come, as is generally supposed, from the Greek ΔΡΥΣ, nor from the British DREW, the oak, but from the Hebrew root אורז, a magnificent gown descending to the heels. The Druids were the only *Caste* among the Britons, that were privileged to wear that habit.

As to the "woods" which are said to have grown in the vicinity of *Amesbury*, at the time of the publication of *Domesday Book*, it is as rational to suppose that they were planted by the Romans, as it is to suppose that they were in existence in the æra of the Druids, who flourished here 1000 years at least before the Roman invasion of Britain, and prior to the Norman conquest 2066 years, at the lowest computation. I ask, do identical trees of any kind last so long as 2000 years, in a country where the population is excessive?—*hominum infinita multitudo*, as Cæsar describes Britain in his time. (Lib. 5.)

Lastly, if Tacitus really wrote *Luci*, groves, he would have applied to it the adjunct *exusti*, burnt down, rather than *excisi*, destroyed, or demolished. In my opinion, there can exist little doubt that the true reading is *Loci*, places. No credit is due to this Historian's base and unfounded calumny, viz. "the Druidical sacrifice of human victims," invented and propagated by his intolerant and Machiavelian countrymen, to justify their cruel massacre and extermination of a *caste* of people, whose existence and influence they deemed incompatible with their ambitions and aggrandizing projects.

Yours, &c.

MERLIN.

ON METROPOLITAN COURTS OF REQUESTS.—No. IV.

HAVING proceeded through the long lists of evils attendant on the present constitution of Courts of Requests, it now remains to show how those evils may be remedied. One principal evil is a want of time to form

a just decision; this may of course be remedied by dividing the districts at present attached to the various Courts of Requests; but it is apprehended that if the following plan were carried into execution, there would exist but few objections to these Courts, even upon this account.

Let Courts of Requests be in future composed of a President, with four associates, the President to be permanently appointed, to receive a salary equal to that now allotted to Magistrates under the Police Act, but to be derived from the fees of the Court over which he presides. It would be perhaps better if the President were required to be a member of the legal profession. The four associates should be selected from among the most respectable inhabitants of the district, in a manner somewhat similar to that in which Juries are chosen. They should sit but for one Court-day, new members being summoned for every Court, and they would of course receive no remuneration for their services. We may reasonably expect that a Court, thus constituted, would be more likely to decide justly and impartially than the Courts at present established. The President would possess an acquaintance with all the principles of the jurisprudence of his country, and from being a constant and indispensable member of the Court, would of course preserve those general regulations which he conceived to be necessary for the disposal of business and the preservation of order, while the local knowledge of the other members of the Court would be advantageously employed. It would be hardly possible for party spirit, rivalry, or enmity to occur among them; and as it would not be previously known who would be members of the Court, they would not be exposed to the danger of solicitation from the suitors in the Court—a practice now, alas! too common. The decisions would of course be by a majority; but if this majority was no greater than three to two, an appeal should be allowed to another tribunal, formed as will be described hereafter.

No summons ought to be issued from this Court, unless the party desiring to obtain it should first give an account not only of the amount of the debt, but likewise of the manner in which it became owing, in order to prevent persons being subjected to unnecessary trouble and expense; summonses

monses being at present frequently obtained against parties not legally liable for the payment of a debt. The day appointed for the decision of the case ought to be as early as possible; the second day after the issuing of the summons would be about the proper period. When the Court decides a claim to be just, it should likewise order the payment of the debt and costs within seven days, unless the defendant should desire the indulgence of some future time in which to pay his debt, which indulgence the Court ought not to concede without being fully satisfied of the party's inability to discharge the debt within the period just stated; and in order as much as possible to prevent frivolous applications for delay, a fee should be taken in all such cases. No second day of hearing should be allowed. If the defendant did not appear on the appointed day, judgment should be given against him by default. The hearings ought to be arranged so as to prevent loss of time, and the inconvenient crowding of the Court; and especially the doors of the Court ought ever to be open to the public. If the defendant dispute the debt, the Court ought not to be satisfied with the mere oath of the plaintiff that it is a just debt, but ought to proceed to examine him as to the manner in which that debt was incurred, in which examination, of course, the debtor ought to be allowed to participate. In order to enforce attention to the decrees of the Court, it should be intrusted with power to commit fraudulent debtors to hard labour in the House of Correction for a certain period; and lest this power should be abused, an appeal to the Quarter Sessions should be allowed, and in order to discourage vexatious appeals, the Quarter Sessions should be authorized to prolong the original period of imprisonment.

Executions on the goods of a debtor should still be permitted; and a debtor concealing his effects, or the parties assisting therein, subject to imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction.

Each of these Courts ought to be held as nearly as possible in the centre of their appointed district, and each should possess a Clerk or Clerks, with Bailiffs. These officers would of course receive a remuneration from the fees of

the Court, which fees ought to be reduced considerably lower than the present standard; and it would perhaps be advisable that the Bailiffs should be entitled to no fees, unless they successfully discharge their duty; suspicions, apparently too well grounded, being at present very generally entertained of the integrity of several of these officers. The following scale of fees would be fully adequate to the payment of the salary of the President, the remuneration of the Clerks and Bailiffs, and the discharge of all incidental expenses.

	s.	d.
Summons and Service.....	1	0
Judgment.....	0	6
Execution and Service.....	2	0
Summons for Witness.....	0	6
On Extension of time for payment of debt.....	1	0

Of which one half might be appropriated as the President's stipend, and the other moiety divided among the Clerks and Officers according to the quantum of duty they respectively performed. No other fees than those stated ought to be exacted, as every experience proves that they are fully sufficient for the purposes above stated. A sum might be reserved from out of the fees, to remunerate any extraordinary exertion on the part of any officer, and occasionally to perform an act of humanity by relieving some unfortunate plaintiff for the loss of his costs, as well as his debt.

The Court ought likewise to be empowered to inflict a fine, and, on non-payment, to commit to prison persons who should disturb their proceedings, or threaten or obstruct the officers employed by them while in the discharge of their duty; or who should endeavour to prevent, by persuasions, money, or otherwise, any person from becoming a witness in any matter before them; or any witness who being summoned to give evidence shall refuse or neglect to appear; or any plaintiff who shall bring a frivolous and vexatious suit before the Court. The fines so to be levied ought to be limited in their amount, as well as the term of imprisonment in case of non-payment; and it might perhaps be advisable that they should not be inflicted, unless four out of the five members of the Court should concur in their propriety.

A BARRISTER.
FLY

FLY LEAVES.—No. XVIII.

Literary Contracts continued.

(From MSS. in the possession of Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution.)

JOSEPH ADDISON, on 7th of April, 1713, received of Tonson 107*l.* 10*s.* for the copyright of *Cato*. First acted at Drury Lane Theatre, 14 April, 1713. On the 29th, the third edition advertised, and fourth on 14th of May.

John Addison received, 26 Jan. 1735, of Mr. Watts, twenty-five guineas for the sole right of his "Translation of the entire works of Petronius Arbitr." On the 26th of March following, a receipt for fifteen guineas for his "Translation of the Odes of Anacreon." In the *Bibliotheca Britannica* the first is called "a spirited version," and the latter "a good translation, with useful notes." Where is there any account of the translator?

Thomas Augustus Arne, 18 Nov. 1761, for thirty guineas impowered Mr. John Cundell "to print one impression of an English opera called *Artaxerxes*,—to be forthwith perform'd at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden." The number to be printed to be one thousand five hundred, "with a reserved payment of twenty guineas for another impression." Cundell, on the following day, sold a moiety of the copyright to Tonson for "one half of the copy money," and on the 3d April, 1762, twenty guineas was paid Dr. Arne "for the second edition."

Charles Beckingham, on 13 Nov. 1719, received of Curll "for the sole right and title to the copy of a play by me written, intitled the tragedy of *King Henry the Fourth of France*, and also for my translation of *Rapin's X'tus Patiens*," fifty guineas. *Henry the Fourth* was first acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, 7 Nov. 1719, and repeated three following nights.

Charles Bodens, 21 Dec. 1731, assigned to Watts for eighty pounds, "the copy of a comedy intituled the *Modish Couple*." Acted at Drury Lane Theatre, on 10 Jan. 1732, and two following evenings. It was announced for the fourth night, and audience "dismissed."

Barton Booth received, 1 Dec. 1732, of Watts, fifty guineas "for the copy of a play called *Cælia*, or the *Perjured Lover*," with a promise to assign on demand. It was acted at Drury Lane

Theatre on 11 Dec. and announced for the following night, and the audience dismissed. It is entered in the lists of plays as the production of Charles Johnson.

John Brownsmith was paid, 8 Sept. 1767, by Almon, five guineas, "for the copyright of a MS. entitled the *Dramatic Time-piece*." The idea of calculating the precise time required to perform each act of the play mentioned might be founded on the passage in *Tristram Shandy*, inquiring "How did Garrick speak the soliloquy last night?" When the critic, instead of noticing attitude, countenance, eye, or look, exclaims, "I looked at the stop-watch, my lord.—Excellent observer!"

The same author printed "The Theatrical Alphabet, containing a Catalogue of several hundred parts (both men's and women's) in different plays and farces; with the number of *lengths* noted that each part contains, carefully disposed in alphabetical order, and accurately distinguished by initial letters, denoting whether they are in a tragedy, comedy, opera, farce, &c. The number of *lengths* are justly calculated as they are performed at the Theatres Royal; with a vacancy reserved to insert many more as they may occur in new pieces, or otherwise. By John Brownsmith. *Locus est et pluribus umbris*. Hor. London, &c." 1767, 8vo. This was solely intended for the use of theatrical persons, and probably had a very limited circulation; the only copy known being one that belonged to the late Mr. Garrick. The title sufficiently describes the nature of the compilation, but it may be explanatory to add, that each character is divided by *lengths*, and every *length*, in theatrical computation, consists of forty-two lines.

John Durant Breval, on 13 Feb. 1716, was paid by Curll four guineas for a poem "call'd the Art of Dress." In another document called "The Progress of Dress."

Ann Brome, "March 3, 1724-5, received then of Mr. Edmund Curll one guinea, in full satisfaction for all my right, property, and interest to and in the following copie, viz. The Gentleman Apothecary; being a late and true story, turned out of French: with several letters, 8vo. Which said copie were the property of my late husband Mr. Charles Brome, deceased." Susannah

Susannah Centlivre, "May 18, 1715, then rec'd of Mr. Curll twenty guineas in full, for the copy of my play call'd *The Wonder*; a Woman keeps a Secret. Rec'd the same sum for *The Cruel Gift*, and the same for *The Artifice*." The last two plays were added to the receipt at a later period. The *Cruel Gift*, acted at Drury-lane Theatre for the first time the 17th of Dec. 1717, and repeated five following nights; and again the 3d of May following, for benefit of the author, "by his Royal Highness's command." The *Artifice* first acted at same theatre, 2d Oct. 1722, and repeated two following nights.

F. Chute, July 4, 1716, received of Curll and Hooke "full satisfaction for the sole right and title of the copy of a poem entitled *The Petticoat*."

Colley Cibber, for one hundred and five pounds, sold to Watts "all that the full and sole right and title of, in, and to the copy of a comedy, intituled *The Provok'd Husband*; or, a *Journey to London*, written by Sir John Vanbrugh, late of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, and Colley Cibber, esq. of the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, both in the county of Middlesex; and also the sole right of so much of the said comedy, and in such manner as left by the said Sir John Vanbrugh over and above the sole right of the said comedy, as compleated by Sir John Vanbrugh and Colley Cibber, esq." Dated 15 Sept. 1727. It was first performed at Drury-lane Theatre the 10th of Jan. 1728, and had the unusual run of the next twenty-seven nights. Eu. HOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *Kingsdown, Bristol,*
March 11.

I FEEL gratified by H. G.'s approbation of my letter on *ludicrous Carvings in Churches*, expressed in his communication at page 121 of the present volume, and should not be sorry to coincide with his particular view of their origin, if I thought it impossible that a third party to the discussion could step in to convince us both that we had incurred the risk of receding further than before from the point of inquiry.

Whatever may have been the effect of the jealousies that prevailed between the monastic orders, the travelling friars, and the parish priests, upon those carvings, I cannot persuade myself that it extended beyond minor details,—still

less can I imagine that their primary design was at all connected with those bickerings. The three several classes were equally under supreme metropolitan and papal controul, and in my opinion nothing short of a clearly understood rule of confessional discipline, common to all ramifications of holy Mother Church, could have originated works of art so elaborate and expensive.

Granting, for the sake of argument, that the Monks—themselves, too, being the sculptors—did thus vent their spleen upon the Friars and the priests, where could there be other than a solitary enjoyment of their revenge in excluding these representations from the common view? If we are to suppose that the intent of the caricatures was to cast ridicule upon the peripatetic competitor in the public esteem and veneration, is it at all likely that the penitent who at first sought the Monks as preferable ministers of absolution or indulgence, would not some of them report what they had seen out of doors, and so furnish a handle to their more popular brethren, whereby to draw down upon these graphical defilers of the sanctuary the maledictions of their superiors, for making it the depository of weapons so debasing to their inventors, and the most unchristianlike that could be employed by one body of religious professors towards another? We may gather from the History of the Monastery of St. Augustine in Bristol, that the "luxury and impurities" of the conventual houses generally involved their resources in too much poverty to permit so refined a mode of repelling the sarcasms of their opponents as the employment of such a display of manual talent would indicate. The waste of their revenues upon hounds and women must have scarcely left them either time or taste to bestow embellishments upon their temple, after any fashion. Then the universality of the carvings in question not being confined to the monasteries, but extended even to the parish churches (as H. G. admits, in the instances of South Brent, Somerset, and Christ Church, Hants), of which the class of parish priests must have been the conservators, leaves it impossible to be conceived but that the Supreme Earthly Head of the whole Church alone could dictate or permit furniture apparently so incongruous.

While

While the carver's "hand was in," we need not wonder that some of the monstrous portraiture were suffered to disgrace "the cowl;" but even this might be conceded an act of professional humility on the part of the shepherds, without reference to their ghostly competitors, as admitting that they themselves were not exempt from the same crafts and assaults of the devil, which it was their office to lay open to the disgust and detestation of their flock: the roaring lion might with propriety have been assumed to go about seeking whom he might devour, in the sacerdotal as well as any other vestments. The asserted sanctity of the Father Confessor, in speech no less than action, doubtless prevented him from defiling his lips by giving utterance in name to the crime or folly which it was nevertheless necessary to lay before the penitent in types or symbols; and these the more revolting to piety, were considered the most effective in the hour of cool-blooded remorse and purgation.

J. E.

MR. URBAN, *Greys, April 5.*

I OBSERVE, in p. 194, an interesting communication from "*Sussexensis*," accompanied with an inscription, which is forwarded for explanation. The inscription, as there given, is *ICLTRPVTBREXARG*;—without any attempt at a division of the letters; but by properly dividing them, supplying an initial T, and altering one letter only, which is perhaps incorrectly copied, it appears that the whole may be made not only intelligible, but highly important. The obvious reading seems to be,

TI. CL. TR. PVT. B. REX. AVG.

This may be interpreted at full length,—"Tiberius Claudius, Tribunitiæ Potestatis, Britanniae Rex, Augustus;" V for O in PVT is not unusual. So *Aquæ SVLIS* occurs for *Aquæ SOLIS*. The title "*Britanniæ Rex*," or, if it should be preferred, "*Britanniarum Rex*," applied to a Roman emperor, may be confirmed by numerous examples; and I have very lately seen some coins of the Lower Empire, now I believe in the possession of Sir Robert Vaughan, which were recently found in Wales, on one of which this title of REX is added to the name of Constantine. It was also natural that this title should be given to Claudius in

Britain, that the newly conquered natives might the more easily be induced to transfer their allegiance from their indigenous and legitimate sovereigns to the victorious Emperor. It was more palatable to them than either CÆSAR or IMPERATOR. The Saxons also called the Roman Emperors by the more familiar appellation of "*Kings*;" and Claudius is described in the Saxon Chronicle as the second of the Roman kings who sought the land of Britain, —*oðep Romana Cýninga*, &c.; where a more modern MS. has *Claubiur* *re Karepe*.

It should be recollected that there was a Roman station near Pulborough, where these masses of lead, containing the above inscription, were found; and that the line of road, leading from London to Chichester, passed through it.

J. I.

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 25.*

A DAGGER (*Gules*) in the arms of the City of London, is so generally used, that a doubt of its propriety may now be thought singular; but should it not be depicted more resembling a sword? and not of the dagger form. Until information is obtained from the College of Arms, who only have the cognizance of these subjects, will you allow me to give an extract or two? Much information is derived from Dr. Meyrick's *Critical Inquiry into ancient Armour*. First, as to the St. George's Cross.

"*Badge*.—The badge of the King was confined to his own retainers, and the free corporations of towns and cities. In this manner the red cross of England was also the badge of the Londoners from the time of King Edward I.

"*Basalardus*, or *Basillordus*.—A peculiar kind of short sword. Henry of Knighton, lib. v. says of Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, '*Arrepto basillardo, transfixit Jack Straw in guttere*;' and soon after, '*Cum alio basillardo penetravit latera ejus*.'"

—Vol. III. Glossary.

Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. I. p. 484, observes as follows:

"The said Company of Fishmongers have likewise pursued another error about the dagger in the City arms, as appears by an inscription under the statue of the said Sir Will. Walworth, now standing in their hall, which is as followeth:

'Walworth, knight, Lord Mayor, that slew
Rebellious Tyler in his arms,
The King, therefore, did him give in lieu
The dagger to the City arms.'

"Aa

"As if, in reward of this service done by the said Walworth, King Richard II. added to the City Arms (which was Argent, a plain cross Gules,) a sword or dagger, for which (Stow saith) he had read no such record; but to the contrary, as may be seen more at large in his Survey, p. 237, concluding that the old seal was the cross and sword of St. Paul, and not the dagger of William Walworth."

Many authorities in favour of the sword form can be produced; see Hatton's View of London, &c. A collateral one is, the arms of the Epis-

copal See of London, Gules, two swords in saltire Argent, hilts and pommels Or. The Deanery of St. Paul's bears the same, with a D in chief Gold; see St. Paul's Cathedral, &c.

Let it be noted that the St. George's cross on the crest of the City of London, viz. a dragon's sinister wing expanded Argent, and the said cross on the wings of the supporters, two dragons* (erroneously called, by some, griffins) Argent, is very often omitted by engravers and painters through negligence or want of information.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SURREY.

(Continued from p. 35.)

HISTORY.

51 years before Christ, Cæsar came up to Coway Stakes, where Cassivelaun had fortified the banks, and had placed stakes in the river to prevent their passage.

568. Ceaulin, King of Wessex, fought against Ethelbert, King of Kent, at Wimbledon, in which engagement the latter was defeated, and two of his generals Oslac and Cnebba, were slain.

784. Kenulph, King of Wessex, while on a visit to one of the ladies of his court at Merton, was murdered there by Kineard†, whom he had ordered into banishment‡.

838. A general council was held at Kingston, at which Egbert, the first King of all England, his son Athelwolf, and all the Bishops and Nobles were present.

851. The Danes, after sacking London, passed into Surrey, but were defeated at Ockley with great slaughter by Ethelwolf and his son Ethelbald§. They are supposed to have been pursued to Fechem, where, near the bottom of Hawkesworth hill, many of them were killed; for, on making the turnpike road from Leatherhead to Guildford in 1758, were found the bones of near 20 human bodies, a small pike and some blades of knives. In 1803, about 18 inches below the surface were found more bones. If these remains cannot be ascribed to that time, it is to be inferred (says Mr. Bray) that some battle has been fought in this neighbourhood, for on Standard hill on the same road, is a large tumulus where bones have been found.

871. A battle between the Danes and Saxons took place at Merton, in which the latter were discomfited.

893. The Danes committed great depredations in different parts of the county, near Godalming, and even made themselves masters of the county.—At Farnham Alfred defeated them, and wounded their King||.

*. * The following events are not assignable to any particular year or years.

* The dagger (or sword) appears on the bosses of the arches in the side-aisles of the crypt of Guildhall; whilst those in the centre-aisle are without it. See Nichols's Account of Guildhall. EDIT.

† Stow says, by one Olio, kinsman to Sigebert.

‡ Lambarde, Topog. Dict. doubts whether either this event or the battle in 871 took place at Merton in Surrey. All the ancient historians agree that Kenulph was murdered at Merton, but none mention the county. Some of the Saxon Chronicles have affirmed the engagement in 871 to have taken place at Meredun, supposed Merdon in Wilts.

§ Saxon Chron. Leland's Coll. in 878, and Milton between 851 and 853.

|| Camden, and Bp. Gibson, Saxon Chron.; but Mr. Bray (Surrey, III. 132.) supposes it to have been at Farmingham in Kent.

—In *Cherlewode*, at a place formerly called *Killman-bridge*, but now *Timberham-bridge*, the Danes were defeated with great slaughter. In the adjoining parish of *Leigh* this defeat is commemorated by a place called *Slaughterwick*. —In *Gatton* parish is a bridge called *Battle-bridge*, the tradition respecting which is, that at this place the Danes were attacked by the *women*, who did great slaughter, but it is most likely they were part of those who fled after the defeat at the above-named places.

900. Edward the Elder crowned at Kingston.

935. Athelstan crowned at Kingston.

940. Edmund crowned at Kingston.

946. Edred, King of Great Britain, crowned at Kingston.

955. Edwin crowned at Kingston.

975. Edward the Martyr crowned at Kingston.

993. Anlaf the Dane sailed up the river as far as Stains.

1016. Canute laid siege to London, but finding London bridge so strongly fortified by the citizens, that he could not come up with his vessels to make any impression on the Thames side of the place; he projected the design of making a canal through St. George's Fields, then marshes, big enough to convey his ships to the West of the bridge, and to enable him by that means, to invest the town on all sides. The course of this canal was from the great wet dock below Rotherhithe, through Newington, and communicated with the Thames again at Chelsea reach.

1096. Alfred, son of Ethelred, coming out of Normandy with his brother Edward, at the desire of his mother Emma, in hopes of obtaining the crown, was met near Guildford by Godwin Earl of Kent, who with all the semblance of respect and honourable treatment, invited him to partake of refreshment in Guildford Castle. Here, however, Godwin threw off the mask; seized Alfred and carried him to Ely, where his eyes were put out, &c. and near 600 Normans perished by decimation.

1041. Hardicanute died at Lambeth, whilst celebrating the marriage feast of a noble Dane.

1066. Southwark reduced to ashes by William I.; finding the people not disposed to submission.

1186. Henry II. kept his Christmas at Guildford.

1199. John kept his Easter at Guildford.

1200. John kept his Christmas at Guildford with uncommon splendour and magnificence.

1215. At Runnymede near Egham (which will ever be celebrated in the history of this country), the assembled barons compelled the odious King John, who had in vain resorted to the most criminal prevarications, to grant the great Charter of all our liberties. The evening preceding the Barons held their meeting at Reigate castle.

1216. Louis the Dauphin possessed himself of the castles of Guildford on the 9th of June, and received the fealty of the Barons, and Farnham; which was soon after recovered by Henry III.

1217. Sept. 16, peace concluded in Merton Abbey between Henry III. and Louis the Dauphin, through the assistance of the Pope's legate.

1229, or 1232. Hubert de Burgh, Lord Chief Justice and Earl of Kent, fled to Merton abbey for sanctuary, when he had incurred the King's displeasure. The King ordered him to come before the court and abide the issue of the law; but he refused to quit his asylum. Hereat the King sent to the Lord Mayor of London, and ordered him to proceed to Merton with all the citizens that could bear arms to take him dead or alive. The citizens, with whom he was very unpopular, hastened towards Merton, in number about 20,000, and the Chief Justice flying to the altar, waited the event. In the mean time the King, through the intercessions of the Earl of Chester and Bishop of Chichester, was appeased, and the citizens were recalled before they could accomplish their revenge.

1231. Henry III. held a solemn Christmas at Lambeth, and in the years 1232 and 1234 Parliaments were held there.

1236. A Parliament held in Merton Abbey, wherein was enacted the Merton statutes.

1264. Henry III. marched from London, and in his way to Croydon to attack the Londoners, who had been chased out of the field at the battle of Lewes, destroyed Blechingley castle. A part of the King's army being at Tonbridge, marched to Croydon, assailed the Londoners in their lodgings, slew many, and won a great spoil. Henry III. took Kingston Castle, belonging to Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and probably demolished it.
1265. Henry III. was resident at Guildford, when his son Prince Edward took Sir Adam Gordon prisoner. The Prince with some of his friends attacked this freebooter and outlaw in May, between Farnham and Alton, and having defeated him in single combat, presented him to the Queen his mother, then with the King.
- 1274-5. Edward I. entertained at Reigate castle by the Earl of Surrey.
1286. On the 15th of December a tournament was held at Croydon, at which William, son of John, seventh Earl Warren, was killed; or as *Stow* says, "intercepted by the challenger, and cruelly slain."
1336. Edward III. kept his Easter at Guildford. At this place he kept his Christmas in the years 1340, 1347.
1342. Edward III. kept his Christmas at Kennington.
1377. On the 21st of June, Edw. III. closed a long and victorious life at his palace at Sheen, now Richmond.
1381. The commoners of Essex went to Lambeth palace, burnt or spoiled all the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers. Abp. Sudbury fell a sacrifice to their resentment.
1394. Anne, Queen of Richard II. died at Richmond Palace, June 7. The King was so much affected at her death, that he caused the palace "to be thrown down and defaced."
1396. Richard II. returned from France with his young Queen Isabella to the palace at Kennington.
1423. James I. of Scotland married at St. Mary Overies, Southwark, to Joan, eldest daughter of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset.
- 1436-7. At Bermondsey abbey, Jan. 3, died Catharine, Queen of Henry V.
1472. The bastard Falconbridge with an army of 17,000 men, went to Kingston in pursuit of Edward IV.; but finding the bridge broken down, retired into St. George's Fields. He was repulsed by the citizens in an assault on London.
1485. Henry VII. came from Kennington to Lambeth, and was entertained there by Abp. Bourchier, who crowned him a few days after at Westminster.
1486. Elizabeth, Queen of Edw. IV. was confined by order of council in Bermondsey abbey, where she soon after died.
1492. Henry VII. held a grand tournament at Richmond, when Sir James Parker in a controversy with Hugh Vaughan for right of coat armour, was killed in the first course.
1498. The King was at Richmond, and on the 21st of Dec. the edifice was entirely consumed by fire, with all the apparel, plate, jewels, &c. that it contained, the King being there at the time.
1506. Henry VII. having re-built Richmond in a most splendid manner, entertained Philip I. King of Spain there with great magnificence; he having been driven on the coast of England by a storm.
1509. At Richmond died, April 21, the illustrious King Henry VII.
1510. Henry VIII. kept his Christmas at Richmond, and on the 12th of Jan. a tournament was held, when the King for the first time took a part in those exercises.
- 1551—4. Sir Thos. Wyatt finding many persons dissatisfied with Queen Mary's intended marriage with Philip of Spain, raised a body of men, and marched towards London. On the 3d of February he came into Southwark with about 2000 men by Kent-street and Bermondsey-street to St. George's Church. The citizens of London cut down the draw-bridge, but the inhabitants of the Borough received him well; and many countrymen who were in the inns, and were intended to join the force to be sent against him, took his part. Sir Thomas issued a proclamation that no soldier of his should take any thing without paying for it; notwithstanding which, some of his company went to the Bp. of Winchester's house there, made havoc of his goods, consumed his victuals,

victuals, and cut and tore to pieces all his books, so that men might have gone up to their knees in the leaves so torn out. Wyatt stayed till the 6th, when the inhabitants, finding that the Governor of the Tower of London had planted several pieces of ordnance against the foot of the bridge and the steeples of the churches of St. Olave and St. Mary Overy, became alarmed, and desired Sir Thomas to leave them, which he did, and marched to Kingston, meaning to cross the Thames there, and proceed to London that way. At Kingston he found the wooden bridge broken down by order of Council, and the opposite bank of the river defended by 200 men, who upon sight of two pieces of ordnance planted against them, quitted their station, and Sir Thomas repaired the bridge, passed safely over with his whole army, marched to London; but was attacked and beat at Charing Cross, and was soon after taken and executed.

1559. Queen Elizabeth visited Nonsuch palace; she also visited this palace in the years 1567, 1579, 1580, 1593, and 1599.
1567. Aug. 18, Elizabeth was at Oatlands; where afterwards she often resided. On the 21st of Aug. 1567, she was at Guildford, and again August 1569.
1568. Elizabeth entertained at Lambeth, by Abp. Parker.
1569. July 27, Elizabeth visited Richmond; again Oct. 1571.
1571. Elizabeth entertained by the Earl of Sussex at the manor-house of the antient priory of Bermondsey; and at West Horsley by the Earl of Lincoln.
1573. July 14, Abp. Parker entertained Elizabeth and her court for seven days at Croydon. The same and the next year he entertained her at Lambeth.
1575. Elizabeth visited Dr. Dee at Mortlake, but hearing that his wife had lately died, would not enter the house. Dee attended her at the door and explained to her the properties of a glass, which had occasioned much conversation, and given rise to the report of his being a magician. The two years following, she was at Loseley, the seat of Sir Wm. More.
1587. Abp. Whitgift entertained Queen Elizabeth at Croydon.
1589. Queen Elizabeth and her whole court visited Sir Francis Walsingham at Barn-elms.
1591. Elizabeth was at Farnham-castle, Sutton, and Richmond.
1595. Elizabeth visited Sir J. Puckering, Lord Keeper, at Kew.
1598. Elizabeth visited Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, at his house at Mitcham, from whence Sept. 13, to Nonsuch.
1599. Sir Francis Carew entertained Elizabeth for three days at his house at Beddington, and again the following year. The Queen's oak and her favourite walk is still pointed out. Lord Burleigh likewise had the honour of entertaining his illustrious mistress this year at Wimbledon, from whence she went to Nonsuch.
1600. Elizabeth entertained at Croydon. She visited Tooting, and was probably the guest of Sir Henry Maynard, March 24.
1603. Died the "illustrious and magnanimous Queen Elizabeth" at Richmond. On the 10th of Aug. James I. and his Queen visited Pirford, the seat of Sir Francis Wolley.—King James I. used to visit Sir Edward Zouch at his house at Woking, and was at Sir George More's at Loseley.
1641. May 11, at midnight the apprentices of London, to the number of 500, attacked Lambeth palace, which was fortified by Abp. Laud as well as he could. They continued there two hours, but did no other mischief than breaking a few windows.
1642. Col. Lunsford assembled at Kingston, with a troop of 400 or 500 horse on behalf of the King, and for which he was proclaimed a traitor by the Parliament, and apprehended.—In August, Capt. Royden entered Lambeth House with 800 foot and horse, and took away the arms.—In October, the Earl of Essex was at Kingston with 3000 men.—In November, Sir Richard Onslow went with trained bands from Southwark to Kingston to defend that town, but the inhabitants received them not.—Nov. 8, a party of soldiers entered Lambeth-house to keep it for the Parliament.—The Earl of Essex, after the battle of Brentford, Nov. 12, having determined to follow the King into Surrey, a bridge of boats was constructed between Fulham and Putney, and forts ordered to be erected on each side of the river.—Nov. 13, the King marched

marched to Kingston with his army.—In December, Farnham castle, which had been well garrisoned for the King by Sir John Debenham, knt. high sheriff, was besieged; on the 9th, Anthony Fane, third son of Francis Earl of Westmoreland, Colonel in the Parliament army, was mortally wounded. In the siege the castle suffered greatly by being blown up, Dec. 29. It was taken from the King's party by Sir Wm. Waller.—Fortifications thrown up round London, including Lambeth and Southwark, which were finished with incredible speed; men, women, and children assisting.

1642-3. Feb. 19, a most violent and sacrilegious outrage was committed in the church at Lambeth by the soldiers, who had the guard of Lambeth-house (then a prison), at the instigation of Dr. Leighton. They broke into the church with muskets and other weapons, tore the prayer-book to pieces, pulled the minister's surplice off, and committed other outrages to the terror of the people, till the watermen came to their rescue.

1643. Dec. 13, Sir Wm. Waller drew out his forces into a *battalia* in Farnham Park, and marched to Alton, where was Lord Crawford with 500 horse besides foot, who fled. Sir William took 700 prisoners in the church, 100 in a barn, and 100 in the field, and secured them in the church and castle.

1645. In April some Parliamentarians came into this county and stole above *forty* little children, to be *shipt away beyond the seas*. It was said that they were to take only Malignants' or Papists' children, whom they would ship away for their *better education in the Protestant religion*.—Capt. Rosingham's soldiers were at Kingston.

1647. A party of the Parliamentarians under the command of Capt. Atkinson, were quartered in Dulwich college, for which they received the sum of 19s. 8d. a poor recompence for the destruction of their organ, &c. They took up the leaden coffins in the chapel, and melted them into bullets.—General Fairfax marched to London, and many of the citizens were much disposed to resist him, if they had the means. On the 2d of August, divers officers and other inhabitants of Southwark petitioned the Common Council that they might not be compelled to assume arms, nor march forth under the command of any but such as should be approved of by the generality of the Borough, and that they might be left to their own defence. The inhabitants not having for some time approved of the conduct of the citizens, sent privately to Fairfax that they were willing to surrender the Borough to him. The General immediately sent a brigade, under the command of Col. Rainsborough, to take possession thereof; he was admitted to the works about two o'clock in the morning, when finding the gates shut, and the portcullis let down at London bridge, planted two pieces of ordnance against the gate, and in a short time the great fort surrendered. Fairfax removed to Croydon, from whence, Aug. 10, he removed his head-quarters to Kingston.—Aug. 27, when the kingdom was divided into three parties equally jealous of each other, Cromwell resolving to watch the measures of the Parliament, and at the same time have an eye over the King, then at Hampton Court, fixed the head-quarters of his army at Putney, to which they removed from Kingston. The officers held their councils in the church, and sat round the communion-table; and here, on the 1st of November, the propositions for the future government of the kingdom were completed and sent to the King at Hampton Court. On the 13th, two days after the King had made his escape to the Isle of Wight, the army left Putney. On the 18th, a grand rendezvous of the army was held upon Ham-common.—The ramparts, bastions, and other works of fortification destroyed.

1648. Farnham castle dismantled and rendered indefensible, by order of the Commons, that it might be no occasion for endangering the peace of the county.—Merton abbey secured by the same authority.—The Earl of Holland, the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Francis Villiers, assembled at Kingston with about 600 horse, with the avowed intention of releasing the King, but a party of Parliamentarians, under the command of Col. Pritty, being sent from Windsor, a skirmish took place near Surbiton-common, in which the Earl of Holland and his party were soon defeated; and the beautiful Lord Francis Villiers was killed.

1660. On the 29th of May the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London met Charles II.

Charles II. in St. George's Fields, where a magnificent tent was erected, and in it the King was provided with a sumptuous collation.

1684. His Majesty reviewed his forces upon Putney-heath.

1688. The Prince of Orange was received at Temple Grove, East Sheen, by Sir Wm. Temple; and one of the chambers facing the large pond, and looking at that time down the avenue of fine horse-chestnut trees, still retains the name of King William's bed-room.

1768. The populace were very riotous on account of the imprisonment of their favourite, John Wilkes, esq. in the King's Bench; during which riot a young man named Wm. Allen was killed by a soldier.

1780. Lord George Gordon and a body of 20,000 persons met in St. George's Fields; which meeting was the cause of the riots that followed in the city. They burnt the King's Bench prison, letting loose the prisoners, &c. Lambeth palace was threatened with the popular vengeance, but was preserved by the timely interference of the military.

S. T.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

April 20.

WITH the fullest confidence in the immortalizing virtue of your pages, I must be permitted to doubt even their competency to rescue the work of Mr. Gleig from the common lot of ephemeral pamphlets; and certain I am, that its introduction to episcopal favour must depend on far more ingenious ushers than your correspondent "Ferret versus Rat," whose subterranean occupations seem to have rendered him most strangely unobservant of what is passing in the broad daylight of these upper regions.

I am *not* a member of the Church Missionary Society, and am not therefore concerned to undertake its defence, however little I may rely on the sweeping charges brought by your Correspondent against it; nor am I acquainted with Mr. Gleig's work otherwise than by the notices of your Reviewer and his disciple Ferret; neither of whom have, I confess, incited my curiosity to peep further into his pages; but I *am* a member of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and it is from the conviction that the remarks in p. 36 of your present volume go to decry the operations of *all* Missionary Societies, that I beg your insertion of a few remarks on the subject in question.

"The fact is, that until the institution of Castes in Hindostan be overthrown, all preaching *must* be vain." So says your correspondent, after Mr. Gleig. I had heard, however, a few months before, very different sentiments, and fortunately I can refer to the very words uttered before a Missionary Society, by a person of the highest literary eminence then departing for Hindostan.

"It is, indeed, a high satisfaction for me to reflect, that I go forth as their (the Society's) agent, and the promoter of their pious designs in the East; and if ever the time should arrive when I may be enabled to preach to the natives of India in their own language, I shall then aspire to the still higher distinction of being considered the Missionary of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge."

Surely even Ferret cannot be ignorant that this Society has all the regal and episcopal sanction he could wish; nay more, this ebullition of zeal, as those who despised the "foolishness of preaching" will esteem it, broke forth in the presence of two Archbishops, five Bishops, and a large assemblage of the most regular among the Clergy; and alas! the "hot-headed Missionary" who thus unmeaningly raved, was himself of the episcopal order—the Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Heber.

I could select from the proceedings of that memorable day many equally enthusiastic passages in which the actual impression already made on the Caste system, by the labours of the Society's Missionaries, is adduced as an argument for certain hope and persevering exertion; but as they would exceed your limits, I must content myself with commending to Ferret's inspection the Report of the Society, now before the public, and certain should I be of his recantation, might but the reading of it infuse into him a hundredth part of the delight which was felt by those who heard it.

But "Christianity (we are told) is not, and never was, meant to be the religion of men in a savage state. Its doctrines are too refined, its laws too pure, and its ordinances too simple, to amalgamate

amalgamate in any degree with the habits and notions of the wild hunter of the woods." True: but are its sanctions, therefore, to be esteemed too weak to correct his habits and notions, to tame his wildness, to humanize his nature? Hitherto we have been accustomed to ascribe our own civilization, in the greatest degree, to the influence of Christianity; and to appeal to its control over our laws and customs for the conveyance of civil benefits, to which the most civilized nations of antiquity never attained, and the abatement of inhuman practices in which they remorselessly indulged. History, we had always hitherto imagined, bore witness to the same truth; and barbarians—literally such—were numbered among the earliest as well as latest converts to the cross. At home, also, if any scheme is devised for civilizing the semi-heathen, and consequently semi-barbarous classes of our fellow-subjects, we deem it worthless, unless Religion be its basis. Churches must be built—Ministers sent among them—how then happens it, that abroad only the ancient path is to be abandoned—in Hindostan faith is to be expected without hearing, or hearing without preachers, or preachers without senders?

Your Correspondent is, throughout (according to the vulgar saying), for setting the cart before the horse. The walls of superstition are to fall, and *then* the battering-ram is to be applied to them—the harvest of civilization is to rise *before* the seed best calculated to rear it is sown—the maimed are to be able at least to walk, before the physician is to be summoned to examine their wounds;—and in pursuit of this *rational* plan, Ferret (I had almost named another deliver, said to be deficient in some of the most important faculties for observation) rushes headlong into a degree of fanaticism far surpassing the utmost stretch of that quality which can be imputed to his opponents. For where, in the ravings of the most hot-brained Missionary—where but in the reckless apathy of Turkish fatalism, shall we find any thing to resemble the doctrine which bid us forbear to labour, lest we should prematurely "*take into our hands the business of God, which he will be sure to do in his own time.*"

Were this applied to the duty of caring for our own salvation, to which

it holds equally good, what words could be found strong enough to express our abhorrence of the predestinarian tenet! No, Mr. Urban, were all the reports of good effected by the Bartlett's Buildings Society to be rejected as utterly unfounded—were all the conversions at Sierra Leone and elsewhere, related by the Church Missionary Society, to be set down as the produce of hypocrisy or starvation—were it utterly untrue that idolatry was banished from the South Sea Islands, as asserted by another Society,—and were all the servants and supporters of these Institutions as arrant knaves or enthusiasts as Ferret proclaims them, still I could never doubt of the Christian's duty with respect to missions, so long as I beheld in my Bible these last words of our ascending Saviour to his disciples, "*Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature;*"—so long as I beheld a promise which at once devolves this office on their remotest successors, and gives them, though miraculous aid be withheld, an ample assurance of success, "*Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.*"

With every disposition to relieve the distressed—an object to which the supporters of Missions have never shewn themselves indifferent,—were but one true convert gained from vice, to virtue and true religion, at an expense of ten times 366l. I might perhaps be fanatic enough to answer to the benevolent comparisons of your Correspondent, "*What shall it profit if a man gain the whole world and lose his own soul;*" or what sum is to be computed as equivalent to the worth of a soul, for whose redemption the Son of God condescended to die.

I have said that I *defend* no particular Society, nor anything but the principles essential to *all* institutions of this nature, to all which your Correspondent's remarks are opposed. That prudence must temper zeal in order to command success, I fully allow. A resort to force or merely secular motives, were any Missionary so mad or base as thus to offend, I should deprecate equally with Mr. Gleig. Reasons may properly be urged for preference of one Society to another; though in the promptness with which the Church Missionary Society has come forward in aid of the objects of the older Institution, I see no symptoms of deadly hostility

hostility between them; but never let us argue, even from the perversions to which the best of human efforts are liable, against efforts to which we ourselves owe almost all that distinguishes us from the savages we would now reform; still less from the difficulty of the task, and the delay (if such there be) of immediate or signal success, against the propriety of present exertion, and the possibility of ultimate triumph.

But I must set bounds to my own zeal, and bid you, Mr. Urban, farewell; though not, I fear, in time to escape the imputation of downright ratiism from your sharp-eyed Correspondent.

S. J. A.

Mr. URBAN, 6, Bath-row, Birmingham, April 9.

AFTER reading the lines given by Mr. J. Lawrence of Somers Town, in your last Magazine, p. 194, as having been inscribed in gilt letters, more than 50 years ago, by a Cow Boy of precocious intellect, on the wall of his sleeping room at Beaumont Hall, on the coast of Essex, near Harwich, I opened by mere chance Wheeler's History of Stratford-upon-Avon, at pp. 98, 99, where are copied in black letter several rude verses which were discovered painted on the walls of Trinity Chapel in that town, during the reparation of that Chapel in 1804, when the white-wash and paint, under which they had been previously concealed, were scraped off.

Induced by the peculiarity of these verses to give them a cursory perusal, I was not a little surprized to find among them *the identical golden lines of the Cow Boy*, not quite verbatim, but precisely similar in substance and quaintness of style.

The lines given as inscribed by the boy, are

"Earth goes upon the earth, glittering like gold,

Earth goes to the earth sooner than 'twould;
Earth built upon the earth castles and towers,
Earth said to the earth, all shall be ours!"

The parallel lines from the Chapel inscription, are comprized in the 3d and 4th verses; viz.

In the 4th verse,

"Erth goth upon erth as glesteryng gold,
And yet schall erth unto erth rather then
he wold.

In the 3d verse,

"Erth built upon erth wyns castellys and towrys,
Then said erth unto erth, thys ys all owrys."

How, Mr. Urban, is this very remarkable coincidence to be explained? It can hardly have been accidental; and yet there is some difficulty in conjecturing how the boy could, so long back as 1770, have *possibly* known of the Stratford inscription, then and for many years before probably in a state of concealment; unless, before it was obscured by the daubings removed so recently as in 1804, some historian had recorded it in his pages; and even then, probability will not much favour the supposition that those pages should have met the eye of so humble an individual in so remote a place. Can it have been that the Stratford inscription *itself* was *not original*, but copied from some other inscription or work, to which the boy might perchance have had access?

A field of conjecture lies open, in which I shall decline proceeding further; but curiosity induces me to hope that some information or observations may be elicited on the subject, from others, to clear it from that something like mystery by which it is at present surrounded.

G. YATES.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, April 21.

JEROME, John Baptista, and Cornelle Amaltheus, were three celebrated Latin poets of Italy, who flourished in the sixteenth century. Their compositions were published at Amsterdam in 1635; among which is the following pretty epigram upon two children, whose beauty was very extraordinary, though each of them was deprived of an eye. The following is a translation of it.

W. R. T.

Lumine Acon dextro, rapta est Leonilla sinistro :

Et poterat forma vincere uterque Deos,
Parve puer, lumen quod habes concede sorori;
Sic tu cæcus Amor, sic erit illa Venus.

Translation *.

Acon and Leonilla fair

Might with celestial beauties vie;
Although the blooming infant pair,
Were each divested of an eye.

Poor boy! the light retained by thee
Resign to deck thy sister's face:
So little Cupid thou shalt be,
And Venus she, replete with grace.

* Another version of this Epigram is printed in vol. LXXIV. p. 1049; which makes, perhaps with better conceit, Leonilla and Acon, mother and son. EDIT.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

76. *Journal of a Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; performed in the Years 1821-22-23, in His Majesty's Ships Fury and Hecla, under the Orders of Capt. Wm. Edward Parry, R.N. F.R.S. and Commander of the Expedition. Illustrated by numerous Plates. Published by Authority of the Lords of the Admiralty. 4to. pp. 602. Murray.*

WE are here presented with a minute and accurate detail of all the interesting events that occurred to our adventurous Navigators during the Second Voyage to discover a North-west Passage to the Pacific. It is principally taken from Capt. Parry's own Journal, with extracts from those of Capt. Lyon and the other officers. The leading incidents indeed have been already in a great measure anticipated by the periodical Journals. (See our last Volume, pp. 355, 505.) The proceedings of the Expedition will, however, be perused with deep interest: they are related with considerable succinctness; but nothing seems omitted that was calculated to elucidate the subjects under consideration. The accounts of the Esquimaux tribes inhabiting the sequestered and unknown corner of the American Continent lately visited by our Navigators, are the most amusing portions of the Volume. The manners, disposition, and general character of this singular race seem faithfully and naturally described; and it would be an easy task to excite the risible muscles of our readers, by copying some of the anecdotes of this singular tribe. But it is due to the exertions of Captain Parry and his brave Companions to take a more serious view of his labours.

"That our efforts," says Capt. Parry, "have not been hitherto crowned with greater success, cannot fail to be a matter of extreme disappointment, as well as of sincere, though unavailing regret; but I feel it a duty to state, that had our progress been in any degree proportionate to the exertions of those under my command, there would, ere this, have been nothing left to regret, and but little to accomplish."

GENT. MAG. April, 1824.

This will readily be re-echoed by every attentive peruser of the Volume.

In the "Introduction" are detailed the preparations and arrangements for the Voyage. Every thing that could possibly contribute to the safety and health of the brave crews seems to have been anxiously provided by the liberality of the Lords of the Admiralty. As many of our Readers, however, will probably not have an opportunity of perusing this necessarily expensive Work, we shall proceed to lay before them an able analysis, which has partly appeared in a new periodical publication, called the "Universal Review."

On the 8th of May, 1821, the *Fury* and *Hecla*, ancient bomb vessels, newly fortified and fitted, with the *Nautilus* Transport, left the river; reaching Davis's Straits in June, and Resolution Island, in Hudson's Straits, on the 7th of July. The orders were, to penetrate to the westward, so as to reach some part of the continent of America, either in Repulse Bay, or in some part of Hudson's Bay to the North of Wager's River. On the 22d of August, Captain Parry had determined that there was no passage to the westward through Repulse Bay; but the details, being of the usual nature, need not be given.—Hence, therefore, the proper novelty of the voyage commences; the expedition then turning to the northward, for the purpose of exploring any possible opening toward the West. A month was then spent in making minor discoveries which it is useless to mention, since, like much more, they would be unintelligible without a chart; and, at the end, the expedition found itself at the point whence it had commenced. This was, however, unavoidable; for thus it is that valuable time must necessarily be lost on unknown shores, and, above all, amid such incumbrances as these offer. The remainder of September was occupied in a similar manner; and, on the 8th of October, the ships were secured in their winter quarters. The details of working through the ice are of the usual

na-

nature; and have now been so often repeated, as to have lost the freshness of novelty.—But two hundred leagues of coast were explored, of which one half belonged to the continent; and the commander was satisfied, that the whole of Repulse Bay eastward was a part of that continent. The usual arrangements for comfort and health in winter quarters were made, the theatre was re-established, with improved “scenery, dresses, and decorations;” and a school was also set up in the ships; while dispositions were made for scientific observations. The arrangements and observations, with the history of the health, occupations, and feelings of the officers and men, resemble so much those related of Melville's Island in the former voyage, as to give no room for remarks that would not be repetition. A splendid *aurora borealis* is minutely described; and also a remarkable example of a double moon, resembling the more common solar phenomenon of the same nature. In January, they were visited by a party of Esquimaux; of whose good qualities and conduct Captain Parry speaks in warm terms. This is the more remarkable, as he is equally severe on those whom he had met in the Straits, and who had acquired all the vices in their power, by communicating with the whaling vessels. Every report, indeed, seems to mark this as a race, docile, gentle, and free, in their natural state, from the prevailing faults of rude nations. Their great fondness for music is also noticed; a remark coinciding with the observations of the Moravian Missionaries of Labrador. With some exceptions, their conscientious honesty also meets the same praise.

A pedestrian expedition on the ice, in March, by Captain Lyon, was attended by those sufferings arising from extreme cold, which have been at various times described;—and these were produced, as is usual, by the wind and the snow drift. The temperature was minus 25°. The effect resembling drunkenness, so well described in the case of the retreat from Moscow, was here experienced. It is remarkable, that five months of this severe frost had produced little more than four feet of ice on the surface of the water. Such is the non-conducting efficacy of snow and ice. An accumulation of snow round the ships, and on the

deck, made with these very views, there assisted, by its non-conducting powers, in keeping them warm; and, on the same principle, the Esquimaux, as is now generally known, build snow huts, with windows of ice; which, being often buried by fresh falls of snow, they pass their time in a kind of subterraneous houses, or snow caverns. A chart was here shown to Captain Parry, by an intelligent Esquimaux woman, called Iligliuk, (among many others which they had procured from the natives,) defining the American sea coast, which opened to them “a satisfactory prospect of soon rounding the North-eastern point of America.” On the 18th of April the snow on shore began to give signs of melting; and on the 1st of May, there was a good deal “of clear water in sight.”

At this part of the work, there is an episode from Captain Lyon, who had departed on an expedition over land on the 8th of May, returning on the 18th; and, on the 23rd, to our great joy at least, the Esquimaux departed. On the 3rd of June, as the thawing proceeded but slowly, they began to attempt cutting the ships out of the ice; and, on the last day of this month, they were ready for sea, after a nine months' confinement.

On the 3rd of July, they overtook their old friends, who had been forty days in travelling to the point which they reached in one. On the 8th, the Hecla was placed in a very hazardous situation by the ice, but fortunately escaped with very little damage. The Fury experienced a similar accident on the following day, but also without injury. A river named after Mr. Barrow, producing a magnificent cataract, was discovered on the 13th; and the scenery is described as being picturesque, while the banks were covered with a rich vegetation. Had no such brilliancy of pastures existed, we can easily conceive the effect produced on the minds of persons who had, for nearly a twelvemonth, seen nothing but ice and snow. As to the vegetation of these shores, we may here remark, once for all, that the number of plants is extremely limited, and that, in general, they agree in their low stature and external aspect, with our Alpine vegetables, as might be expected. Some new species are discovered in this voyage, as others had
been

been formerly; and all of these have been carefully examined, and named at home, from specimens well preserved by the various officers, who seem all to have made respectable attainments in the branches of natural history open to them. Of these genera, the far greater number were previously known; and many of the species are also natives of our own island. We shall be excused entering on any botanical details.

The walrus, which used to afford a profitable fishery to our ancient navigators and whalers, has nearly been extirpated on the ground now frequented by those vessels. But they were found here in great abundance; and Captain Parry remarks, that the flesh formed tolerably good "marine beef," as Captain Cook had informed us before*. Another party of natives were found on the 16th of July, living in tents formed of the skins of that animal. These people were found equally gentle and friendly with the preceding, and they confirmed their countrymen's charts, so as to give the officers additional confidence. Their information was found to be particularly valuable on the 20th, as it related to the geography of the strait

with which they were then engaged. On the 23d, prudence obliged them to return westward, to Igloodik; and on the 25th, Captain Lyon returned from another land excursion; introducing here another of his amusing episodes, which consists chiefly in an account of a party of natives with which he fell in. These people seem every where to have been remarked for their systematic hospitality; a practice not merely the result of their natural kindness of disposition, but of a law or code of politeness, as it would seem; since Captain Parry remarks in another place, that they always expressed their thanks to those who ate or slept among them, but received both their "board and lodging" in the ships, without the slightest mark of thankfulness.

Captain Lyon had been unable, however, to effect his proposed passage to the westward, owing to the unfavourable state of the ground, which was half thawed, and broken up; and still more from the foggy state of the weather. But the Hecla proceeded towards Igloodik; where a singular disturbance of the magnetic needle occurred, in consequence of some local attraction, the cause of

* March 4th, a letter from Sir E. Home, was read at the Royal Society, containing some curious facts respecting the Walrus and Seal, discovered in the examination of specimens brought from the Polar regions.—The first discovery was, that the hind flipper or foot of the walrus is provided with means for enabling the animal to walk in opposition to gravity precisely analogous to those possessed by the fly, and the use of which could not have been suspected, had not the previous discovery been made respecting the latter animal, as described in the Phil. Trans. for 1816. Sir Everard at once recognized this structure on seeing a mutilated foot of the walrus, and, in consequence, had requested his friend Capt. Sabine to procure him a specimen of the animal, which Capt. S. had accordingly done, with the aid of the assistant-surgeon of the vessel in which he sailed. The examination of this specimen showed, that in the hind foot of the walrus there is a cup for enabling the animal to produce a vacuum, and thus to walk in opposition to gravity exactly like the two cups with which the fly's foot is provided. The apparatus in the latter required magnifying 100 times to make the cups distinctly visible, but in the walrus it was diminished four times to bring it within the compass of a quarto plate.—The second also described in this paper also relates to the walrus. The bile in this animal is received from the liver by a lateral communication into a cylindrical reservoir, with much mucus in its coats, and is thence impelled with considerable force into the duodenum. The cesophagus is wide, admitting of large masses of food being swallowed, and of regurgitation: the opening of the pylorus is small and valvular, preventing the passage of its contents back again into the duodenum: the structure of the duodenum, pylorus, and adjacent organs, is very similar to that of the seal. It had been observed by Mr. Fisher, the astronomer to the expedition under Capt. Parry, that the food of the walrus is the *fucus digitatus*, which is found in great abundance in the Arctic seas, thrown up on the shores by the waves, and also beneath the ice.—The third fact to which Sir Everard Home adverted in this communication relates to the structure of the funis and placenta of the seal, as observed in a specimen of those parts brought home by Lieut. Griffiths, one of the officers in the expedition under Capt. Parry. The vessels composing the former are not twisted, and are about nine inches long; as the distance of three inches from the placenta, they anastomose into blood-vessels, which are connected with the placenta by three membranous coats; the whole conformation giving great freedom to the embryonic circulation.

which could not be ascertained. Some uncommon instances of horizontal refraction were also observed. On the 5th, a whale was killed; and the ice, though rotten, and disappearing by degrees, still interrupted the passage of the vessels. So tedious was this, that even with a fresh breeze, which had broken a floe from the fixed ice, they made only half a mile of westing on the 14th of this month, August. To talk of North-west Passages after this, is somewhat too much: it is time that the very name, which faces us in large capitals throughout, as the running title of this book, were prohibited to printers for ever.

Proceeding by land on the 18th, Captain Parry ascertained the most important feature which had yet occurred, namely, the northern point of the Peninsula, overlooking the strait, to which they have given in the chart the name of the Hecla and Fury Strait. This strait was about two miles in breadth at that point, appeared very deep, and had a tide or current of about two knots an hour. To the West no land could be seen for a horizontal space of three points of the compass, so that it was considered that they had now discovered the polar sea, and were "on the point of forcing their way through it, along the northern shores of America;" though it was still loaded with ice. The Cape was named Cape North East; and thus was obtained an important acquisition to the Geography of Northern America. The country is described as "inconceivably barren and desolate," though producing, as is particularly noticed, the *rumex digynus*, our own round-leaved alpine sorrel. An andromeda, and a creeping willow, were used for fire-wood; and these seem to be all the shrubby plants that had been met with thus far. We may also as well notice here, that the principal land animals hitherto seen, had been the walrus, the seal, the bear, reindeer, wolves, white foxes, white and dark hares, ermines, and as Captain Parry suspected, one squirrel. Numerous species of ducks were the most common aquatic birds; and there were also found in abundance terns, various kinds of *larus*, and some other sea birds, which we need not enumerate, with the nest of a swan; while the land birds were chiefly the ptarmi-

gan and the snow bunting, with occasionally a raven. The insect tribe seems particularly limited, or possibly less attention was paid to those.

On the 26th of August, having succeeded in entering this strait with the vessels, the compasses again underwent an irregularity similar so that just mentioned. Still the labour of breaking the ice was to be incessantly renewed; so that, "at a time when they had every reason to hope that nature, though hitherto tardy in her annual disruption of the ice, had at length made an effort to complete it, did they find their progress once more opposed by a barrier of the same continuous, impenetrable, and hopeless nature as at first."—Without a chart, we cannot convey any idea here of the difficulties which the expedition underwent respecting the choice of various passages in this strait. Captain Lyon was again despatched over the land, to investigate some of those doubts; the whole of them being much increased by the badness of the weather; by rain, darkness, storms, and fogs. In the mean time, they were convinced that they were in a "broad channel communicating with the western sea," on account of the peculiar character of the ice. Captain Lyon returned on the 1st of September, having toiled his way through deep snow and difficult ground, amid mountains, and lakes, and precipices, but without being able to penetrate above five or six miles. A party, which had been sent out with Lieutenant Reid, returned equally unsuccessful;—so that the "important question of a passage westward, remained as much a matter of conjecture as at first."

Captain Parry therefore undertook a land expedition himself, at a point where the ground seemed easier, on the 3rd of this month; returning on the 6th, satisfied that there was here no navigable passage for ships, and that the only western outlet to the sea was that in which the vessels lay. He therefore formed the plan of waiting here for the breaking of the ice, considering it against the "plain tenour of his instructions" to abandon "the most promising place as respects the North-west Passage, which the most sanguine mind could hope to discover, upon the chance of saving time by pursuing a circuitous route of three or four

four hundred miles of unknown coast," further North.

Here is given a geological description of Amherst Island, noticed, as it is remarked, for its singularity. The nature of the rocks is indeed every where noticed, and specimens are mentioned as having been brought home, where we presume those that might have been doubtful received their names, as was professedly the case in Captain Franklin's narrative.

On the 17th of the month of September, all hopes of making any further progress through this strait vanished. Had they "succeeded in getting through," Captain Parry would have had no hesitation in continuing "to push on to the last hour of the navigable season," and of "taking his chance of finding a place of security for winter quarters." But he conceived that his object could not be furthered "by wintering in this strait," as it "involved the certainty of being frozen up for eleven months," and as it was easy to "regain the present position in a few hours," when the ice should clear the following season. The officers were consulted on this point, and they agreed that a detention in the strait during the winter ought not to be hazarded. Accordingly with some difficulty they succeeded in returning to Igloodik on the 24th; and by the end of the month were once more established in their winter quarters, and among their former friends, the Esquimaux.

Captain Parry sums up the acquisitions of this laborious summer, by remarking that little satisfaction remained to them after all their toils, but the consciousness of having done every thing in their power towards the promotion of their object. "Very little had in reality been effected in furtherance of the North-west Passage." "The actual discovery of the desired outlet into the Polar Sea had been of no practical benefit in the prosecution of this enterprise; for they had discovered this channel only to find it impossible." "The remaining resources of the expedition were no longer adequate to the accomplishment of the principal object."

The plan fixed on for the ensuing season, was to send the *Hecla* back to England, taking from her a twelve-month's provision, to restore the *Fury's* equipment, and to proceed in this ves-

sel alone. The winter arrangements resembled those of the preceding year, with some alterations that experience had suggested. The usual communications with the Esquimaux also took place, and if there is less of this matter than in the former part of the journal, there is quite enough. But it would be unkind and unjust to pass by it without saying, in the first place, that these narrations are told in a very simple style, and in an interesting manner, and that the whole conduct of Captain Parry, his officers, and his people, towards their wild friends, is marked equally by good nature, humanity, and discretion. The generally amiable character of the Esquimaux is equally apparent, forming a striking contrast to that of most of the savage nations with which navigators have become thus acquainted, though some remarkable and highly repulsive exceptions are detailed.

On the 20th of April, the depth of winter having now passed away, the projected preparations for the *Fury's* voyage were commenced: and, within a fortnight, the necessary stores were transferred to the *Hecla* by the aid of the dogs. By the 20th of May, the open water had approached the shore within three quarters of a mile; yet, on the first of June, the temperature was only 8 degrees at mid-day; a degree of cold far greater than that which had been experienced at Melville's Island on the former voyage. Another land expedition was projected for Captain Lyon, for the purpose of examining the shores which the vessels could not approach.

The journey commenced on the 9th, and terminated on the 26th, the party having encountered several difficulties from the thaw, without producing any geographical results. A similar expedition was performed by Lieutenant Hoppner, between the 5th and 16th of July, with equally unimportant results. The barrier of ice between the ships and the sea was still more than five miles wide; and, for the first time, the scurvy began to make its appearance among the men. That nothing of this nature had taken place before is highly creditable to the government, and the attention of the officers. Still, on the 1st of August, the ships remained as firmly imprisoned in the ice as they had been during the middle of the winter, excepting that they

they were immediately surrounded by a small pool of water. But on the 7th it gave way round the *Fury*, and she got into open water. Stretching to the northward for a space, they thus obtained a view of the strait, and found it entirely filled with a solid sheet of ice, without a single break in the surface. On the 9th the *Hecla* drove to sea in the middle of the floe, by which she was surrounded; and, the ice breaking around her, she was at length entirely released.

The medical officers and Captain Lyon, who had been consulted by Captain Parry as to the propriety of pursuing the voyage in the *Fury* alone, now agreed that the constitutions of the crew had suffered so much, that it would be imprudent to make that attempt. It was therefore determined to return with the ships to England, and the *Fury* was consequently lightened of her superfluous and borrowed stores into the *Hecla*. On the 10th the bay was so entirely clear of ice, that "they could scarcely believe it to be the same place they had been daily accustomed to look on for the ten preceding months;" and on the 12th they stood out of it to the eastward, and took their final departure from Igloodik.

On the 1st of September they had reached Winter Island; and Mr. Fife, Greenland master of the *Hecla*, died of the scurvy. The ships, during the whole of this retreat, had been beset by the ice, and often in great danger, having been carried along for a great portion of the way by its drifting, and by the tides; but on the 21st, having been almost immoveably beset by it for twenty-four days out of twenty-six, they finally made their escape; "the most providential which it had ever been their lot to experience." Nothing else of interest occurred; and, on the 23rd, they took their departure finally, from Briton's isles, anchoring in Lerwick Harbour, in Shetland, on the 10th of October. The ships reached the river on the 18th of the same month, in 1823; thus terminating an expedition which had occupied more than two years.

The Charts and Sketches of Land accompanying this Work were constructed by Mr. John Bushnan. The drawings of the subjects of the numerous Plates are from the pencil of Capt. Lyon, and they are ably engraved by Mr. Edward Finden.

The details relative to Geography and Natural History are reserved for an Appendix, which will form a separate Volume; and the Collections of Subjects of Natural History brought home by the expedition have been put into the hands of Professor Jameson, Professor Hooker, and Dr. Richardson, for the purpose of describing them in the Appendix.

77. *Sabæan Researches, in a Series of Essays, addressed to distinguished Antiquaries, and including the substance of a course of Lectures, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain on the engraved Hieroglyphics of Chaldaea, Egypt, and Cauxan. By John Landseer, F.S.A. &c. &c. illustrated with Engravings of Babylonian Cylinders and Monuments of Antiquity.* 4to. pp. 402.

M. MILLIN, in reviewing a Swedish Explication of the Zodiac, (in which the Author says that the signs there used are merely topographical emblems which refer to the country of the inventor, who lived on the border of the Caspian Sea,) ends his account with the following passage:

"Nous nous garderons bien de prononcer sur un système aussi singulier; mais nous invitons ceux qui aiment ces sortes de recherches à le lire; et s'ils n'adoptent pas les idées de l'auteur, ils ne pourront lui refuser de l'esprit et de l'érudition."

This rule we shall observe with regard to the work before us; for our opinion (or prejudice, if that term be preferred,) is, that where the Ancients have not left an explanation of their mythological mysteries, *no Modern can supply the desideratum*.

The Agrigentines represented their river by a young man (*Ælian Var. Hist. ii. 33*); and Pausanias alone may satisfy any man, that the Mythology of the Ancients was so local, capricious, and allegorical, that modern explanation, unsupported by themselves, must be imaginative.

The leading subject of Mr. Landseer's researches are the engraved cylindrical gems dug up at Babylon, which foreign Antiquaries believe to have been originally talismans or amulets, but which Mr. Landseer contends were only signets or seals (p. 3).

Pliny says, *Non signat Oriens, aut Egyptus etiam nunc literis contenta*

solis *; whereas these consist of figures; and, therefore we beg to lay before our readers a view of the subject, as it appears in ancient authors, and more especially the one already quoted. Pliny says that at Babylon there still existed the temple of Jupiter Belus, who was the inventor of astronomical science (vi. 38). He also says (vii. 56.) that Epigenes among the Babylonians made observations of the stars for DCCXXX years, inscribed upon bricks; and he adds, (xxxvii. 10.) that Zacharias, the Babylonian, in those letters which he wrote to King Mithridates, "*humana genomis attribuit fata*," a detail of which properties he gives in the whole chapter. We further infer from Diogenes Laertius, concerning the Chaldeans and their Magi, (Proem. p. 7. Ecl. H. Steph. 1594,) that the human figures cannot apply to their gods. Further, that these gems were talismans or amulets, we gather, in our opinion pretty conclusively, from the following words of Pliny, who is speaking of the various kinds of Jaspers (xxxvii. 9). "The vanity of the Magi promises that these can resist drunkenness, and are from thence so called. Besides, if the name of the moon and sun be inscribed on them, and so they be suspended from the neck with the hairs of the Cynocephalus, or the plumes of the swallow, that they can resist witchcraft." The cylindrical form only originated in the kind of stone, nor had the perforation and axis, mentioned by Mr. Landseer (p. 8, seq.) a reference to any use of them as seals. "Indi (says Pliny, speaking of certain gems) *mirè gaudent longitudine eorum, solosque gemmarum esse prædicant, qui carere auro malint; ob id perforatos elephantorum setis religant. Et alios convenit non oportere perforari, quorum sit absoluta bonitas, umbilicis statim ex auro capita comprehenduntibus. Ideo cylindros ex iis facere malunt quàm gemmas, quoniam est summa commendatio in longitudine.*" xxxvii. 5.

As M. MILLIN (a HIGH NAME, which every Antiquary truly reveres) is among others (p. 58) "*charged with deluding the penetration of Europe*," (p. 60) by the talismanic or amule-

tic hypothesis (*in our opinion the real one*), we are sure that Mr. Landseer will in common equity permit us to exhibit a further vindication of such a man as Millin.

The invention of talismans has been by some ascribed to Apollonius of Tyanea; though they ascend to the most remote æra, and by others to one Iachis. Him the Greeks make the inventor of the preservatives, which they called *πικραττα*, concealed remedies against pains, secrets against the heat of the sun, and the influences of the dog-star. This Iachis lived, according to Suidas, under Sennyer, King of Egypt. Others attribute this origin to Necepsos, King of Egypt, who was posterior to Iachis, and who, nevertheless, preceded Solomon by 300 years. Ausonius, in a letter to Paulinus, says

"*Quidque magos docuit mysteria vana Necepsos.*"

The trade in these talismans was well known to Antiphanes and Aristophanes. These authors make mention of a *Perthanus*, and an *Eudanus*, as makers of preservatives of this kind. In Galen and Marcellus Empiricus, may be seen the confidence which every body had in their virtue. We omit the further account of the prophylactick properties of talismanick gems given by Pliny and Elian, and the affirmation of him and Porphyry, that the Egyptian warriors wore the Scarabæi as magical defences, because they believed the beetle, consecrated to the sun, to be the animated figure of that star, which they thought the most powerful of all the gods. We also pass over the head of Alexander the Great, engraved by the Marrini family, upon their plate, garments, &c. because every body who used the figure of the Macedonian King would be always prosperous. (See Trebellius Pollio in *Histor. August. ii. 260. Ed. Sylburg.*) All these we pass over, because we trust that we can prove the beautiful head-piece of Essay iii. to have been a talisman. We shall also explain all the devices, which Mr. Landseer has not done. On the top is the Sun and Moon. Now, Ptolemy (in *Plin. p. 3.*) from Aristotle de mundo cap. 2. says, that the Chaldeans reduced the wandering stars to seven, but that Ptolemy and Theon did not place the Sun and Moon among

* The reader will recollect the Arabians coin, with only sentences from the Koran.

among the eratick class. Next to these is the radiated serpent, of which soon; and below that the planets, Saturn, the veiled head, (see Fosbroke's "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," page 149); Mars, helmeted, and without a beard (Id. 146). Jupiter, bearded and horned; Mercury, with an astronomical emblem (of which see Macrobius); and Venus. In the centre, a Sagittary with the sign of Libra. We shall now show that this gem was a talisman by the following explanatory passage from the *Memoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions*, tom. xi. p. 355. Marcellus, a Christian nobleman of the time of Theodosius, in a collection of remedies which he addresses to his children, describes the following talisman. *A serpent*, he says, *with seven rays*, engraved on a jasper, set in gold, is good against complaints of the stomach; and he calls this phylactery a physical remedy, "*ad stomachi dolorem remedium physicum sit; in lapide jaspide exculpe draconem radiatum, ut habeat septem radios, et claude auro et utere in collo.*"

Thus, according to *our* principles, we have endeavoured to show what the Ancients, *not* what the *Moderns* have said upon this subject; and we are confident that no facts are better established than those of the union of Medicine and Astrology, and use of gems as talismans; and the deep knowledge of the high Continental Antiquaries in Classical Archaeology.

In p. 215 Mr. Landseer indulges in remarks upon Mr. Henley's account of the Dendera Zodiac, which are far too supercilious towards a very respectable modern author. We do not know whether Mr. L. has seen the Essay upon this subject, by M. Leopold Lepsius, Professor at St. Quintin's, printed in the "*Musée des Variétés Littéraires*," tom. i. p. 85. He thinks that it was made to commemorate the coincidence of the two kinds of Egyptian years, the Cynick and the Civil, which event took place 1322 years before our era.

With regard to several other ancient figures of men, women, monsters, &c. beautifully engraved in this work, in pp. 55, 260, 263, 361, &c. we beg to observe, that similar barbarisms may be seen in the concluding plates of Cabrera's Ruins of an Ancient City

discovered in Spanish America. Now we do not think that such barbarous monuments *can* be explained by Greek and Roman writers.

Here we must take our leave of Mr. Landseer, with respect for his talents; but, under the prejudice before mentioned against modern mystification of subjects of which the ancients have only left us a few dark hints. In short, we further believe it to be utterly impossible to explain Abraxa kinds of gems, because we know that they are mostly no more than the whimsical medico-astrological compositions of ancient Empiricks, formed arbitrarily upon a gratuitous annexation of certain properties to figures in certain positions.

We ought, however, to panegyrize the beautiful engravings; and particularly recommend to the notice of curious readers the frontispiece, called "*The Mundane or Orphic Egg*, being the largest sculptured Vase extant, found by Sir Robt. Ainslie and Mr. Mayer, near Lemissa, in the Island of Cyprus. *On the side of it is the figure of a bull.* The Egg, as a symbol of the world, is much older than the time of Orpheus; and the Egg or Vase before us, however connected with the Mythology of Orpheus, should be styled the Bacchanalian Egg. Dupuis (on the authority of Macrobius and Plutarch) says, that it was consecrated on the feasts of Bacchus, as a type of the Universe, and the life which it includes; and that it was placed in Greece *beside the soul of the world, painted with the attributes of the Equinoctial Bull, worshipped under the name of Bacchus.* In Japan, the Bull breaks the Egg with his horns to liberate the Universe. Here the Equinoctial Bull is embossed on the Vase; and authors and monuments clearly coincide.

78. *The Privileges of the University of Cambridge; together with additional Observations on its Antiquities, Literature, and Biography.* By Geo. Dyer, author of the "*History of the University.*" 2 vols. 8vo. vol. i. pp. 630. vol. ii. *paged in sections.*

FEW literary subjects can be more instructive, or generally interesting, than the Histories of Universities; for they involve the History of Science, and of the various circumstances and states

states of society, which affect the human mind, Biography in various ramifications, and more especially in diversities of character. Men who pass their lives in colleges, and men who live in the world, are quite different beings. With the exception of similar modes of eating, drinking, sleeping, and clothing, they are to each other foreigners. Men who mix in the world estimate mind by shrewdness in horse-flesh and dealing, caution and cunning (lawyerism without the technicals), and pithy anecdote and keen observation. Even good management of the stable, horse, and establishment, may obtain for a man the appellation of clever, though he cannot write a letter in correct spelling. But in Universities, (though the members, like the rest of mankind, have a warm attachment to good incomes and preferment,) business is subservient to intellect; the latter is not, as in the world, sunk in the former, and the result is not only the grand benefit of high scientific illumination, but exquisite scintillations of wit, and an alcohol spirituality of mind, accompanied with eccentricities of character; which distinctions make altogether their biography singularly amusing. An odd fellow, of good nature and ability, who does not see his oddity, is a high treat for a good-natured and liberal man of the world; and could it be possible to have known all the characters described by Mr. Dyer, we do not know that a greater felicity, in the view of entertainment derived from intercourse with society, could possibly have existed.

These *bijoux* are, in our 'philosophic' antiquarian taste, things upon which we particularly delight to feast. Some are savouries, and others are sweets, the two grand classifications of Apicianism. To them, therefore, (entertainment being the soul of a periodical journal, because the readers are miscellaneous) we shall confine our extracts in the end, and take notice first of certain other contents of the volumes. The first, to p. 377, consists of the University Muniments, a most important *fasciculus*, which ought to be edited by the University, with notes, in a folio, by a Scholar-antiquary, such as was Masters. This is followed by a Dissertation upon the Antiquity of Charters; and the term

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University. It is well-known that Charters were forged by apprehension of the consequences of having no title-deeds to show; but here, in p. 56, we have an extraordinary one of King Arthur, dated from the City of London, April 7, A.D. 531. This addition of the date of the year, &c. long before the custom obtained in England, is a curious anachronism. The learned Benedictine Authors of the "Art de vérifier les Dates" say, "L'Usage de compter les années par celles de Jesus Christ n'a été introduit en Italie qu'au sixième siècle, par Denys le Petit [Dionysius Exiguus], et qu'au septième en France, où il ne s'est même bien établi que vers le huitième, sous les Rois Pepin et Charlemagne." The curiosity of the anachronism is, that Arthur, a Briton, is made to adopt a mode of dating which was introduced into England by Augustine, our Italian Apostle, whom Arthur's countrymen abhorred. The Benedictines further say, "Cette manière de dater se rencontre dans Gregoire de Tours, qui confond, à la vérité, l'ère de l'incarnation avec celle de la passion; on la voit aussi manifestement exprimée dans quelques chartes privées du septième siècle; et rien n'empêche de croire qu'elle s'introduisit parmi nous presque au même temps qu'en Angleterre, où elle fut apportée par S. Augustin, apôtre de cette Ile." Besides, the date by the simple day of the month, instead of Ides or Calends, is vastly more modern than the days of Arthur. In short, there is very good reason to think that this charter was fabricated about the period when the controversy concerning the antiquity of the two Universities was agitated; and John Lidgate gravely advanced, that Anaxamander and Anaxagoras had studied at Cambridge; which was as gravely opposed by the matriculation of Bellerophon at Oxford. See Fosbroke's "British Monachism," p. 18, where it is shown that it was a mediæval fashion to endow favourite places and persons with the most remote possible anciantry, as essential to their dignity. As to the term University, we refer our readers to Ducange.

In this volume, p. 615, we have an account of the famous MS. Library at Ben'et College. We mention this, because we think it a public injury that

that the severe restrictions under which access to them is placed, are not dissolved by Act of Parliament.

The Second Volume opens with a *Dissertatio Generalis*, in good Latinity, i. e. modern Latinity, a mixture of the Classical and Scholastic Styles. But it is impossible for any person now to write pure Latin. He must inevitably mix together words of various ages; and to a Roman his style must appear as odd as would English where the words were taken from Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Addison, and Johnson. Dr. Parr's splendid preface to Bellendenus is not without this anachronical confusion; and it is only avoided in verse, by limiting the words selected to the authors of the same age.

The next part of the Volume consists of additions to Mr. Dyer's History, which additions do Mr. Dyer great credit. It is noted by Blair, that the pronoun *that* should never be used, unless *which* has previously occurred in the same sentence. The ugliness of *that*, when used alone, instead of *which*, we cannot (but without disrespect for Mr. Dyer,) forbear exhibiting.

"I have somewhere hinted (and I spoke from authority) that a Fellow of St. John's was preparing to print Mr. Baker's History, *that* has often been mentioned as being in MS. in the British Museum," &c. P. 73.

In p. 74 we find that George Harve, of whose eccentricities Grose has given so amusing an account, was Fellow of Magd. Coll. A.M. 1742, and author of a volume of Sermons, and a tract on the Subscription Controversy.

Respecting the song of the Weathercock VICAR OF BRAY, of rattling celebrity, we have the following curious anecdote.

"In Aubrey's Bodl. Letters, &c. it appears, [that] the VICAR OF BRAY was Simon Aleyn, or Allen, Vicar there in 1540, who died 1588; so was Vicar of Bray near 50 years." The Editor adds, in a note, "that the writer of the well-known song of the Vicar of Bray has changed the date of the original story, applying it to the SEVENTEENTH century, and making the Vicar's versatility shew itself by the versatility of his politics." Vol. III. p. 100.

An opinion derived from the silence of Domesday Book concerning Castles is, that they were all of Norman origin. Mr. Dyer well states the real fact, from authorities of the first character. A more extensive latitude for information has been given to Domes-

day Book than it really possesses. It has been supposed to record every thing; but Mr. Turner has shown, from its vast omissions, that it must have been limited to the Crown property. It is confined to feudal and agricultural points, that the Crown might know its claims in regard to services and payments. Castles were the seats of the existing Nobles and Gentry, and were probably unnoticed because of no relation to the purport of the Survey.

"Gildas, the oldest of our British writers, speaks de Britannia bis denis bisque quaternis civitatibus, ac nonnullis Castellis; Nennius describes them as *innumerabilia*; and so all the other old Historians. The fact is, that William did erect numerous Castles, and, in some places, for the first time; and till this was effected, he could not entirely subject England: still it is certain, that in many places he only repaired the old Castles: *Eboracum reversus computura illic castella restauravit, ac urbi et regioni commoda ordinavit. Orderic. Vital. de Will. I.*" P. 162.

In p. 166 Mr. Dyer quotes Pliny, as saying (iv. 16), that Britain was well-known in the Greek and Roman writings (*clara Græcis nostrisque monumentis*). This passage may induce us to be satisfied with the Greek and Roman accounts of our nation, and disincline us to adopt modern visionary fabrications, which were incontrovertibly exposed in the Edinburgh Review fourteen or fifteen years ago, and which we have been recently obliged to treat with due severity.

In p. 180 Mr. Dyer notes, that anciently there were no fixed tutors in colleges, but that the pupils chose any in the college who was most to his taste, or most distinguished in his office.

In p. 185 Mr. Dyer says, that Euclid was not printed till 1533, at Basil. We beg to observe, that the *Editio princeps cum comment. Campani* was first printed at Venice, folio, in 1482, and that other editions appear in 1491, 1509, and 1516; all preceding the Basle edition, with the Commentaries of Proclus.

In the dates of all the other works mentioned, Mr. Dyer is perfectly correct. In fact, before the use of the Arabic numerals, little progress was or could be made in arithmetic and algebra. In p. 205 Mr. Dyer justly notes, that Bishop Tonstall's "*Ars Supputandi*,"

Supputandi," first printed by Pynson in 4to, 1522, at London [and, we add, reprinted at Paris in 1539], was remarkable for introducing a considerable improvement on Boetius's Arithmetic, that [which] was in use before, and as supplanting it; and was further remarkable as being the first book that was printed in England on Arithmetic. From the Paris reprint, we are inclined to think that this is another obligation of the French to us, among many others, which they decline acknowledging.

In p. 248 we find that Dr. George Jolliffe, a physician who died about 1655, discovered the lymphatick vessels, distinct from veins, arteries, and nerves.

We knew the mother of an eminent Bishop, who, upon hearing of a *sic volo*, &c. fulminated by a College Jupiter, exclaimed, "Heads of Colleges, and Captains of men-of-war, are equally arbitrary." We only report it as a joke, for all men who have power exercise it, even grooms over stable-boys. The following anecdote is of this kind, and perfectly indicative of that dry humour which forms what Oxonians call a *cool hand*. When Mr. Gurney, afterwards Rector of Edgefield in Norfolk, held a fellowship of Bene't,

"The Master had a desire to get possession of the Fellows' garden for himself. The rest of the Fellows resigned their keys, but Gurney resisted both his threats and entreaties, and refused to part with his key. 'The other Fellows,' said the Master, 'have delivered up their keys.' 'Then, Master,' said Gurney, 'pray keep them, and you and I will keep all the other Fellows out.' 'Sir,' continued the Master, 'am not I your Master?' 'Granted,' said Gurney, 'but am I not your Fellow.' ii. p. 24.

In p. 38 we have an account of a presumed EDITIO PRINCEPS of Livy, in the public library, in two volumes, folio, "from the press of Vindelino, of Spire, of the date of 1470." The only question is, whether it is complete; for we have always understood that the "T. Livii Historia Romana a Jo. Andrea, Venetii, Vindelino de Spira, mcccclxx." with beautiful illuminated initials, consists of three volumes folio; but the three volumes may be bound up in two. To this account Mr. Dyer has affixed the following note.

"Fabricius had not seen this (*Editio princeps* he calls it), yet gives it a date,

1470. *Biblioth. Lat.* ed. 1721. 'In the library of Lord Spencer there is a copy, but without a date. Audiffredi firmly maintains this (printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz) to be the *Edit. Princeps*; edit. Rom. p. 25. Fabricius, too, gives dates to Adalricus Galus's editions (1471, 1472), which yet have none." P. 39.

The *editio princeps* of Livy is generally allowed to be that splendid specimen of the press of Sweynheym and Pannartz, without a date, but supposed to be 1469; of which the only copy on vellum was sold at Mr. Edwards's sale, to the late Sir Mark Sykes, for the sum of 903l. This copy appears by the arms at the bottom of the first page of the history, to have been taken off for Alexander VI. when Vice Chancellor of the Roman See, and Governor of the Monastery of Subiaco, where Sweynheym and Pannartz took up their abode (being a German monastery), when they introduced the art of Printing into Italy.

The second edition is by Ulric Han, *Romæ* 1470; the third is the one before noticed, by Vindelino de Spira, 1470. Splendid copies of these three RIVAL LIVIES are to be found in the magnificent collection of Earl Spencer.

We shall close our remarks with observing a singular circumstance with regard to the works of this author. Notwithstanding the numerous continental editions, the earliest in the Bodleian was the Variorum edition of 1588 (see James's Catalogue, 4to. anno 1630, p. 297), whatever may have been subsequent purchases or benefactions.

(To be continued.)

79. William Wyrcestre Redivivus.—*Notices of Ancient Church Architecture in the Fifteenth Century, particularly in Bristol; with Hints for practical Restorations.* 4to. pp. 33.

THE History of Bristol, prior to the commencement of record, is, according to information which we have received from Mr. Fosbroke, defective; but as he intends, should circumstances permit, to bestow upon it a particular investigation, we shall not indulge in premature remarks.

The taste and judgment of Mr. Dallaway are too well known to render it necessary for us to say, that fine thinking, novelty, and curiosity, are to be found in this elegant little Work.

Mr. Dallaway begins his interesting Book with an imaginary Dialogue between

tween himself and William of Worcester, whose conversation he has given very accurately in the language of the 15th century. Mr. Dallaway is happy in his apostrophes, as is well known from that concerning Berkeley Castle in Bigland's Gloucestershire. Equally so is his reply to the shade of William:

"How do I envy you a sight of Bristow as it stood in the year 1480! Then were the massive walls and gates entire. The Castle, with its magnificent keep, 'the fairest tower in Western land,' proudly reared its head—now levelled with the earth—'the baseless fabric of a vision.' The two beautiful Churches of the Franciscans and Carmelites; one with its slender spire, the other with its handsome tower—each then rivalling the neighbouring Church of St. Stephen; and now only known by their sites. So many windows 'richly dight' with iridical colours—shrines and altars of exquisite carving—all demolished by indiscriminating zeal, or hidden from the sight by worse taste." P. x.

Let any man imagine how injured would be the view of a City, where no church-spires or towers enlivened the heapish mass, and they will see the justice of Mr. Dallaway's observation. Oxford, where the ancient buildings have been in the main preserved, will show, that to rob even a good City of its fine ancient buildings, is like depriving a beautiful woman of her teeth.

The first object of Mr. Dallaway's attention is the Tower of the Church of St. Stephen, which he compares with that of Taunton and the Cathedral of Gloucester. The dimensions of St. Stephen's are, to the gargouilles, or water-spouts, 118 feet; and from thence to the summit of the pinnacles, 15; making a total of 133 feet; and a diameter of fourteen feet by twelve; a proportion which, in the first consideration of it, seems to be scarcely reducible to practice. Mr. Dallaway says, that

"Tower Architecture, of the most perfect construction, appeared in its zenith during the latter part of the 15th century. The principle (he adds) by which I conceive the intrinsic beauty either of a tower or spire to be constituted is, the concentration of the ornamental particles in one division of the structure. Where (comparing it to a column) the shaft is plain, as in this instance, the capital should be gubernaut. Where the base of the spire is most richly ornamented, the broche, or spire, should be

plain and entire, as in St. Mary's at Oxford." P. 14.

The ingenious Author of the "Architecture of Magdalen College, Oxford*," a work of much judgment and taste, observes (p. 26), that the Tower is one of the superiorities of the Gothic over the Grecian style; because, in the former, it is not an awkward or redundant appendage, while, in the latter, it would have an inharmonious effect.

Rich and fine as we admit the Tower of St. Stephen's to be, and reluctant as we are to detract from even the smallest of its numerous beauties, we do not like the slenderness of that, nor of Boston steeple. We consider it an unfortunate attempt in the Architect to unite in one the spire and tower, to melt down the heaviness of the latter in the lightness of the spire, and thus to spoil both, by neglecting those due proportions of each on which the perfection depends; and besides, we think that a chimney character should be avoided in towers. We should rather call those mentioned, Boston and St. Stephen, superb and elegant curiosities, than patterns or models of a correct style. (*To be continued.*)

80. *Nugæ Chirurgicæ; or, a Biographical Miscellany, illustrative of a Collection of Professional Portraits.* By William Wadd, Esq. F. L. S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 280. Longman and Co.

THE professional abilities of Mr. Wadd are well known; and his talents as an artist, evinced by some of the best illustrations of morbid anatomy by his own hand, have been more than once noticed in our pages. Possessed of this exquisite taste for art, it is natural he should have formed a Collection of the Portraits of his Professional Brethren, many of which, we perceive, are the production of his own pencil. When once possessed of this valuable Collection, it is again very natural he should have been desirous of acquiring information relative to the worthies whose portraits he had thus brought together. This was the origin of the present publication, the result of his few leisure hours from the labours of his profession; and the work is calculated to add to his well-earned reputation.

* Reviewed in our last Volume, ii. 333.

The first portion of the volume is a Catalogue of one of the most extensive Collections ever brought together of the Portraits of Medical Men of every denomination, from the earliest times to the present.

It appears to have been Mr. Wadd's original intention to have confined his attention to a mere catalogue of the prints in his Collection; and that the Memorabilia, which form the second portion of the volume, was an after-thought; as in this portion of his work he again frequently introduces the same individual he had noticed in the former.

These Memorabilia are the most interesting part of the Work; they are evidently the result of much and varied reading, and are suited equally to the *gens du monde* and to the professional world.

"In the compilation of this work, it has been the author's endeavour to blend the 'utile' with the 'dulce;' and he has at least succeeded, so far as regards himself, in acquiring an acquaintance with the *Medici family* (not Mr. Roscoe's), and has familiarized himself both with the learned and the ignorant, the regulars and the irregulars, of his profession; in short, with what may be denominated the Republic of Medicine: for he has looked at them till he could identify the very wigs that would have met together in a consultation, from the time of Radcliffe and Garth down to Pitcairn and Fothergill.

"And here the Author would fain deprecate, in the words of Andrew Borde, the anger of those 'Egregious doctors, and masters of the eximious and arcane science of Physic,' who might otherwise 'exasperate themselves against him for writing this little volume,' by stating, that he has refrained from descanting upon the merits of living characters, further than by transcribing, in some few instances, the testimony that others have borne to their worth and abilities."

Mr. Wadd touches with great delicacy those who may be said to have been of our day; giving sketches of character rather than complete memoirs. His work, however, contains so many excellent anecdotes, that we shall at once proceed to give our Readers a few specimens.

In the first part of the Work, Dr. Adams is noticed. He was

"The youngest son of a respectable medical practitioner in the City, and may be said to have entered into and continued in the world, for threescore years, in a constant and familiar intercourse with every

possible appendage to the healing art; hospitals and lecture-rooms were the scenes of action with him from the cradle to the grave. Influenced, however, both by a love and taste for classical literature, he aimed at the higher branches of the profession, and in 1796 he obtained a diploma, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was an excellent physician, an accomplished scholar, and a good man."

In the Memorabilia, the second portion of the Work, Mr. Wadd adds to the former article.

"Dr. Adams was such an enthusiastic admirer of John Hunter, that his thoughts and words were ever about 'Hunter,' and he acted to the anti-Hunterians as if they were his personal enemies. This zeal produced his work on 'Morbid Poisons,' on which his fame, as a writer and speculative enquirer, chiefly rests. He was enthusiastic in everything; in his profession, in his religion, and his politics; and it is not improbable that he would have been more conspicuous in the medical, if he had been less so in the political world.—His death was occasioned by a compound fracture of the leg, of which he died suddenly, a fortnight after the accident. He lies buried, with his ancestors, in Bunhill Fields, with the simple motto of 'Vir justus et bonus!' emphatic and true."

"*Baillie, Dr. Matthew.*

"The elegant pen of the Sexagenarian has lightly touched the character of this eminent physician and anatomist, and compares him to David Pitcairn: 'It might, indeed,' he remarks, 'be said of them that they were *pene gemelli, neque in ulla re valde dissimiles*.' They rose in their profession by the exercise of similar talents, and similar endowments. 'Both were remarkable for a strenuous diligence in accomplishing themselves in their profession; both were eminently gifted with strong sense, sound judgment, acute discrimination, and patient investigation.' The accomplished scholar who dictated these sentiments is no more, and since these pages were in the press the illustrious object of them has ceased to exist, to the great loss of the public, and the still greater loss of the profession, who will long remember the virtues that adorned him, as a physician and a man.

"Dr. Johnson has said, that 'a physician in a great city is the mere plaything of fortune; his degree of reputation is for the most part casual; they that employ him know not his excellence, they that reject him know not his deficiency; but Baillie was the physician of the profession, the elect of those who were able to appreciate talent, and greater praise cannot be given. It is true the fortuitous circumstance of Pitcairn's retirement brought him suddenly, from

from teaching the elements of his art, to the active practice of it. He was prepared, however, to take the highest post, by a life devoted to science, by many valuable endowments, and, above all, by some of the most amiable qualities that adorn the human character. He was, in every point, a safe man to the patient and to the practitioner.

"Dr. Baillie is one of the few instances of opulence being obtained solely by medical practice; for few indeed are they among the professors of science, when compared with the mercantile crowd, who are enabled to offer at that shrine, which is the general criterion of modern greatness."

"Castro, Jacob de.

"He was one of the first members of the Corporation of Surgeons, after their separation from the Barbers in the year 1745. On which occasion Bonnel Thornton suggested '*Tollite Barberum*' for their motto.

"The Barber-surgeons had a bye-law, by which they levied ten pounds on any person who should dissect a body out of their hall without leave. The separation did away this and other impediments to the improvement of surgery in England, which previously had been chiefly cultivated in France. The Barber-surgeon in those days was known by his pole, the reason of which is sought for by a querist in '*the British Apollo*,' fol. Lond. 1708, No. 3:

'I'de know why he that selleth Ale
Hangs out a chequer'd Part per pale;
And why a Barber at Port-hole
Puts forth a party-colour'd Pole?'

Answer.

'In antient Rome, when men lov'd fighting,
And wounds and scars took much delight in,
Man-menders then had noble pay,
Which we call *Surgeons* to this day.
'Twas order'd that a huge long Pole,
With Bason deck'd, should grace the Hole,
To guide the wounded, who unlopt
Could walk, on stumps the others hopt:
But, when they ended all their Wars,
And men grew out of love with scars,
Their Trade decaying; to keep swimming,
They joy'd the other Trade of trimming;
And to their Poles, to publish either,
Thus twisted both their Trades together.'

"From Brand's '*History of Newcastle*,' we find that there was a branch of the fraternity in that place; as at a meeting, 1742, of the Barber-chirurgeons, it was ordered, that they should not shave on a Sunday, and 'that no brother shave John Robinson, till he pays what he owes to Robert Shafto.' Speaking of the 'grosse ignorance of the Barbers, a facetious author says, 'This puts me in minde of a Barber who, after he had cupped me (as the Physician had prescribed), to turn away a catarrhe, asked me if I would be sacrificed. Scarified? said I: did the Physician tell you any such thing?

No (quoth he), but I have sacrificed many, who have been the better for it. Then musing a little with myself, I told him, surely, Sir, you mistake yourself, you meane *scarified*. O, Sir, by your favour (quoth he), I have ever heard it called *sacrificing*; and as for *scarifying*, I never heard of it before. In a word, I could by no means perswade him but that it was the Barber's office to *sacrifice* men. Since which time I never saw any man in a Barber's hands, but that *sacrificing* Barber came to my mind."

"Cheselden, William.

"This friend of Pope had himself a knack at rhyming, and he was more gratified by a compliment on a well-turned extempore stanza than by being called, what in fact he was, the first operator in Europe. That he did not equal the famed translator of Homer, the following couplet, produced by a melancholy accident at St. Thomas's, will clearly prove. A young Surgeon, soon after his election, had occasion to take off a limb, but in the hurry of business neglected securing the vessels; the patient of course expired soon after he was conveyed to bed. It will naturally be a matter of astonishment that such an omission should escape the notice of the experienced practitioners at the young man's elbow; under these feelings, and with this conviction, Cheselden wrote as follows:

'Poor - -! he did as well as he could,
The crowd who stood round him were guilty
of blood!'

"Cheselden read lectures on anatomy at the early age of 22, of which the Syllabus was first printed in 1711. Such lectures were not then very common in England, having been introduced by Mr. Bussiere, a French refugee, a Surgeon of high repute in the reign of Queen Anne. Till then, popular prejudice had run so high against the practice of dissection, that the civil power could not, without difficulty, accommodate the Surgeons with proper subjects. Their pupils, therefore, were under the unavoidable necessity of attending the Universities, or other public seminaries of medicine and surgery; the Anatomist who wished to investigate the subject more minutely being unable to gratify his inclination."

"Cordus, Euricus,

who was accustomed to receive his fees only at the termination of his patient's disease, describes, in a facetious epigram, the practitioner at three different times, in three different characters:

'Tres medius facies habet; unam, quando
rogatur

Angelicam: mox est, cum juvat, ipse Deus.
Post ubi curato, poscit sua præmia, morbo,
Horridus apparet, terribilisque Sathan.'

Three

Three faces wears the Doctor; when first sought

An angel's—and a god's the cure half wrought:
But when, that cure complete, he seeks his

The Devil looks then less terrible than he.

"This epigram is illustrated by the following conversation, which passed between Bouvart and a French Marquis, whom he had attended during a long and severe indisposition. As he entered the chamber on a certain occasion, he was thus addressed by his patient; 'Good day to you, Mr. Bouvart, I feel quite in spirits, and think my my fever has left me.' 'I am sure of it,' replied the Doctor; 'the very first expression you used convinces me of it.' 'Pray explain yourself.' 'Nothing more easy: in the first days of your illness, when your life was in danger, I was your *dearest friend*; as you began to get better, I was your *good Bouvart*; and now I am Mr. Bouvart; depend upon it you are quite recovered.'

"Bouvart's observation was grounded on a knowledge of human nature; every day's experience shews, that '*accipe dum dolet*' should be the medical man's motto, particularly the more laborious branches of the profession, whose remuneration comes when the impressions of fear, hope, and gratitude, are almost effaced, and who are then often paid with indifference, hesitation, reluctance, and reproach."

Mr. Wadd does ample justice to the character of his master, the late Sir James Earle:

"Educated under the illustrious Pott, connected with him by one of the closest ties of consanguinity, he early imbibed from him that zeal and interest for the profession which distinguished him through life. Honourable in his intercourse with his brethren of the profession; modest, but firm in delivering his opinion; with a peculiar suavity of manner, he at once gained the confidence of his patient in his judgment and in his humanity.—His Dissertation on the operation of Lithotomy affords useful and important hints to the Surgeon; his own success in that operation evinced his dexterity and skill.—His proposal for a new method of extracting the opaque crystalline lens displays much ingenuity.—But while the world lasts it will have reason to remember with gratitude the name of Earle. That frequent disease, the hydrocele, is now no longer dreaded. Previous to his time, the common way of curing Hydrocele was by a severe operation, which required a long confinement. But the present manner of treating it, now generally adopted, is attended with very little pain, and scarcely any confinement. For this improvement we are indebted to Sir James Earle. Not that he was the first who suggested this operation, but he was the first who practised it, and

brought it into general use.—Sir James had been in a declining state of health for some time, under which he gradually sunk without pain, and expired regretted by all who knew him, and with the resignation of a man possessing the consciousness of a life well spent, the conviction that he had not lived in vain."

In the Second Portion of the Work, Mr. Wadd again dwells, with evident pleasure, on the character of his Master:

"Some circumstances attending Sir James Earle's death very much resemble those of Dr. Hunter. 'The latter moments of whose life,' says his biographer, 'exhibited an instance of philosophical calmness and fortitude that well deserves to be recorded. Turning to his friend, Dr. Combe, 'If I had strength enough to hold a pen,' said he, 'I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die.' The last act of Sir James Earle's life was to resign the honourable office of Governor of the College of Surgeons, which he did the day before he died. Having composedly written a letter of resignation, which he entrusted to Mr. Norris, and having arranged with him everything connected with public business, he said, 'I have now finished all that relates to this life; it only remains to wait patiently the hour of death, which I feel cannot be far off, and if it pleases God this night, so much the better.'—Sir James Earle is entitled to professional distinction as a writer; his *Treatises* on the Hydrocele and on the Stone, and his *Notes on Pott's Works*, are the result of accurate observation and extensive practice.

"Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the principle on which Earle's mode effects the cure of Hydrocele, there can be none as to its superiority over all other operations. The universality of its adoption, the facility with which it is performed, and the comparatively slight suffering of the patient, justifies the calling it 'one of the most perfect operations in surgery.'

"His Treatise on Lithotomy affords practical, useful, and important hints; and his dexterity is evinced by a singular record of success. 'My first operation,' says Sir James, 'was in the year 1770, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, after which I occasionally performed it, in the absence of the principal Surgeons, till 1776, when, from the accidental inability of Mr. Crane, the operative part of his duty devolved upon me; from that time, I have operated upon one-third of all the Stone patients who have been received into that house, besides many in private. In the earliest part of that period, not foreseeing that I should one day wish to recollect them, I was not attentive to make memoranda of every case which occurred; I have an account of 47; but the total amount, unfortunately, I have no means

means of ascertaining. However, I feel the greatest possible satisfaction in being able to declare, that of all the patients I have ever cut for the Stone, in public or in private, one only did not recover! and as there were peculiarities in the case of that person, in justice to the operation they should be noticed. Among the number of patients also, as may be supposed, were many bad subjects, from age and from constitution, as I do not know that I ever rejected one: yet out of them all, I repeat, that this young man alone did not recover.

"This account was published 1796, making a period of 26 years."

"Greatraks, Valentine."

"This singular person, according to Mr. Boyle, was of 'great honesty and exemplary sobriety,' taking no gratuity for his performances; and curing a prodigious number of cases where King Charles II. had failed, as testified by Boyle, Cudworth, Bishop Wilkins, and the wisest of all Surgeons, Surgeon Wiseman, who affirms that the King's touch had cured more in one year than all the Surgeons in London had done in an age! An hereditary race of Machaons, in Scotland, of the name of Macdonald, have subsequently performed the same operation, calling it *Glacath*, which is, handling the part affected, and muttering certain words. They also were of 'great honesty,' and never accepted of a fee on any entreaty.

"After the Restoration, great multitudes flocked to receive the benefit of the Royal touch, inasmuch that 'six or seven persons were crushed to death, pressing at the Chirurgeon's doore for tickets.' *Evelyn's Journ. vol. II. p. 571.* In 1682 the King touched 8577; and Browne remarks, that notwithstanding the numbers were so great as to amount to a considerable portion of the whole nation, yet, upon any new declaration of healing, they went again as fast as if none had applied before, 'A thing as monstrous as strange!' Notwithstanding this, it began to decline: Oliver Cromwell tried in vain to exercise this Royal prerogative; and, in 1684, Thomas Rosewell was tried for high treason, because he spoke with contempt of King Charles's pretensions to the cure of Scrophula. Charles Bernard, who had made this touching the subject of raillery all his life-time, till he became Sergeant Surgeon, and found it a good perquisite, solved all difficulties by saying with a jeer, 'Really one could not have thought it, if one had not seen it.'

"The Hon. Daines Barrington, in his 'Observations on our antient Statutes,' p. 107, tells us of an old man, a witness in a cause, who averred, that when Queen Anne was at Oxford she touched him, whilst a child, for the Evil. Mr. Barrington, when he had finished his evidence, 'asked him whether he was really cured, upon which he

answered; with a significant smile, that he believed himself never to have had a complaint that deserved to be considered as the Evil, but that his parents were poor, and had no objection to the bit of GOLD.' This accounts for the great resort of patients, and the supposed miraculous cures on this occasion.

"This now exploded royal gift is thus described by Shakspeare:

— 'Strangely visited people,
All swollen and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of Surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers." MACBETH.

"The origin of touching for King's Evil is thus accounted for by Stow, in his 'Annals': a young woman, afflicted with the disorder alluded to in a very alarming and disgusting degree, and feeling the uneasiness and pain consequent to it in her sleep, dreamed that she should be cured by the simple operation of having the part washed by the King. Application was made by her friends, and Edward humanely consented to undertake the disagreeable task: a basin of water was brought, and he carefully softened the tumors till the skin broke, and the contents were discharged: the sign of the cross was added, and the female retired, with an assurance of his protection during the remainder of the cure, which was effected within a week.

"The obsolete practice of Greatraks has, in a degree, appeared again in the shape of *friction*, and has revived in full force in the process of *thumbing* and *rubbing*, as applied by certain adepts to distortions, who have not the same scrupulous difficulties that Greatraks and the Macdonalds had about the *Honorarium*."

"John Hill.

"Originally an apothecary in St. Martin's-lane; a physician of that class who prepare and recommend their own medicines; a periodical writer of some merit, but tempted, by overweening vanity and a flippant pen, to treat his literary contemporaries with pertness, insolence, and contempt, though they were, in most instances, his superiors in knowledge and acquirements.

"There is scarcely a department of literature in which he has not tried his strength; from a guinea quarto, on 'God and Nature,' to an eighteenpenny pamphlet, 'On Snuff-taking.'

"In answer to the general resentment which his assurance and preposterous affectation excited, he used to reply, 'The dull rogues are envious of the very flattering reception which merit like mine insures from a discerning public. They cannot endure that I should monopolize and enjoy the smiles of all that is beautiful, witty, and elegant in the *beau monde*.'

"The

"The sin of Dr. Hill was insufferable vanity, and a reason may perhaps be pleaded in excuse for him, in common with many others who have been the artificers of their own fortune, and who have raised themselves from obscurity, poverty, and insignificance, that, having attained what others have toiled for in vain, it is placed to the account of superior capacity, judgment, and dexterity."

"Mayerne, Sir Theodore,

"May be considered one of the earliest reformers of the practice of Physic. He left some papers written in elegant Latin, in the Ashmolean Collection, which contain many curious particulars relative to the first invention of several medicines, and the state of Physic at that period. Petitot, the celebrated enameller, owed his success in colouring to some chemical secrets communicated to him by Sir Theodore.

"He was a voluminous writer, and, among others, wrote a book of receipts in cookery. Many were the good and savoury things invented by Sir Theodore: his maxims, and those of Sir John Hill, under the cloak of Mrs. Glasse, might have directed our stew-pans to this hour, but for the more scientific instructions of the renowned Mrs. Rundall, or of the still more scientific Dr. Kitchener, who has verified the old adage that the '*Kitchen is the hand-maid to Physic*;' and if it be true that we are to regard a 'good cook as in the nature of a good physician,' then is Dr. Kitchener the best physician that ever condescended to treat '*de re culinaris*.'

"Sir Theodore may, in a degree, be said to have fallen a victim to *bad cookery*; for he is reported to have died of the effects of bad wine, which he drank at a tavern in the Strand. He foretold it would be fatal, and died, as it were, out of compliment to his own prediction."

After perusing these copious extracts, which we have selected at random from a variety of others equally interesting, we doubt not that our readers will join us in the hope that these "*Nugæ* *" may form the first portion only of a collection of biographical sketches with which Mr. Wadd may be induced to favour the publick.

THE service rendered to the Church by the literary support of laymen of station is incalculable, because it is not considered a professional but a conscientious matter, founded on disinterested motive, and executed on philanthropic intentions. The service consists in the superior popularity, and, of course, more extensive inculcation of the sentiments of such authors. There cannot be a doubt but the religious Spectators of Addison, and the Fasts and festivals of Nelson, may be adduced as instances of the justice of our observations.

Mr. Cooper (whose pamphlet every clergyman ought to circulate) introduces his Letter by a proper reprobation of Calvinists, who, in the seventeenth century, "committed all the crimes of devils, under the assumed title of Christians," and whose founder, Calvin, he says,

"Seems to have felt a diabolical satisfaction in vilifying his Creator. He says, 'All men are not created in an equal condition, but eternal life is pre-ordained to some, eternal damnation to others. He governs the elect by his Holy Spirit, and also compels the compliances of the reprobate. To render them more convicted and inexcusable, he insinuates himself into their minds as far as his goodness can be tasted without the spirit of adoption. They are raised up by the just but inscrutable judgment of God, to illustrate his glory by their damnation.' The pen recoils with horror from the task of quoting these horrid blasphemies." pp. 92, 88.

Mr. Cooper very judiciously observes, that there is nothing in Paganism half so shocking as this doctrine; and shows, by a very ingenious illustration, that every attempt to soften down the doctrine, only terminates in the same thing, making God guilty of *murder*, in arbitrarily depriving us of eternal life. Philosophers, however, know that such a doctrine is absolutely silly.

Mr. Cooper then proceeds to the leading topics of evangelical preaching, as follows.

1. A Calvinistic exaggeration of the corruption of man since the fall. In answer Mr. Cooper observes, that we are naturally endowed with a tendency to both good and evil (p. 9), and he proves this by the examples of Abel, Enoch, Noah, and other worthies of the Old Testament; as well as the remark

81. *A Letter to a Clergyman, on the peculiar Tenets of the present Day.* By B. Bransby Cooper, Esq. M.P. 8vo. pp. 94. Rivingtons.

* The Christian name of Dr. Mead in p. 288, is by a mistake printed "Edward," instead of "Richard." It is correctly given in p. 111.

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mark of St. Paul (Rom. c. vii.), that he delights in the law of God after the inward man. pp. 8—13.

2. *The depreciation of the Sacraments, as means of grace; and particularly of baptism, as the sign of regeneration.* Mr. Cooper here quotes the text, "unless a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God;" and proceeds to a solid confutation of such a disrespect for the commands and doctrines of Christ. Nearly allied to this erroneous tenet, he adds, is the practice of dividing all persons in a Christian congregation into the *converted* and *unconverted*. pp. 15—26.

3. *The preaching of Faith without works, under an opinion that either they are not requisite to salvation, or that they will inevitably flow from a real faith, and therefore need not be enforced.* This opinion Mr. Cooper thinks (p. 30) was taken up from mistaking the 11th article, which was drawn up for the purpose of contradicting the Romish doctrine of human merit; and as to its validity, Mr. Cooper shows from St. James, that it is not rationally nor scripturally true that faith must be considered as the cause of which good works are the invariable consequence (p. 37). The inefficacy of mere belief in the devils; St. Paul's exhortations to believers to maintain good works; and St. Peter's recommendation of adding virtue, &c. to our faith, are pointed out; nor does it follow that because a lively faith will naturally produce the practice of the Gospel virtues, that therefore to urge the latter, is preaching mere morality; because, upon this ground "we should be taught only what to believe, not what to practise." P. 42.

Here Mr. Cooper touches upon another favourite topic; the abandonment of all *self-righteousness*, taken from a mistaken construction of the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican. Mr. Cooper shows (p. 48) that St. Paul (1 Thess. ii. 10) takes credit to himself for having "behaved himself holily and righteously and blamelessly;" that he recommends others to take him for an example, and do what he has done; that he has fought a good fight, &c. &c. (pp. 48—50). Mr. Cooper then exposes the absurdity of supposing that there are *no conditions* on the part of man for the attainment of sal-

vation (p. 50), by adducing many proofs to the contrary, and more especially the sentences to be pronounced at the Day of Judgment, which unequivocally declare, "that the discharge of moral duties for the sake of Christ, and the departure from deadly sins, are terms and conditions of our salvation." P. 57.

4. The next point upon which Mr. Cooper touches, is a *mystical notion of faith, as an infused principle, different from belief; through which man is made a mere machine.* (P. 59.) Of course, he is no longer a rational, accountable creature; all the doctrine of repentance falls to the ground, and man is physically impeccable. What then becomes of the fall?

Mr. Cooper sums up (p. 80 seq.) with the following conclusions, that these new doctrines "are a departure from scriptural and apostolical truth, which may eventually lead to schism; that faith alone, as St. James says, cannot save us; that by dwelling upon this only, men are taught merely *one half* of Christianity; and that these preachers actually exalt Christ above the Father himself, every thing being concentrated in a dependance on the merits of the Saviour." pp. 81, 82.

This kind of preaching and doctrine gives us reason (says Mr. Cooper) to apprehend a return to the Puritanism of the seventeenth century. To this we add, what we know has already occurred in some places, that it will give birth to the erection of Unitarian chapels, for the resort of those who can no longer hear the wise and sound tenets of the orthodox system in their own parish churches. Men of strong minds will not endure nonsense; and it is nonsense, and nothing but nonsense, to make man a mere criminal, and God a mere tyrant. The true doctrine is simply this,—that man's imperfection is so great in the best form, that *in se* it cannot be worthy the happiness of Heaven; and that to supply this want of perfection, the mediation of Christ was substituted. Now, whoever compares the earthly conformation of man in mind and passions with the only conceivable conformation in which he can exist in a state of happiness and eternity, will see that Christianity means no more than that excellence and refinement of character here below, according to its own model, which

which *can* be improved, by way of reward, into a superior state of being; the merits of Christ, as before observed, supplying the desideratum of perfection. The object, therefore, of sound doctrine is to inculcate moral innocence, active philanthropy (for philanthropy is the *charity* of the Gospel), and a faith, which produces a sublime disregard of human events, by teaching us philosophical patience: a system better calculated for forming individual happiness and public good cannot be devised. But how the world is ever to become wiser or better, by means of the doctrines reprobated by Mr. Cooper, we cannot conceive, because they are not the methods pointed out by the Holy Spirit. They are mere human irrational perversions, for the sake of popularity.

The personal character of Mr. Cooper stands so high, that we think his advocacy of the cause of the regular Clergy will be felt by them, as it ought to be, in the warmest manner. The election of such a man, so able, so benevolent, and so highly respectable, to represent the City of Gloucester, confers honour upon his constituents. It is not a mere every-day compliment to an amiable gentleman. Political opponents Mr. Cooper may have, but enemies he has none; and we positively know that his continuance in the honourable situation which he now fills, so long as it pleases himself, is the heartfelt desire of even those who might have a reasonable prospect of succeeding in his room.

recommend for the durability of paper, would be sufficiency of fibre (see p. 12); and, if it be practicable, for books and records, the mixture of some chemical matter, which would not decompose the paper or ink, and yet preserve it from the insect, an enemy unnoticed by Mr. Murray.—Another evil has also escaped him. Through the duty being levied according to weight, a very thin paper of the woven kind has been got up for books, which ought always to consist of *laid* and *stout* paper; otherwise it is like making shirts of cambric only, or flour-sacks of gauze. The consequences of bad paper are too serious not to require the minute attention of chemists and legislators, and Mr. Murray is entitled, to high public respect, for having brought the matter forward, which he has done in a very able manner. Vellum and parchment should also be rendered susceptible of receiving the ink without previous abrasion, or pouncing, and an indestructible and penetrating ink of a new sort be used. (See pp. 21, 22.)

Much of this pamphlet has been anticipated in our Magazine (see vol. xciii. ii. p. 21), and other periodicals; and therefore we here leave it, under the hopes that Mr. Murray will continue his investigations, with a view to the substitution of better constructed paper; and that this pamphlet being very cheap, chemists, manufacturers, and men of business, will purchase and peruse it, in order to fix in their memories its important contents.

82. *Observations and Experiments on the bad Composition of modern Paper; with the Description of a permanent writing Ink, which cannot be discharged.* By John Murray, F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 23.

THE object to be desired in paper is, that it should be pliant, white, and durable; but by the use of *cotton-rags*, *pipe-clay*, *gypsum*, *chalk*, *alum*, *chlorine*, and *chlorides* (p. 20), and pulverization of the fibres of rags, by a machine, paper, especially the woven kind, has become very perishable. The Bath-post is peculiarly distinguished by Mr. Murray for its ghost-like quality of speedy evanescence. Letters of it sent to Italy only will (says Mr. M. p. 11) “disintegrate *in transitu*.” What in theory we should

83. *Sayings and Doings. A Series of Sketches from Life.* In 3 vols. 8vo. Culburn.

THIS picture of modern times and manners is said to be the production of Mr. Theodore Hook, a gentleman known to the public as author of several successful farces and novels. It consists of four amusing tales, each intended to illustrate some ancient proverb.

“I have watched the world (says the author in his Preface), and have set down all that I have seen; and out of this collection of materials have thrown together a few historical illustrations of quaint sayings, the force of which the characters introduced by me have unconsciously exemplified in their lives and conduct. In short, I have thought it a curious matter of speculation to compare the

the *doings* of the moderns with the *sayings* of the ancients, and therefore submit to the public with all humility my first portion of *wise saws*, illustrated by modern instances."

The first tale, *DAWVERS*, is the history of a young man of moderate fortune, who, by the death of an uncle of his wife, is suddenly raised to great wealth; he purchases estates, expends immense sums in obtaining a seat in Parliament; and after living a life of extravagance and dissipation, is again reduced to a competency and a cottage.

THE FRIEND OF THE FAMILY is a scheming attorney, endeavouring to enrich himself out of the property of a nobleman, by separating him from his only son, but in which he ultimately fails.

The third Tale, illustrating the proverb—"there is many a slip between the cup and the lip," comprehends the misadventures of MERTON, a young gentleman of talent and high promise, whose life from no improvidence of his own, but from a constant recurrence of perverse incidents and ill luck, is rendered a continued scene of disaster and misery. It must be observed, that there is more of extravagance and improbability in this tale than in either of the preceding; nevertheless the interest is so well kept up, the characters introduced are drawn with so much felicity and truth, and the whole tale so pregnant with shrewd observations and neat satire, that we think none can be disappointed in the perusal.

The last tale, *MARTHA THE GIPSEY*, occupies but a small space in the work, and is illustrative of the old saying, "Seeing is believing;" but we must enter our protest against the ridiculous opinions respecting prescience, apparently entertained by the writer.

Should these Tales be favourably received, it is the author's intention to continue them.

84. *Letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the Policy of his proposed Bill relative to the Marriages of Dissenters; grounded on a View of the dangerous Effects of Dissent, from Concessions already granted: with Notes. By a Member of the Church of England.* 8vo. pp. 95.

THE benevolent feeling of all classes towards that amiable, moral, and prudent sect, the Quakers, convinces us that, setting aside various absurd pecu-

liarities, a similar prominent distinction of active philanthropy, habitual benevolence of manner and mind, patronizing the poor, and high moral character, would better support the popularity of the Regular Clergy, against their natural enemies, than the dangerous expedient of Evangelical Preaching. This resource, in our conscientious opinion, will drive the better orders, who can only be influenced by rational piety, to Unitarian Chapels; and give the lower orders a strong taste for attending those Ultra Conventicles, where (in the words of Bishop Newton, as quoted here, p. 5) "the Preacher's nonsense suits the People's nonsense." In civilized States the Clergy must be men of knowledge, with the manners of gentlemen; and, of course, they cannot enter into those habits of familiarity with low people, which give their opponents so tremendous an advantage; nor, likewise, as gentlemen, can they slander with equal effect; calumny being the sole weapon which inferiors can use against their betters. Add, too, that the patronage of the Church of England being private property, (very properly so, according to equity, because a contribution of the ancient land-owners, and because, according to Adam Smith, it prevents eternal foolish feuds), the Bishops insist upon a high education before conferring Holy Orders. Now all this is perfectly correct; for an ignorant Clergy makes a barbarous people; and in the Book before us we find Preachers who cannot even read*:

"In one of the instances alluded to [of applicants to the Quarter Sessions for Preaching Licences], the individual being asked by the Magistrates if he could read the Bible, answered, *No, Mother reads; and I spoons* [expounds] *and splains* [explains]." P. 7.

Now is it reasonable to suppose that the highly-educated Nobility and Gentry of this enlightened Kingdom (for which education they are indebted to the Regular Clergy, and by which alone they can maintain their due rank in the Senate, and uphold the national well-being) will take their religious and moral instructors from the servants'

* In reason, no man ought to have a Preacher's Licence who cannot construe the Greek Testament.

hall? The learned Clergy, the fine scholars of Eton and the Public schools, the University and London Reverend Authors, are the real props of English superiority of character; for it is utter nonsense to say that a facility of Biblical quotation, and effusions of jargon, can produce that elevation of sentiment and reason which can properly qualify a man of property and influence for legislative or forensic situations. As to the scurrility and mean arts (of which our Author complains) they grow out of the fuss which Faction must always make, to prevent its dying a natural death, a certain result of quiescence; and the answer of a shrewd Dignitary, who knew that notice would be called persecution, is worthy attention. He was greatly annoyed by quack Preachers, and recommended to be active against them. His answer was: "No, I dare not; if I do, they will come in the night, and steal my poultry;" a sarcasm which their wicked aspersions of the British Clergy well merited.

In speaking thus, it is right that we should be fair. *The insulation of the Parish Priest from his poor parishioners is the leading cause of alienation.* No Government, acting by reason, can confer such an important trust, as formation of the wisdom and morals of the community, upon ignorant and irresponsible men; men who, it is known to Theologians, wilfully misrepresent Scripture,—a heinous criminality, because, if the Bible be the word of God, and that word be His will, it is a direct perversion of that will. To knock the Established Church on the head would be to destroy all the knowledge and learning of the Country; and, as Christianity is the Religion of Civilization, we do not think that mere mob-collecting oratory is any recompence for so serious a loss.

As to the solemnization of Matrimony by Dissenters, we do not see, from the conveyance of property being connected with it, how such a great trust can be granted; for, by the Toleration Laws, if a rogue wishes to inveigle a rich female, he has only to apply for a sixpenny Licence from the Quarter Sessions, in favour of an associate, to perform the ceremony. Thus Fleet marriages and Scotch marriages would be revived in England, and the salutary Act of 1752 be rendered nugatory.

85. *A Sermon upon the Crime of Murder, preached in the Parish Church of Enfield, Middlesex, Nov. 28, 1823. By Daniel Creswell, D.D. F.R.S. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Enfield. 8vo, pp. 26. Mawman.*

THE new Vicar of Enfield having been induced, from the intense interest created in the public mind by the horrid end of Mr. Weare, to preach upon the subject of Murder, prints his Sermon, for the purpose of giving his very numerous parishioners, who heard it not, an opportunity of perusing it. We are obliged by this decision of the learned Vicar, for we have been interested and instructed by this luminous discourse; the text of which is, "Thou shalt not kill."

The causes which prompt to this horrible crime are thus traced:

"Of the wretch who ascends the scaffold to suffer for this crime, and whose dying testimony may well be received upon such a subject, ask, what brought him thither. He will tell you, that there was a time when he too shuddered at the bare idea of Murder; but that early depravity unchecked, the want of a 'rod and reproof,' idleness, evil communication, and the wilful neglect of the plainest and easiest duties, allured him, un-awares, from bad to worse. He will date his ruin from the tavern, the brothel, or the gaming-table; for which he unwisely forsook the house of prayer, and the tranquil and innocent pleasures of home. He will tell you, that the seemingly unimportant breach of one commandment led him on to that of another, and another: that he began by taking the name of the Lord his God in vain; by profaning the sabbath; by disobeying and insulting his parents. That, perhaps, covetousness and adultery were the next steps, in his climax of guilt; and that to supply their craving wants, he had recourse to theft, to perjury, and to murder."

Dr. C. includes, in the crime of Murder, the too fashionable and fatal vice of duelling.



86. *The House of Bondage. A Dissertation upon the nature of Service or Slavery, under the Levitical Law, among the Hebrews in the earliest ages, and in the Gentile world, until the coming of Christ; &c. By the Rev. B. Bailey, M.A. Curate of Barton-upon-Trent, &c. 8vo. pp. 74.*

Mr. BAILEY deduces Slavery in a very able manner, so far as concerns the Africans or descendants of Ham, from the prophetic execration of Noah.

—Gen.

—Gen. ix. 25—27. (See p. 15, *seq.*)
He very properly observes, that

“The infant state of the world, the nature of property, the scarcity of money, and the absence of commerce, as carried on in subsequent ages, rendered this species of servitude suitable, nay, indispensable.” P. 7.

He adds, that the emancipation must be gradual, and be accompanied by measures (*viz.* Education, &c.) which are suitable to existence in a state of civilization, for which the Negroes are in their natural condition utterly unfit. See pp. 8. 38. &c.

Mr. Bailey is a good biblical scholar, but his historical explanations want accessions. When states were in their infancy, and property had just commenced, the whole effective male population of a country was devoted to the profession of arms; and the massacre or carrying into slavery of conquered enemies, to prevent future attack, became a cruel necessity of self-interest. When the art of war next became a profession, limited to a given portion of the population, and that population, together with civilized arts, grew and increased, the maintenance of their own people superseded every necessity and desire of the burden of supporting others. The freemen of the ancient nations formed only an immense garrison, the men of war of Solomon's policy (2 Chron. viii. 8. 9.) The more victims they could obtain for the drudgery of necessary provisions of existence, the larger would be the military population, and the greater the security of the state; but the unhappy persons in such a situation were of course shockingly oppressed, because otherwise they could never have been kept in subjection. In short, when the free population outgrows the indispensable demand for human labour, slavery dies a natural death; and, with the aid of machinery, and a proper training of children to the climate, we think, as we have before mentioned, that it may be gradually extinguished in the West Indies, to the great advantage of the proprietors themselves. To us, nothing can be more unaccountable than that measures for the diminution of the expence of labour, which are greedily adopted in England, are deemed erroneous, or not worthy of exemplification in a country where an equal profit attends such a reformation. Instances have been adduced of private gentlemen having ameliorated the condition of slaves, by converting them

into copyholders. Unfortunately, with regard to Ireland and the West Indies, Government is called upon to do, by legislative enactments, the offices of lecturers and teachers. We say this, because we do not see our way clearly in the proposed emancipation by religious and moral instruction, under the existing state of things. It seems to us, in a political view, a disintegration of the whole system, not the generation of a common interest. We might see, in a wise and philanthropic mode of abolition, a vast incorporation of the African population with the interests of Great Britain; and by a *Roman mind and policy it would be effected*: but what is elevated reason, when canting and whining torment us into submission for the sake of peace?

87. *Historical View of the Literature of the South of Europe*, by J. C. L. Simonde de Sismondi: translated from the *Original*, with Notes, by Thomas Roscoe, Esq. Vols. III. and IV. 8vo. Colburn and Co.

THE two first Volumes of this Book have been already noticed with commendation; and these, although perhaps not equal to their predecessors, will afford considerable interest, as being illustrative of Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese literature. The first volume commences with the Plays of Alfieri, and his principal imitators. It may be justly observed that in the School of Alfieri we admire the loftiness of its characters, the energy of its sentiments, the simplicity of the action, and the interest sustained, without the assistance of love. Monti excelled his master in his harmony, his elegance, and his poetical language, which, while they charm our minds, never fail to delight our ear. But the most faithful of all the imitators of Alfieri is Giovanni Battista Niccolini, who is very recently known in Italy as the author of a tragedy entitled “*Polyxena*.” Fresh from the perusal of Homer and Virgil, he has preserved more of the customs and opinions of the Greeks than may be perhaps allowable in the modern drama.

In the twenty-second Chapter the Author proceeds to characterize the Italian Prose Writers, and Epic and Lyric Poets, during the eighteenth century. The most distinguished Poet of this age was Niccolò Portigueria, the author of *Ricciardetto*, the last of the Poems of Chivalry, which terminated

nated that long series of poetical Romances, founded on the adventures of Charlemagne's Peers, which extended from the twelfth to the eighteenth century. He died on the 17th of February, 1785. Several Historians of distinguished merit appeared during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. We shall always read with pleasure the works of Fra. Paolo Sarpi, who lived between 1552 and 1623. The "History of the Council of Trent" contains a curious account of the intrigues of the Court of Rome at the period of the Reformation. The History of the Civil Wars of France, by Davila, is a work of still greater interest. Guido Bentivoglio acquired considerable reputation by his History of the Wars of Flanders. Battista Nani, the Historian of Venice, between the years 1618 and 1673, is the last of the writers of this age who by his talents and his merits has obtained some degree of reputation. The Italian writers of the eighteenth century, who have been celebrated by their prose writings, are rather Philosophers than Poets. Amongst these may be mentioned Francesco Algarotti, of Venice (1712, 1764), Xavier Bettinelli, of Mantua, (1718—1808.) About the same period flourished the celebrated Marquis Beccaria, who has defended with such animation the cause of humanity.

After naming in succession the most celebrated Poets of Modern Italy, the following description of the Improvisatori is given :

"Their talent, their inspiration, and the enthusiasm which they excite, are almost illustrative of the national character. In them we perceive how truly poetry is the immediate language of the soul and of the imagination; how the thoughts at their birth take this harmonious form; how our feelings are so closely connected with the music of language, and with the rich graces of description, that the poet displays resources in verse, which he never appears to possess in prose; and that he who is scarcely worthy of being listened to in speaking, becomes eloquent, captivating, and even sublime, when he abandons himself to the inspiration of the Muse. The talent of an Improvisatore is the gift of Nature; and a talent which has frequently no relation to the other faculties. When it is manifested in a child it is studiously cultivated, and he receives all the instruction which seems likely to be useful to him in his art. He is taught mythology, history, science, and philosophy.

But the divine gift itself, the second more harmonious language, which with graceful ease assumes every artificial form; this alone they attempt not to change or add to, and it is left to develop itself according to the dictates of nature. Sounds call up corresponding sounds; the rhymes spontaneously arrange themselves in their places; and the inspired soul pours itself forth in verse, like the concords naturally elicited from the vibrations of a musical chord. After having been informed of his subject, the Improvisatore remains a moment in meditation, to view it in its various lights, and to shape out the plan of the little poem which he is about to compose. He then prepares the first eight verses, that his mind, during the recitation of them, may receive the proper impulse, and that he may awaken that powerful emotion which makes him, as it were, a new being. In about seven or eight minutes he is fully prepared, and commences his poem, which often consists of five or six hundred verses. His eyes wander about him, his features glow, and he struggles with the prophetic spirit which seems to animate him. Nothing, in the present age, can represent in so striking a manner the Pythia of Delphos, when the God descended and spoke by her mouth."

To this rhapsody we may add, that improvisatorial effusions in general display the same puerility and nonsense as the Pythian hexameters of old, which were remarked to be the very worst poetry in Greece, although, as Sismondi would have it, *divinely inspired*. These Italian Improvisatori are represented in the most contemptible light by Capt. Smyth, whose Survey of Sicily we recently noticed; and we consider him a more impartial observer than the *soul-inspired* writer of the above ridiculous paragraph.

It would afford little interest to our Readers to enter into the Literature of Spain, of which the author enthusiastically speaks. If we except the Cid, commonly called the Spanish Homer, Cervantes, Quivedo, and a very few others, the literature of that bigoted Nation would present little more than monkish records and stupid legends.

The third-sixth Chapter treats of the state of Portuguese literature, until the middle of the sixteenth century.

In the subsequent pages we are introduced to a variety of Writers, both in prose and verse, and specimens of their works are produced. Many of these names will be perhaps new to the mere English reader; but it may be justly asserted that the Translator has ably performed his task. Many of the

the extracts appear with great elegance, by Mr. Roscoe, and other gentlemen conversant in this delightful department of Literature.

In the concluding paragraph we learn that M. de Sismondi intends, in a future work, to investigate the Literature of the North of Europe upon a similar plan.

"I have, in the preceding pages," says he, "conducted my reader only to the vestibule of the temple, if I may so express myself, of the romantic literature of the South. I have pointed out to him at a distance the extent of their riches, inclosed within a sanctuary into which we have not as yet been permitted to penetrate; and it henceforward remains with himself to initiate himself further into its secrets, if he resolve to pursue the task. Let me exhort him not to be daunted. These Southern languages, embracing such a variety of treasures, will not long delay his progress by their trifling

difficulties. They are all sisters of the same family; and he may easily vary his employment by passing successively from one to the other. The application of a very few months will be found sufficient to acquire a knowledge of the Spanish or the Italian; and, after a short period, the perusal of them will be attended only with pleasure. Should I be permitted, at some future time, to complete a similar work to the present, relating to the Literature of the North, it will then become my duty to bring into view poetical beauties of a severer character, of a nature more foreign to our own, and the knowledge of which is not to be attained without far more painful and assiduous study."

We cannot take our leave of this performance without acknowledging the obligations under which we conceive Mr. Roscoe has laid the publick, by giving it an agreeable English dress.

88. A new *French Grammar* has been recently published by M. PROSPER GISELOT, Teacher of the French and Italian languages at Bath, on the same admirable principles as Dr. Wanoostrocht's. Each rule is briefly explained, and accompanied by practical exercises for the improvement of the pupil. The Author's plan appears well calculated for facilitating the acquisition of that fashionable language, without the laborious application which some Grammars on the old system necessarily required. There are three grand divisions:—1. On Pronunciation; 2. On Parts of Speech; 3. On Syntax; and each contain appropriate subdivisions. In this age of literary quackery, when impudent impostors pretend to teach languages without grammatical aid, it is gratifying to observe the rules for acquiring them reduced to simplicity and order by a professor of long experience. Men of true erudition never impose upon the credulity of the unthinking, by averring that the contributions of the pocket may supersede the labours of the mind.

89. A new Edition of ROBERTSON'S *Latin Phrase Book* has been lately published, improved by the addition of many hundred phrases hitherto unrecorded, drawn from the pure fountains of Cicero, Tacitus, Terence, Plautus, &c. To make room for these, numerous redundancies, and much that was given from barbarous sources, in the last edition, have been properly omitted. The utility of the work to students in Latin composition is too evident to need pointing out; and we doubt not that it will readily find a due place in the list of school-books.

90. *The Universal Traveller*, by SAMUEL PRIOR, is a companion to his *Voyages*. In this

compendium the original narrative is sometimes preserved, but in general an abstract is given; and the Travels are systematically arranged, according to the four quarters of the world, with numerous cuts. Great care appears to have been taken in the selection; and the names of Chateaubriand, Morier, Humboldt, Belzoni, and Clarke, may speak for the rest. All are of modern date; so that no quaint language is intermixed with the relation, and their authenticity is sufficiently ascertained. We earnestly recommend this volume to youth, as containing an abstract of the present state of the world.

91. Bumpus's Editions of *Young and Milton* are an elegant new-year's present. Memoirs of the Authors are given, and the volumes are neatly printed, with portraits; and, what renders them adapted for juvenile readers, are seldom encumbered with notes.

92. The twentieth Edition of TURNER'S *Introduction to the Arts and Sciences* is well printed, and contains several important additions; but we must protest against the Chapter on *Artificial Memory*, as more than superfluous, esteeming it easier, and more useful, to remember facts and dates, than symbols, which burthen the memory without improving the mind.

93. *The Considerations on the Game Laws* are wise and judicious; but we are surprised that one inducement to poaching has escaped notice. A labourer once worked for us, who was suspected of laying wires for hares. He acknowledged that he had done so; because, he said, that if he had spent too much at the public-house, it was a better mode of making up his loss by catching game and selling it, than resorting to theft.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

Some Account of Sheriff-Hutton Castle, Yorkshire. With brief Notices of the Church of St. Helen, the ancient Forest of Galtres, the Post Gower of Sittenham, &c. With plates.

A Treatise on the Principles of the Usury Laws. By ROBERT MAUGHAM.

Thoughts on Prison Labour. By a Student of the Inner Temple.

A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the subject of Tithes, Clerical Duties, and other important matters.

No. XVII. of FOSBROKE's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.

Part V. of Queen Elizabeth's Progresses. Elements of Vocal Science, being a philosophical Enquiry into some of the principles of Singing; with a prefatory Essay on the objects of Musical Acquirements. By R. M. BACON, Esq.

The Parricide, a Tragedy. By R. ALLEN, M.A. Bath.

CHAMBERS's Civil Architecture, Part I. By J. GWILT, Architect.

The Old English Drama, No. 2, containing The Ball, a Comedy. By G. CHAPMAN and J. SHIRLEY.

The Italian Interpreter, consisting of copious and familiar Conversations, &c. By S. A. BERNARDO.

The Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah. An epic romance, in ten Cantos, in the stanza of Spenser. By M. P. KAVANAUGH.

The Manners, History, Literature, and Works of Art of the Romans, explained and illustrated.

A volume entitled The Periodical Press of Great Britain and Ireland, or an Inquiry into the state of the public Journals, chiefly as respects their moral and political influence.

Preparing for Publication.

The CZAR, an Historical Tragedy. By JOSEPH CRADOCK, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.

The Progresses and Public Processions of King James the First; in which will be interspersed the several "Masques at Court" during that Reign, and as many of the "London Pageants" as the Editor is enabled to obtain.

An Account of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower. By J. B. NICHOLS, F.S.A.

Chronological Outline of the History of Bristol. By Mr. JOHN EVANS, Printer. This work will form a deliberately progressive View of the Topography, Architecture, Government, local Privileges, Trade, Wealth, and Military and Naval Importance of this ancient City.

GENT. MAG. April, 1824.

The Rev. J. INGRAM, Editor of the *Santon Chronicle*, is preparing materials to illustrate the History of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. BRITTON's History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church, with eight Engravings, by J. and H. Le Keux, from Drawings by Mackenzie, &c.—Also, by the same Author, *Beauties of Wiltshire*, vol. III. comprising Accounts of Malmesbury and Lacock Abbeys; Avebury; copious Indexes; a full Catalogue of Wiltshire Topography, &c. &c. Also, the History, &c. of Wells Cathedral.

A Parallel of the Orders of Architecture, Grecian and Roman, as practised by the ancients and moderns. Illustrated with 66 plates, drawn and engraved in outline by M. NORMAND, Architect. The text translated by AUGUSTUS PUGIN, Architect.

Songs of Solyma; or, a New Version of the Psalms of David: the long ones being compressed, in general, into two Parts, or Portions of Psalmody. Comprising the invaluable prophetic Evidences and principal Beauties of these divine Compositions. By BAPTIST NOEL TURNER, M.A.

Directions for studying the Laws of England. By ROGER NORTH, youngest brother to Lord Keeper Guildford. Now first printed from the original MS. in the Hargrave Collection. With Notes and Illustrations. By a Lawyer.

No. I. of the *Antiquarian Gleaner*, and *Topographical Miscellany*, consisting of Etchings and Descriptions. By THOMAS ALLEN, Author of the "History of Lambeth," &c.

Life of the Rev. John Wesley, including that of his brother Charles; compiled from authentic documents, many of which have never been published. By the Rev. HENRY MOORE.

A Translation into French of Bishop WATSON's Apology for the Bible. By M. VENTOUILLAC.

Some Account of the present State of the English Settlers in Albany, South Africa. By Mr. PRINGLE, of Cape Town.

The Three Brothers, or the Travels and Adventures of the Three Sherleys in Persia, Russia, Turkey, Spain, &c. Printed from original MSS. With additions and Illustrations from very rare contemporaneous works.

Alterations made in the London Pharmacopœia, 1823, fully stated, with introductory Remarks and Schemes illustrative of all the Formula influenced by chemical action.

The Bride of Florence; a Play, in five acts; illustrative of the Manners of the Middle Ages; with Historical Notes, and Minor Poems. By RANDOLPH FITZ-EUSTACE.

Much to Blame, a Tale. By a celebrated Author.

SOCIETY

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

We have already partially noticed the proceedings of this learned body during its present session (see vol. xciii. ii. 542; xciv. 180.), and we now proceed to give some further particulars.

Dec. 4, 1823. At this meeting, a letter was read from Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer of the Society, to H. Ellis, esq. Secretary, accompanying a parchment devotional roll, temp. circa 1500, which was exhibited to the Society. It was written partly in red and partly in black ink, was surrounded with a red and white variegated border, and between many of the paragraphs or sections were illuminated figures, representing, among other persons and incidents, St. Henry, or Henry VI. St. George and the Dragon, St. Christopher carrying the Lord, the Crucifixion, &c. It was several yards in length, and something less than a foot in width.

A letter was also read, from the Rev. James Dallaway, M. A. F. S. A. to the Secretary, "On the First Common Seal of the Burgesses of Bristol." This seal consists of mixed metal, the basis of which is brass; it is circular, and its diameter is under three inches. On one side is a representation of Bristol Castle, shewing a gateway, over which are three tiers of round arches, between four towers: a large tower to the left represents the Keep; on a smaller one stands a warder, blowing a trumpet; the others are low and diminutive. The gate is of timber, and has ornamented iron hinges. The legend is *Sigillum commune Burgen- sium Bristolie*. Mr. Dallaway conceives that the castles which are so often represented on the seals of towns, denote that the latter has been subject to the jurisdiction of feudal law; and he also thinks that their partial dependance upon that law continued long after the granting of their liberties. The obverse of the seal represents the other great gate of the castle, over the Avon, and a secret water-gateway to the fortress may also be perceived. A ship is represented, rigged with one mast and sail, which a pilot is steering towards the castle, with what bears a greater resemblance to a broad plank, than to the rudder of later times, and is similar to the rudders seen in representations of ships of the Norman era: a warder on one of the towers is beckoning to the ship with his finger; and the legend on this side of the seal alludes to the incident thus delineated. This incident, in all probability, is the capture, by stratagem, and according to some accounts by a Burgess of Bristol, of the vessel in which Almeric de Montfort was conveying Eleanor his sister, to be married to Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. Edward I. was then holding his court in the castle; he received the lady with courtesy, but beheaded Almeric; and thanked the Burgesses for their loyalty and spirit in the enterprise. Llewellyn, how-

ever, on his pacification with the English monarch, received the hand of Eleanor. Her capture is related as above by Walsingham, Peter Langtoft, Speed, and other historians. Trevett erroneously asserts that the ship was decoyed from the Scilly isles near Cornwall, instead of from the small island so called on the coast of Glamorganshire. Leave was probably granted by the King to the Burgesses of Bristol to represent this event on their seal as a boon, or royal permission; and perhaps as a reward for their services in the affair.

Mr. Dallaway is of opinion that our ancient seals of towns present fair delineations of their castles; and cites that of Norwich as an example. Our royal seals exhibit, in the shrine-work of the thrones, &c. a regular gradation of architecture, beginning with round arches, and proceeding through the different variations of the Gothic style to the most ornamented variety of that species of building, with canopies, &c. Mr. D. also describes the other seals of the town of Bristol, on some of which the castle is likewise represented: impressions of them were laid before the Society.

Jan. 16. The reading was concluded of a paper by Major Rennel, on the place of shipwreck of St. Paul; in which, from a particular examination of the circumstances of the shipwreck, as related in the Acts of the Apostles, Major Rennel infers that the general opinion that the Melita alluded to was Malta, is the true one; so that it was not the Dalmatia Melita, as some have represented.

A paper was also read respecting the death of Richard II. by Sir Vere Brooke, K. C. B.

Feb. 5. T. Lister Parker, esq. F. S. A. in a letter to Mr. Ellis, communicated some account of the Household Book of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, for the year 1507.

Mr. Ellis communicated a copy of an original letter from Sir Thomas More to Cardinal Wolsey.

March 4. A letter was read from Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, to H. Gurney, esq. V. P. accompanying a series of maps and plans of ancient Norfolk and Norwich, by Mr. Woodward, of Norwich.

April 1. Mr. Brayley, jun. exhibited an impression of the seal of an ancient Priory on the Continent.

A letter was read from Col. Stephenson, F. S. A. to Mr. Ellis, communicating copies of the inscriptions on the bases of the columns in a part of the Exchequer*.

A letter from Dr. Meyrick to Mr. Ellis was also read, communicating an account, by Mr. Hamper, of certain bronze weapons, presumed to be ancient British, found in a grove at Greensbury-Hill, in Staffordshire.

* Already recorded in our last Volume, i. 391.

April 5. A letter was read, from John Bruce, esq. to Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, on the Etymology of the term *Mass*, as used to express the worship of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Ellis, in a letter to the President, communicated a copy of the warrant of Queen Elizabeth to apply the torture to Barker and Banister, who assisted the Duke of Norfolk in his attempts to liberate and marry Mary Queen of Scots.

The Society then adjourned to St. George's day, the 23d of April.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE COMPASS.

The Board of Longitude have conferred the Parliamentary premium of 500*l.* on Mr. Peter Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy, for his method of correcting the local attraction of vessels. The great quantities of iron employed at this time in the construction and equipment of ships of war, produce so much deviation in the compass (varying according to the direction of the ship's head), as to render it almost an useless instrument, particularly in high Northern and Southern latitudes. It appears by Lieutenant Foster's report of experiments made in his Majesty's ship *Conway*, under the superintendence of Captain Basil Hall, to lat. 61 degrees S. and under that of Captain Clavering, in the recent voyage of the *Griper*, to lat. 80 deg. North, that the difference in the bearing of an object with the ship's head at East and West, amounted to 28 deg. before the latter vessel left the *Nore*: this difference afterwards amounted to 50 deg. at the North Cape, and to 75 deg. at Spitzbergen. Great, however, as this effect was, the method recommended by Mr. Barlow was completely successful. This is extremely simple: it consists merely in placing a small plate of iron abaft the compass, in such a situation as to counteract the effects of the ship in any one place; after which, without removing it, it continues to do the same in all parts of the world, whatever change may take place in the dip or intensity of the magnetic needle. Three important advantages will result from this discovery: it will greatly add to the safety of vessels in our Channel, in dark and blowing weather; it will tend to the general correction of our Charts of Variation; and will dispel nine out of ten of the supposititious currents, so liberally supplied by navigators, to account for every remarkable disagreement between reckoning and observation, and of which there can be no doubt the greater number have arisen from this long-neglected error in the compass.

THE TROAD.

The following interesting and novel observations on the long-doubted scenery of Troy are extracted from the ingenious Topographical Dissertation of Mr. Campbell on the scenery of *Osian's Poems*, by which

he has placed the Celtic Poet on firmer ground than that on which Dr. Johnson left him:—

"Here I would be understood as writing of a hilly country, which, of course, is less liable to such revolutions as are known to have frequently occurred in low and level countries—such, for instance, as the overflowing of Earl Goodwin's estate, on the coast of Kent, now the Goodwin Sands; and the abandonment of the sea in the upper part of the Levant, particularly in the supposed neighbourhood of the Troad. A proof of this is, that opposite to the Isle of Tenedos, where, Homer informs us, that the Greeks pulled their ships and galleys upon the Dardan beach, there is not any beach to be seen; but, on the contrary, a bold rocky coast, the lowest of whose cliffs is many feet above the level of the sea.* This fact I observed in person, and only mention it to prove some great mutation of Nature in that vicinity, or that Homer was ignorant of the locality which his Muse embraced—a circumstance rather improbable, from the Father of the Poets having been a native of those parts. I am of opinion that the abandonment of the waters in the upper parts of the Levant is, in some measure, corroborated by the Sacred Writings, even though the story of Hero and Leander should not be admitted as auxiliary evidence in this poetical case, which I think should be admitted; for, it is not possible that the enamoured swimmer could have made such sure and constant passages through the waters of the Hellespont, had the currents ran with the same velocity in his days as they ran in those of Lord Byron.† If I rightly understand the Sacred Writings on one point, it is clear to my mind that the ships of Solomon sailed from the ports of Tyre and Sidon to the islands of the Eastern Seas; and, to bring home the gold of Ophir and peacocks feathers, they found a channel where are now the scorching sands of the isthmus of Suez. This course, however, is conjectural, arising from my hurried observations, for there may have been canals to the Red Sea; but the rise of the waters in the English Channel is matter of historical record—*Anno* 1100. I would farther observe, that the Cornish traditional story of a country named *Leones*, which extended from the Land's End of Cornwall round by the Scilly Isles, thence to Uthant, and Guernsey on the coast of France, embracing the western part of the English Channel, appears to me in feature of probability.

"Perhaps Strabo alluded to the country

* Mr. Hobhouse agrees with me on this appearance of the coast.

† I would engage to swim from shore to shore of the Hellespont in two-thirds of the time Lord Byron took to effect that romantic object.

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Mr. Ellis communicated a copy of an original letter from Sir Thomas More to Cardinal Wolsey.

March 4. A letter was read from Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, to H. Gurney, esq. V. P. accompanying a series of maps and plans of ancient Norfolk and Norwich, by Mr. Woodward, of Norwich.

April 1. Mr. Brayley, jun. exhibited an impression of the seal of an ancient Priory on the Continent.

A letter was read from Col. Stephenson, F.S.A. to Mr. Ellis, communicating copies of the inscriptions on the bases of the columns in a part of the Exchequer.

A letter from Dr. Meyrick to Mr. Ellis was also read, communicating an account, by Mr. Hamper, of certain bronze weapons, presumed to be ancient British, found in a grove at Greensbury-Hill, in Staffordshire.

* Already recorded in our last Volume, i. 391.

April 5. A letter was read, from John Bruce, esq. to Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, on the Etymology of the term *Mass*, as used to express the worship of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Ellis, in a letter to the President, communicated a copy of the warrant of Queen Elizabeth to apply the torture to Barker and Banister, who assisted the Duke of Norfolk in his attempts to liberate and marry Mary Queen of Scots.

The Society then adjourned to St. George's day, the 23d of April.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE COMPASS.

The Board of Longitude have conferred the Parliamentary premium of 500*l.* on Mr. Peter Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy, for his method of correcting the local attraction of vessels. The great quantities of iron employed at this time in the construction and equipment of ships of war, produce so much deviation in the compass (varying according to the direction of the ship's head), as to render it almost an useless instrument, particularly in high Northern and Southern latitudes. It appears by Lieutenant Foster's report of experiments made in his Majesty's ship *Conway*, under the superintendence of Captain Basil Hall, to lat. 61 degrees S. and under that of Captain Clavering, in the recent voyage of the *Griper*, to lat. 80 deg. North, that the difference in the bearing of an object with the ship's head at East and West, amounted to 28 deg. before the latter vessel left the *Nore*: this difference afterwards amounted to 50 deg. at the North Cape, and to 75 deg. at Spitzbergen. Great, however, as this effect was, the method recommended by Mr. Barlow was completely successful. This is extremely simple: it consists merely in placing a small plate of iron abaft the compass, in such a situation as to counteract the effects of the ship in any one place; after which, without removing it, it continues to do the same in all parts of the world, whatever change may take place in the dip or intensity of the magnetic needle. Three important advantages will result from this discovery: it will greatly add to the safety of vessels in our Channel, in dark and blowing weather; it will tend to the general correction of our Charts of Variation; and will dispel nine out of ten of the supposititious currents, so liberally supplied by navigators, to account for every remarkable disagreement between reckoning and observation, and of which there can be no doubt the greater number have arisen from this long-neglected error in the compass.

THE TROAD.

The following interesting and novel observations on the long-doubted scenery of Troy are extracted from the ingenious Topographical Dissertation of Mr. Campbell on the scenery of *Osian's Poems*, by which

he has placed the Celtic Poet on firmer ground than that on which Dr. Johnson left him:—

"Here I would be understood as writing of a hilly country, which, of course, is less liable to such revolutions as are known to have frequently occurred in low and level countries—such, for instance, as the overflowing of Earl Goodwin's estate, on the coast of Kent, now the Goodwin Sands; and the abandonment of the sea in the upper part of the Levant, particularly in the supposed neighbourhood of the Troad. A proof of this is, that opposite to the Isle of Tenedos, where, Homer informs us, that the Greeks pulled their ships and galleys upon the Dardan beach, there is not any beach to be seen; but, on the contrary, a bold rocky coast, the lowest of whose cliffs is many feet above the level of the sea.* This fact I observed in person, and only mention it to prove some great mutation of Nature in that vicinity, or that Homer was ignorant of the locality which his Muse embraced—a circumstance rather improbable, from the Father of the Poets having been a native of those parts. I am of opinion that the abandonment of the waters in the upper parts of the Levant is, in some measure, corroborated by the Sacred Writings, even though the story of Hero and Leander should not be admitted as auxiliary evidence in this poetical case, which I think should be admitted; for, it is not possible that the enamoured swimmer could have made such sure and constant passages through the waters of the Hellespont, had the currents ran with the same velocity in his days as they ran in those of Lord Byron.† If I rightly understand the Sacred Writings on one point, it is clear to my mind that the ships of Solomon sailed from the ports of Tyre and Sidon to the islands of the Eastern Seas; and, to bring home the gold of Ophir and peacocks feathers, they found a channel where are now the scorching sands of the isthmus of Suez. This course, however, is conjectural, arising from my hurried observations, for there may have been canals to the Red Sea; but the rise of the waters in the English Channel is matter of historical record—*Anno* 1100. I would farther observe, that the Cornish traditional story of a country named *Leones*, which extended from the Land's End of Cornwall round by the Scilly Isles, thence to Uban, and Guernsey on the coast of France, embracing the western part of the English Channel, appears to me in feature of probability.

"Perhaps Strabo alluded to the country

* Mr. Hobhouse agrees with me on the appearance of the coast.

† I would engage to swim from shore to shore of the Hellespont in two-thirds of the time Lord Byron took to effect that romantic object.

of Leones, instead of the Scilly Isles, when he wrote of the Tyrians trading thither for tin.—“This I know, that on my visit to the isles or rocks of Scilly, I could discover no traces of mines, whether ancient or modern.”—(*Campbell's Ossian*, p. 20 and 21, vol. 1.)

POMPEII.

The excavations at this singular and interesting spot had been discontinued ever since the commencement of the civil troubles at Naples; but since the King's restoration they have been renewed, and with great success. Although not more than fifty labourers are employed in digging, yet the works have been so judiciously directed, that not only several new edifices, but even whole streets have been discovered. Among the most remarkable of the buildings thus brought to light is a Temple, supposed to be a Pantheon. Its principal entrance is on the eastern side of the Forum under a small colonnade. Its form appears to be that of a parallelogram surrounded with a wall, the lower part of which is ornamented with handsome fresco paintings on a grayish ground. In the middle of the building is found a large dodecagon (marked by twelve pedestals) and an aqueduct in marble. Corresponding with the sides of this figure are twelve chambers painted with different subjects, in pretty good preservation. At the further part of the edifice are three great divisions, to which the approach is by a flight of steps. In the middle one of the three, which resembles the cell of a temple, are five niches wrought in the wall, two of which contain statues declared by the Antiquaries to be those of Nero and Messalina. The right hand division is in the same form: that on the left appears to have been a room for the priests to assemble in, and along its walls are placed tables and benches.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The Council of this Institution have elected, from the class of Honorary Associates, the ten following individuals, to receive the allowance of 100*l.* per annum for life, granted by his Majesty. They take the title of Royal Associates:—

1. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Esq.—*The Friend*, *Essays*—*Lay Sermons*—*Translation of Wallenstein*—*Remorse*, a Tragedy, &c.

2. The Rev. Edward Davies—*Celtic Researches*—*Mythology of the Antients*.

3. The Rev. John Jamieson, D.D. F.R.S.E. F.L.A.E.—*An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*—*Hermes Scythicus*—and other works.

4. The Rev. T. R. Malthus, M.A. F.R.S.—*Essay on Population*.

5. Thomas James Mathias, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.—*Runic Odes*—*On the Evidence relating to the Poems attributed to Rowley*—*The Shade of Alexander Pope*—and various other works.

6. James Millingen, Esq. F.S.A. *Peintures Antiques inedites de Vases Grecs—Peintures de Vases Grecs de la Collection de Sir John Coghill, Bart.—Recueil de quelques Médailles Grecques inédites—Medallic History of Napoleon*.

7. Sir W. Ouseley, Knt. LL.D.—*Persian Miscellanies—Oriental Collections—Travels in Persia*, &c.—and other works.

8. William Roscoe, Esq.—*Life of Lorenzo de Medici—Life of Leo X.*, &c. &c.

9. The Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A. F.S.A.—*The Works of Spencer*, &c.—*Milton's Poetical Works*, &c.—*Come Account of the Life and Writings of John Milton—Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer—Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Bishop Walton*, &c.—*Johnson's Dictionary corrected*, &c.

10. Sharon Turner, Esq. F.S.A.—*History of the Anglo-Saxons*, &c.—*Vindication of the Genuineness of the Ancient British Poems of Aneurin, Taliessin, Llywarchlen, and Merdhin*; to which are added, an *Essay on the Antiquity of Rhyme in Europe*—*“The Volupse”*—*The History of England during the Middle Ages*, &c.—*Prolusions*.

NATIONAL GALLERY.—ANGERSTEIN COLLECTION.

(Copy) Treasury Minute, dated March 23, 1834.

The Earl of Liverpool acquaints the Board, that his Majesty's Government having deemed it to be highly expedient that an opportunity which presented itself of purchasing the choice collection of pictures belonging to the late Mr. Angerstein for the use of the public should not be lost, he had entered into a negotiation with the executors and representatives of that gentleman, and had concluded an agreement for the purchase of the whole collection, of which he delivered a catalogue to the Board, for the sum of 87,000*l.* Lord Liverpool further states to the Board, that he has made an arrangement with the executors, and with Mr. J. J. Angerstein, for the occupation of the house in Pall-Mall, where the pictures now are, during the remainder of the term for which it is held by Mr. Angerstein, at the rent which he pays for it.

His Lordship further states, that he found, after a careful inquiry, that in order to provide for the security and due conservation of the pictures, and for giving access to the public to view them whilst they remain in their present situation, the following establishment will be necessary:—A Keeper of the Gallery, at a salary of 300*l.* per annum. To have the charge of the collection, and to attend particularly to the preservation of the pictures; to superintend the arrangements for admission; and to be present occasionally in the gallery; and Lord Liverpool is of opinion, that the person to be appointed to

to this office should be competent to value, and (if called upon) to negotiate the purchase of any pictures that may in future be added to the collection, &c.

[Some other servants are named here.]

My Lords concur in opinion with Lord Liverpool as to the expediency of this purchase, and as to the establishment required, under the present circumstances, for the care of them and the custody of the gallery, and desire that an estimate be prepared and laid before Parliament accordingly.

List of the Pictures of the late J. J. Angerstein, Esq. in Pall-Mall.

1. The Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba, *Claude*.—2. The Marriage of Rebecca, *Claude*.—3. Ganymede, *Titian*.—4. The Rape of the Sabinas, *Rubens*.—5. The Emperor Theodosius expelled the Church by St. Ambrose, *Vandyke*.—6. St. John in the Wilderness, *A. Carracci*.—7. Susannah and the Elders, *Lud. Carracci*.—8. A Bacchanalian Triumph, *N. Poussin*.—9. Ermenig with the Shepherds, *Domenichino*.—10. Philip the Fourth of Spain and his Queen, *Velasquez*.—11. Venus and Adonis, *Titian*.—12. Landscape—"Morning," *Claude*.—13. An Italian Seaport—"Evening," *Claude*.—14. The Raising of Lazarus, *Seb. del Pionto*.—15. A Concert, *Titian*.—16. Pope Julius the Second, *Raphael*.—17. Christ on the Mount, *Correggio*.—18. Portrait of Govartius, *Vandyke*.—19. The Nativity, *Rembrandt*.—20. The Woman taken in Adultery, *Rembrandt*.—21. The Embarkation of St. Ursula, *Claude*.—22. Abraham and Isaac, *G. Poussin*.—23. A Land Storm, *G. Poussin*.—24. A Landscape, with Cattle and Figures, *Cuyp*.—25. Apollo and Silenus, *A. Carracci*.—26. Holy Family in a Landscape, *Rubens*.—27. The Portrait of Rubens, *Vandyke*.—28. Studies of Heads, *Correggio*.—29. Studies of Heads, *Correggio*.—30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35. The Marriage à-la-mode, *Hogarth*.—36. Portrait of Lord Heathfield, *Sir J. Reynolds*.—37. The Village Holyday, *Wilkie*.—38. Portrait of the Painter, *Hogarth*.

An estimate of the sum that will be required to defray the charge of purchasing, together with the expenses incidental to the preservation and public exhibition of the collection of pictures which belonged to the late J. J. Angerstein, Esq. £60,000.

J. C. HERRIES.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers,
March 26, 1824.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

A new Institution, under the above title, has been established, and a gallery for the exhibition of paintings by the Society has been erected in Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall East. Haydon, Martin, Lintot, Heapy, Glover, Hoffand, and other well-known artists, have several excellent pictures. Northcote is the only member of the Royal Academy who has sent any pictures to the

gallery. The establishment of the Society was celebrated by a dinner, at which the Duke of Sussex (who presided), Messrs. D. Kinnard, Hart Davis, Lambton, Hobhouse, Mr. T. Campbell, and others, were present.

NEW ORRERY.

Mr. B. M. Forster, of Walthamstow, has just invented a pendent Orrery, to represent the Solar system. It consists of globes fixed to horizontal rods, and suspended by means of catgut, which twisting or untwisting itself slowly, as the circumjacent air dries or moistens, produces the revolutions of the imitated planetary bodies, the distances of the globes which represent the planets being calculated to correspond with those of the planets themselves. Mr. Forster considers the machine as capable of great improvement, so as to be able in time to represent the whole of the planetary system. The catgut-strings which suspend the globes twist themselves hygometrically, by being brought into a dry room from a moist one.

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

Accounts dated in May last have just been received in Paris from the French Maritime Expedition of Discovery commanded by Capt. Duperry. They contain some interesting details on nautical and magnetical observations, and announce the discovery of four Islands, in what the French call the Dangerous Archipelago; to which they have given the names of Clermont-Tonnere, Lostanges, Angier, and Frennet. The inhabitants could not be induced to have any intercourse with the voyagers. Driven thence by stress of weather, they proceeded to Otaheite, where they witnessed the happy change that has taken place in the morals of the natives since the introduction of Christianity. Idolatry, human sacrifices, polygamy, and child-murder, are now unknown among them; and many exhibit great fervour in the profession of Christianity.

PARIS.

A curious circumstance has happened to the Royal Society of *Bonnes Lettres*. Last year they offered a prize for the best poem on the Spanish invasion: in a solemn sitting, and after a long and splendid discourse by M. Charles Lacretelle, the learned Society adjudged the prize, consisting of a gold medal of the value of 1,600 francs, to a M. Denain. This M. Denain, the happy proprietor of the valuable prize, had never been heard of; and certainly his poem, though, as it should seem, the best of those written on the subject, will not give him much celebrity. But it now appears that the successful poet holds opinions precisely opposed to those of the Society of *Bonnes Lettres*,—that he only wrote as a sort of experiment to obtain the 1,600 francs,—and that, having obtained them, he has been the first to make public the mystification, and to ridicule both the poem and the Society.

SELECT POETRY.

THE FIRST ODE OF HORACE.

TRANSLATED BY LORD THURLOW.

MECÆNAS, born of ancient kings,
My guard, from whom my lovely honour
springs;

There are, whom, in the chariot's flight,
Th' have left Olympique darts doth give delight:
Th' avoided goal by th' burning wheel,
And noble palm, when they so finely deal,
Lifts up to Gods, from out the crowd,
The lords of earth, and makes their temples
proud.

Him if th' inconstant crowd of Rome
Contend with threefold honours to bring
home;

Him, who in his own barn bath store,
Whate'er is swept from Libyck threshing
floor;

The man, who joys his father's farm
To reap; no wealth of Attalus can charm
On Cyprian beam to cut the sea
Of Myrtos, and a fearful sailor be.

The merchant, fearing th' Africk wind
Contending with Icarian waves, in mind
Praises the leisure of his town,
And fields: forthwith his broken ships lays
down

Upon the stocks for new repair,
Untaught a straiten'd poverty to bear.

There is, who shall not throw away
To take the half from the entire day.

In cups of massic very old
Wet not unwisely, who his time doth hold
Under green arbutus loosely spread,
Or by a holy water's gentle head.

Many the armed holds delight,
And warlike musick, that doth breathe
affright,

Clarion and trumpet's mingled sound,
And wars by mothers most detested found.

Unmindful of his tender wife,
Neath the cold air the hunter leads his life,
Whether a hind his true dogs view,
Or the smooth nets a Marsian boar break
through.

Me ivies, the reward and love
Of learned foreheads mix with Gods above:

Me the cold grove and light-foot quires
Of Nymphs with Satyrs part from low desires,

Part from the people; if, indeed,
Euterpe not withhold the duties in need;
Ner Polyhymnia refuse

To string th' Lesbian harp: but, if you
choose

With Lyric minds to write me down,
I then shall strike the stars with lofty
crown.

EVENING.—*A Song.*

WHEN the splendid Sun declining
Ocean's lap with crimson dies;
Luna with pale lustre shining,
Sillvers all the eastern skies.

Her mild beams the heat dispersing
Raise each drooping flow'ret's head,
And th' Almighty's praise rehearsing,
Light each creature to its bed.

Philomel, her ditty warbling,
Hails the still approach of night,
And the labourer home returning,
Gladdens at the solemn sight.

When the splendid Sun declining,
Ocean's lap with crimson dies,
Luna with pale lustre shining,
Sillvers all the eastern skies.

W. C. L.

THE JUDGE.

BY GEORGE HARDINGE, ESQ.

[*Not in his Works.*]

I THANK you for your sound advice
To deprecate judicial vice,
The Bench we forfeit by a pun,
A Miller's jest, and we're undone.

But Art is by itself betray'd,
And laughter is by sorrows made;
Though quaint and sad, my wig to save,
I laugh at being found so grave,
"Recurring Nabute is at work
Though you expel her with a fork*."
The cat when mistress of the house
Leaps from her toilette on a mouse;
And my full-bottom's proudest curls
Romp on the bench with handsome girls;
In passing the judicial doom,
I sweep with a Parnassian broom,
Lay traps for smiles—coquette with praise,
And melt the Law in bouts rimés.

NO AND YES.

BY GEORGE HARDINGE, ESQ.

[*Not in his Works.*]

A SPASIA'S conflicts are amusing,—
The eye betrays,—the cheek defends her;
You'd think she askt, when she's refining;
The Lover pleases, yet offends her.

Her temper'd scorn bids fair to love,
Refining the suspended bliss;
Her soft repulse the lips reprove,
The word is "No," the comment "Yzs."

* Horace.

SONNET

SONNET

To the memory of Rev. THOS. MAURICE, A.M.

MAURICE, the bard of Patriotism, adieu!
The Sun of Genius sets in Nature's
gloom,

But still thy fame shall shine for ever new,
Thy blaze shall not be shrouded by the
tomb.

Thy deep research the Brahmin's lore ex-
plain'd,

Before thee, Babel, Egypt were arraign'd,
Thy glory this—but the diviner beam

Of friendship play'd upon thy social hours,
'Twas then thy wit enliv'n'd every theme,
And all electrified thy jocund powers.

Great Bard, adieu! In memory ever dear,
My heart thy generous friendship shall revere;
Maurice, adieu! The good, the just, thy
name,

Wise, learned, loyal, canonize to Fame!
April 2.

LINES

Written in August 1821, after viewing the
beautiful group of "THE GRACES" at
WOBURN ABBEY, from the chisel of the
exquisite CANOVA. (From a MS. Collec-
tion preparing for the Press.)

CONCEAL'D in marble-bed the GRACES
lay, [doubt:—

For safety left by PHIDIAS* there, no
Vain was all search,—till wandering that
way,

Matchless CANOVA found the sleepers out,
Released by him, and to the light awake—
They breathe!—and silently our homage
take.

Cadogan Place, March 10. W. P.

LINES

Attached to a beautiful Drawing of a SLEEP-
ING GIRL, with a little Wax-child in her
arms, from the pencil of CIPRIANI; and
presented, by that exquisite Artist, to the
first Marchioness of LANEDOWN; a lady
highly distinguished for her taste and ta-
lents in the Fine Arts.

SOFT cares the little SLEEPER's thoughts
employ— toy:—

While to her breast she hugs the treasured
As Time's maturing wing shall o'er her steal,
Those cares a mother's virtues may reveal:
Thus in the BUD which scarce an op'ning
shows,

We fancy all the beauty of the ROSE.
April 6. W. P.

* The fragments from Elis manifest the
pre-eminence of Phidias in treating feminine
beauty, and warrant the compliments to
Canova as the inheritor of this excellence.

SONNET

On the Waterfall of Giesbach in Switzerland.

BY THE REV. C. V. LE GRICE.

GIESBACH! trembling, though shelter'd,
I have stood

Beside the torrent of thy headlong flood,
That bursts from steep to steep, sil'ring
the shades [cascades;

Of mingled rocks and woods with bright
While at my feet amid thy tossing spray

The deep-hued rainbow arch'd its moveless
ray:—

Then would each sense with hurried rapture
ache,

Till thro' some vista of thy foam the light
Shew'd in soft solace to the soothed sight
Th' unheaving bosom of the quiet Lake,
Where thy hush'd tumults sleep. So is it
given

To the cheer'd eye of Faith, amid the strife
Of waters and the varying storms of life,
To view the distant calm of opening Heaven.
August 1823.

SONNET

By Mr. BURNANY GREENE, and written in
a Fly-leaf to his "Satires of Juvenal,
paraphrastically imitated, and adapted to
the Times 1764."

TO THE REV. MR. HAYGARTH.

MY friend, my master, whose protecting
rule [year

Smil'd in my careless youth, my happier
When fund restraints (I will not call it school)
Sought reverence from affection, not from
fear,

For thee the Muse, her infant lay forgot,
Calls forth the Roman lore, the Athenian
vein, [blot;

Wakes her own native lyre; nor thine to
Who first inspir'd, should patronize the
strain.

Haygarth, accept the toil; and know the
Bard, [Man;

The Boy, once foster'd, loves thee, when a
Thou second Parent—Gratitude's regard
Retains in riper age the filial plan.

Kind Heaven, auspicious crown thy future
day,

And ev'ry wish, thou mad'st for me, repay.
March 15, 1775. E. B. G.

INSCRIPTION ON A CHILD

In Kensington Church Yard.

QUALIS es, spes loquitur,
Qualis eras, parentum lacrymæ.

What thou art now, our hopes would gladly
tell;

What thou wert once, our tears declare too
well.

Chelsea, April 9.

T. F.
HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 9.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward a motion for the grant of 500,000*l.* for the ERECTION OF NEW CHURCHES. He justified his proposition by a reference to the good that had been produced by a former grant of 1,000,000*l.* from which he said had arisen 95 capacious churches, and accommodation for 153,000 persons. He then entered into a calculation to show that much remained to be done, there being a number of places containing in the aggregate 3,548,000 persons dependent upon 179 places of worship, not accommodation for one in seventeen.—Mr. *Hobhouse* opposed the motion, and suggested an amendment calling upon the Clergy to meet the wants of their parishioners by multiplying the celebrations of divine service. The Hon. Member recommended this expedient by a reference to the practice of Catholic countries.—Mr. *Peel* defended the motion.—Mr. *John Smith* suggested that the money might be better laid out in education.—Dr. *Lushington* defended the motion in a splendid speech. He dwelt at some length, upon the vital necessity of Christian education, and then adverted to the advantages which the want of churches afforded to the insidious attacks of dissenting fanatics.—Mr. *Hume* opposed the motion. He seemed to argue, that if churches were wanting, the Clergy ought to provide them at their proper cost.—Mr. *G. Banks*, Lord *Palmerston*, and Mr. *Gordon* supported the original motion, which was carried by a majority of 148 to 59.

Mar. 22. Several petitions were presented respecting the Chancellor of the Exchequer's new financial plan on the LINEN, WOOL, and SILK TRADES. With respect to the first, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated his last determination to be, that they should be diminished annually by one tenth of their amount, and that the reduction should commence on the 25th of January 1825. On the subject of the Wool Duty he announced that instead of making the reduction of the Duty immediately, he should propose to adopt the opinion expressed by the manufacturers at the time when the measure was first announced, namely, that the reduction should take place at two different periods. One part, amounting to three-pence, to be taken off on the 10th of September next, and the remaining Duty of two pence on the 10th of December following. Under these circumstances he should not return any Duty. The House then went into a Committee on

the Silk Duties Bill, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer extended the allowances for Silks on hands to such pieces as had been cut only to exhibit patterns.—After this concession, which was received with much gratitude by the advocates for the trade, Mr. *Baring* moved that the repeal of the prohibition of foreign manufactured Silks should be postponed till the year 1829, instead of the year 1826, and contended, as before, that it would lead to the ruin of the Silk manufacturers.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply to the honourable gentleman, read two letters, one from the Committee of the Silk manufacturers of Derby, and the other from that of the Manchester manufacturers, and the last of which said,—“Impressed as the Silk Trade of Manchester must be with the wisdom and promptitude with which his Majesty's Government have resolved to make a reduction of the Duties on Silk, they cannot but feel a most lively alarm at the opposition which that measure is likely to meet in going through Parliament. We are unanimously requested by the members of the Silk Trade to convey to you their earnest prayer and solicitation, that you will urge Parliament to your utmost to adhere to the proposition you have made, convinced that it is fraught with the most important advantages to the Silk Trade of this country.” The right hon. gentleman then maintained that the proposed measures were generally viewed by the Silk manufacturers in a very different light from that which had been represented. There was indeed, he added, “a party concerned that felt great alarm, and that party was no other than the manufacturers of silk in France.” His information assured him that there was a general feeling in France of the greatest alarm, that with our free trade and other resources, we should do irreparable injury to the French manufacturer, by throwing open the trade.—Mr. *Baring* withdrew his amendment; and all the Chancellor of the Exchequer's propositions were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 30.

Earl *Bathurst* moved the third reading of the SLAVE TRADE PIRACY BILL; and in order that the measure might be carried into a law in time to be conveyed to America before the separation of the Congress, he proposed that the usual form of referring it to a Committee might be dispensed with.—Earl *Grosvenor* expressed his concurrence in the wish that this measure should not be unnecessarily retarded; and animadverted with

some severity upon the intemperate conduct of several of the Colonial legislative assemblies.—The Marquis of *Lansdown* gave his hearty commendation to the measure, and, the Committee being negatived, the Bill was read the third time, and unanimously passed.

April 2. The Marquis of *Lansdown*, in presenting some petitions against the Irish Tithes Act of last session, took the opportunity to animadvert upon the amending Bill now in progress in the other House. The noble Marquis recited all the objections against Tithes, and which have been so often urged.—The Earl of *Liverpool* defended the Act of last session, which had, he said, succeeded in a much greater number of cases than could have been hoped for, from any merely experimental measure.—The Earl of *Kingston* then presented several petitions complaining of the neglect and non-residence of the Irish clergy. Among them were petitions from the Protestant inhabitants of two parishes, complaining that they were compelled to attend the Catholic places of worship from the want of the celebration of the Church of England service.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* moved the second reading of the Bill permitting the CELEBRATION of MARRIAGES between UNITARIANS, by their own Minister, and in their own Chapels.—The Archbishop of *Canterbury* voted for the second reading, with the understanding that the Bill should be open to modification in the Committee. He voted for it, because he was willing to concede, whatever was reasonable, to the scruples of the Unitarians.—The Lord Chancellor opposed the motion, because, if the principle were recognized in this case, the indulgence must be extended to all other sectaries, and a beginning would thus be made to the utter subversion of the Established Church.—The Earl of *Liverpool* objected to the Bill in its present shape, because it went to permit marriages, celebrated according to its particular forms, where one of the parties might be a member of the Established Church.—The Bishop of *Chester* detailed at some length the particular passages of the Matrimonial Liturgy which were said to offend the consciences of the Unitarians, and in doing so demonstrated the utter futility of the scruples which were the groundwork of the Bill before the House. He objected to the measure as diminishing the emoluments of the Established Clergy to a serious extent in populous towns.—The Earl of *Harrowby* and Lord *Calthorpe* defended the Bill.—The Bishop of *London*, in voting that the Bill should go to a Committee, did not pledge himself to give it any farther support.—Lord *Holland* supported the Bill. The House divided on the second reading, when the numbers were,—Contents 35, Non-contents 33; Majority 2.

GENT. MAG. *April*, 1824.

April 2. The Earl of *Darnley*, pursuant to notice, moved for the appointment of a Committee, to inquire how far the measures lately adopted for the relief and benefit of Ireland had succeeded; and also to consider what measures would be necessary to remedy the existing evils in that Kingdom. The noble Earl introduced his motion in a long speech, in which, besides the other topics usually employed upon the subject, he confessed the cruelty and tyranny of England, impeached the administration of justice in Ireland, condemned the Police Bill, complained of the Church Establishment, urged the necessity of Catholic Emancipation, and professed his compassionate respect for the well-disposed but inefficient governments in the Sister Kingdom.—The Earl of *Liverpool*, without disputing the unjust and selfish policy formerly observed towards Ireland, vindicated the present race of Englishmen from any participation in it, and recited a vast number of generous concessions, which, since the commencement of the late King's reign, had been made for the benefit of Ireland. He maintained that the present depression of that kingdom was wholly unconnected with the disqualification of the Catholics; and opposed all the arguments upon that subject, drawn from the analogy of other states, by observing, that in Ireland alone was the religious division of the people accompanied by a parallel division of property, intelligence, and manners. In Ireland it was notorious that the great bulk of the property, and all the qualifications naturally associated with property, belonged to the Protestants. Much of the suffering of Ireland he ascribed to a premature introduction of the English constitution; but for the omission of one part of the English code—the Poor Laws—he avowed his regret. He professed to hope the best results from the extension of Christian education; but begged to remind the House, that in the nature of things this result could not be very speedily felt. In conclusion, he opposed the motion.—The Marquis of *Lansdown* spoke at considerable length in support of the motion.—The Earl of *Limerick* earnestly deprecated the introduction of poor rates into Ireland. He said the effect of such a measure would be, to make of the Irish peasantry six millions of beggars; because no Irishman, who could live idly, would work.—The Marquis of *Downshire*, the Earl of *Carnarvon*, and Lord *Clifden*, supported the motion.—The Earls of *Carberry*, *Mayo*, and *Roden*, opposed it; the last, in a speech of some length, gave a most gratifying description of the recent progress of education in Ireland. On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 57 to 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 12.*

Mr. *Lushington* moved the third reading of the ALIEN BILL. Mr. *Denman* opposed the

the motion, on the ground that the characters of the three principal Secretaries of State were such as to render them unfit depositaries for the power conferred by the Alien Act.—Lord John Russell opposed the Bill, as likely to involve this country with foreign states, by holding to the latter a temptation to demand from the British Government sacrifices which could not be granted without baseness. On a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 93 to 40.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 15.

The Bishop of Limerick read a letter of some length from the Archbishop of Dublin, in which his Grace, in allusion to the observations made upon his conduct in the debates upon the Irish Sepulture Bill, denied, in the most distinct and positive manner, that he had ever given any orders or advice, or intimation of an opinion, on the subject of the performance of the Catholic funeral ceremonies in Protestant church-

yards, up to the time when he was accused of having interdicted such celebrations, at which time he was in England. The letter went on to say, that the practice lately attempted by the Catholics was wholly an innovation. No such celebration, according to the experience of all the Protestant Clergy in Dublin, having occurred during forty years. In conclusion, the Archbishop's letter explained, that when consulted by his Clergy, after the matter had been so angrily agitated, his advice had uniformly been to abstain from every thing like a forcible resistance to the Catholic Clergy, and to rest contented with a protest against the illegal invasion of the rights of the Protestant Church.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. Secretary Canning, in moving an adjournment of the House to the 3d of May, took occasion to congratulate the Members upon the advanced state of the public business which permitted the proposition of so long a recess.—Adjourned.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

In Limerick, several outrages have occurred. In Mayo, the Barony of Tyrrawley is again disturbed; three or four houses have been attacked and plundered. The Ribandmen of Antrim have appeared in open procession, as well as the Orangemen. Those of Derry, it is supposed, will follow the example. Thirty tons of hay were burnt on the lands of Ballinarikig, north liberties of Cork.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

TEES AND WEARDALE RAILWAY.

Owing to the present prosperity which happily smiles on our native country, the spirit of public improvement is every where diffusing itself. Amongst other undertakings of a local nature is the *Tees and Weardale Railway*. It is intended to commence about four miles below Stockton, at the mouth of the Tees, and to run inland about 26 miles, to Willington, which is in the vale of the Wear, between Durham and Wolsingham. About 13 miles from its commencement, this railway will enter the *limestone* district, and about a mile further the *coal* district, which continues to near Wolsingham, near which place, and in the upper parts of Weardale, is the *lead* country. The prominent object of the measure is to connect the extensive coal-field which lies in the south-west part of the county of Durham, with the river Tees in deep water, so as to facilitate the transport of the coal to the sea for exportation coastwise, for the

supply of London and the Eastern and Southern coasts of England. The coal seams in this district are, from their thickness and quality, adapted for general consumption; and the easy depth from which the coals are to be drawn will admit of their being worked at an expence considerably less than the coals with which the London and other South country markets are at present supplied. Coals for consumption in London and the South of England will thus be obtained at a reduced price, if the proposed undertaking shall be carried into effect. By reason of the coal in this district lying above the level of the sea, no explosive atmosphere exists in the mines; and the persons employed in working them are consequently free from the calamity of explosion, which occurs in deeper mines. Such are the claims which this undertaking lays to support, on public and national grounds. Its local recommendations are stated to be as follows: The inhabitants of Stockton and its vicinity, and of the North-Eastern part of Yorkshire, called Cleveland, forming a large population, will be enabled, by means of this Railway, to procure coal for home consumption at half the price it now costs them. The Railway will meet the Great North Road at Sunderland Bridge, within three miles of the city of Durham; thus aiding the conveyance of merchandize between that city and the port of Stockton. The land in the district through which the Railway is to pass is mostly of inferior quality, and will be much benefited by the cheap transportation of lime and other manures. The diffusion of capital and industry consequent upon

upon the introduction of large mercantile operations into a district of comparatively thin population, may be expected to occasion a progressive melioration in the condition and circumstances of the country. The roads at present are bad; and as the chief passage on them consists of coal, lime, and produce for the consumption of Stockton and the North-eastern part of Yorkshire, a heavy charge is thus laid upon the landowner and farmer, which will be much alleviated by the easy transport of such articles on a Railway, and by the cheap conveyance of materials for the repair of the roads. In fine, it is contemplated that this Railway will ultimately connect itself with the great lead district in Weardale, and with the effects of the extensive system of improvement in the Western roads, of which Aldstone is intended to be the central point.

April 8. A party of sailors belonging to his Majesty's cutter Nimble, on the preventive service, then lying off the Land's End, commanded by Lieut. Goldsmith, came on shore for the purpose of removing from its situation that great curiosity the *Logging (rocking) Stone*; and which object they were unfortunately enabled to accomplish. This mass of granite, which is nearly one hundred tons weight, was one of those objects that excited the curiosity of every visitor to the Western part of Cornwall. It stood on the summit of a mass of rocks at the Land's End, and was so poised on a natural pivot, that the force which a man could exert was sufficient to cause it to vibrate. In this situation it remained from a period antecedent to our authentic historic records, as it is noticed by our earliest writers, until the barbarians above-mentioned, in sheer wantonness, removed it from its place. This act of *Vandalism* has excited the greatest indignation at Penzance, as it will in every part of Cornwall, and throughout the kingdom. It appears that Lieut. Goldsmith landed at the head of fourteen of his men, and with the assistance of handspikes, and a handcrew, called by the sailors *Jack in the Box*, with much labour and perseverance threw over the stone. What renders the act most atrocious is, that two poor families, who derived a subsistence from attending visitors to this stone, are now deprived of the means of support.

At Launceston Assizes a young woman, named Emma (or Amy) George, was arraigned on an indictment, charging her with the murder of her brother, Benjamin George, a child about seven years of age, on the 4th of March last. It appeared on the trial, that about seven weeks before she hanged the child, her feelings were powerfully excited at a Methodist Meeting near Redruth; that she was extremely fond of the child, and that she afterwards bitterly lamented the act which she committed. The Jury, after

an able charge from Judge Burrough, returned a verdict of not guilty, the prisoner not having been sane when the act was committed. She was ordered to be taken care of until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The accounts of the Revenue for the quarter exceed the receipts of the quarter ending April 5, 1823, by nearly two millions. The produce of the Customs for the April quarter in 1823 was 988,626*l.* while in the present quarter it amounts to 1,291,883*l.* affording an augmentation in this branch alone of upwards of 300,000*l.* In the Excise the increase is 255,794*l.*; and that on Stamps is 92,942*l.*

The Statistical Return for the year 1823 has been printed. It appears by this document, that in the Metropolis crime has been nearly stationary for the last eight years; the number of persons committed for trial in London and Middlesex, during the year 1817, being 2686, and in 1823, 2503; in 1820, the number was 2773; but in the following year it had fallen to 2480. It appears by the returns, that in the year 1817, 13,932 persons were committed for trial in England and Wales, and in 1819, 14,254; but the number in 1823 is only 12,263, being a diminution of more than fourteen *per cent.* on the aggregate of crime.

The *Hecla* and *Fury* discovery ships are rapidly preparing at Deptford for the Polar expedition. Every precaution has been taken that comfort and ingenuity can devise, to render their success complete. The internal fittings are compact and elegant, and the means of conducting warm air throughout the vessels, and the contrivances for drawing off the moisture from the steam, breaths, &c. are very curious. The vessels are furnished with propelling paddles, worked as the chain pump, to assist in passing through light ice, and their bows are about nine feet thick, lined, as are their sides, with cork, and plated externally with iron. Both ships are now receiving their last coat of paint. Visitors are politely received on board, and every attention shown to gratify curiosity by the officers, in the most handsome manner. The names of the visitors are inserted in a book. A farewell entertainment will be given by Capt. Parry, on board the *Hecla*, on the 7th of May, when both ships will be completely ready for sea, and will be at the Nore on the 10th. Captain Parry will be accompanied by the *William Harris* transport, Lieut. J. W. Pritchard, for the purpose of carrying out propelling wheels, to be used on the ships among the ice. It is now intended, that another transport shall proceed at once with canoes and various necessities for Capt. Franklin's part of the service, which canoes are to be forwarded to the mouth of the Mac-

Mackenzie's River, to which spot Captain Franklin will proceed early in the ensuing year, to endeavour to penetrate from that spot Westward to Behring's Straits—i. e. making the North Pole passage. The canoes are of a light description, but as they are to be carried over the projecting headlands and promontories, they are to be inflated when used.—Capt. Lyon will endeavour, by the use of similar canoes, to trace the coast from Repulse Bay to Coppermine River; whilst Capt. Parry will again pass into Lancaster's Sound, and, in the neighbourhood of Melville Island, renew his endeavour to make a successful passage thence to Behring's Straits, and thus accomplish the great object of the expedition. Every care will be taken to prevent similar privations to those experienced by the former land expedition.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. Adelphi, London, have awarded to Mrs. Mills, of Northumberland-place, Bath, a premium of 10 guineas for a bonnet, manufactured by her of English grass in imitation of Laghorn. The grasses from which the bonnet was made were gathered and bleached by some children of a Sunday school, in an adjacent village, in connexion with the Bath Sunday-School Union, at the suggestion of their teachers, as an employment adapted to their years, and calculated to contribute to the wants of their parents.

Many of the Counties in England have established Charities in London for the relief of the natives of their several districts—as Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire. At the eighth Anniversary of the latter Society, which will be held on the 11th of May, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. has consented to take the Chair.

NEW PROJECTS.

Projects for the investment of capital have extended to all parts of the kingdom, and there are now before the House of Commons, Bills to legalise the following Companies and objects. This list is made from the Journals of the House.

1. Manchester Equitable Loan Society.—2. London *Equitable Loan* Institution. [Capital 2 millions].—3. Edinburgh Australasian Company, &c. [This Company, we believe, previously existed].—4. Manchester Benevolent Society.—5. St. Katharine's Dock Company.—6. *Tunnel* under the Thames, from Rotherhithe.—7. South London Docks Company, for making Wet Docks, Warehouses, Basins, &c. in and near St. Saviour's Dock, Hermandsey.—8. Counters Bridge Creek (which separates Kensington from Hammersmith) Canal.—9. St. Katharine's Suspension Bridge. [The Corporation of London, April 2, petitioned against this

Bridge Bill.]—10. Hammersmith Bridge Bill, for building a Bridge at Hammersmith, across the Thames, to the parish of Barnes.—11. London and Westminster Oil Gas Company.—12. Compressed Gas Company.—13. United General Gas Light Company.—14. Portable Gas Company.—15. Oil Gas Company. (Dublin).—16. Phoenix Gas Company.—17. Manchester; 18. Leeds; 19. Greenwich; 20. Margate and Ramsgate; 21. Edinburgh; 22. Aberdeen; 23. Hereford, &c. Gas Companies.

IRELAND.—24. Irish Annuity Company, for lending Money on Annuities and other Securities.—25. Hibernian Mining Company (No. 1).—26. Mining Company, Ireland (No. 2).—27. Irish Patriotic Assurance Company. [Previously formed].—28. Dublin Equitable Loan Society.—29. Royal Irish Mining Company (No. 3). Thus there are to be *three* Companies incorporated on this subject, according to the different titles that appear in the Commons' Journals.—30. Bogs, Ireland. Bill to incorporate a Company, established for the purpose of reclaiming and draining Bogs and Barren Heath, and Waste Lands in Ireland; and for improving, planting, and cultivating the same.—31. Dublin Oil Gas Company.

These are general Companies, and will employ a vast deal of capital. The shares in many—such is the *rage* for speculation, and for any prospect of profitably employing money—have already been bought and sold at *high premiums*! The above list is what may be termed *new list*; that is, public general Companies now first projected; but, independently of these, there are now before the House of Commons nearly *two hundred and fifty* other private Bills, for Roads, Markets, Bridge, Canal, and Gas Companies (not mentioned in the above list); as well as Bills for Inclosures, Improvements of Towns, &c.

Several other new projects are preparing for public notice, sanctioned by more or less degrees of respectability, and offering more or less probabilities in favour of ultimate success. In respect to the number of new schemes for the employment of money, London, and indeed the country in general, strikingly resembles what it was at the period of the South Sea scheme, when scarcely any project was too absurd to obtain support.

The folly of romantic public speculations may be aptly illustrated by a reference to Smollett's *Continuation of Hume*, descriptive of the dismay and ruin in which this country was involved at the period of the failure of the South Sea and Mississippi schemes.

In the "*Suffolk Papers*," just published, the general and absorbing interest excited by these bubbles is painted in vivid colours, in letters written by the male and female courtiers of the day to Mrs. Howard. But

we have only room for one letter written to her by the great Projector himself, subsequently to the bursting of his gigantic speculations :

"Tuesday, 1721.—Can you prevail on the Duke to help me to something more than the half-year; or is there nobody that would have the good-nature to lend me 1000*l*.? I beg that if nothing of this can be done, that it may only be betwixt us two, as I take you as my great friend, and I am very well apprized of it by the honour done me yesterday at Court by the King. I had another letter from Madam. Put yourself in my place, and know at the same time that you are the only friend I have.

"Yours, &c. Law."

On this the Editor (Mr. Croker) makes the following apposite remark :

"This melancholy avowal, that Mrs. Howard was his only friend, affords a striking instance of the instability of fortune, power, and friendship. This letter was probably written in the winter of 1721. The following passage will describe what the writer had been about the beginning of 1720: "Our Projector had now arrived at an unexampled pitch of wealth and power—he possessed the ear of the Regent—he was almost adored by the people, and was constantly surrounded by Princes, Dukes, and Prelates, who courted his friendship, and seemed ambitious of his patronage. Such was the immensity of his wealth, that he bought no less than fourteen estates, with titles annexed to them; amongst which was the Marquisate of Rosny, which had belonged to the great Duke of Sully, the friend and minister of Henry IV.; yet within two years he could find no one good-natured enough to lend him 1000*l*. and had no friend but Mrs. Howard, who probably was not three months acquainted with him."

From this letter, and the comment on it, a striking and useful lesson may be learned. We believe, however, that there exists at the present moment a much greater degree of information among the public at large, and that delusions cannot be practised so easily as at the period referred to; but it cannot be too strongly inculcated on those who are the first to come forward in the announcement of a new undertaking, that they shall at least have given it full consideration beforehand, and that their respectability ought, to a certain extent, to be identified with its success. Men of character in the city are too apt to lend the influence of their names to schemes of which they can know nothing, and seldom undergo the trouble of any inquiry into their merits. The same names also appear too often at the head of new undertakings; for it is clear that if there are required both knowledge and responsibility, the very number of new projects with which particular merchants and capitalists allow themselves to be identified, must prevent an honest administration of them, how-

ever strong the inclination. In the city alone there have been started, during the last few weeks, the following new undertakings:—1. Alliance Fire and Life Insurance Office, five millions.—2. Palladium, ditto, two millions.—3. British Annuity Office, three millions.—4. Metropolitan Investment Bank, one million.—5. Thames and Isis Navigation Company, 120,000*l*.—6. Ale Brewery, 200,000*l*.—7. A Company for obtaining from Government a grant of Land, of a million of acres, in New South Wales, to be employed in improving the growth of Wool.—8. An Association for the purpose of cutting a Canal across the Isthmus of Darien; a project, by the way, which has been already tried, and met with a miserable failure, though the improvements in mechanics have been too great during that period to pronounce it impracticable.—9. A Company for navigating the Thames and Isis by steam.—10. A new Dock Company, for coals only. All these are undertakings on a very large scale, and, in the present mania that prevails, every day may be expected to add to their number. There may be good in all of them; we offer no opinion on their merits; but, on the part of the public generally, the utmost caution and circumspection ought to be exercised before engaging in any of them.

culous power of obtaining every object of his desire. Ultimately Gebir ascends the throne of Egypt by right of his bride Pamina. The story admitted of the most varied scenery, which was splendid in the extreme. It was announced for repetition amidst universal plaudits.

COVENT GARDEN.

April 19. A melo-dramatic tale of enchantment, entitled *The Spirits of the Moon*. The plot is laid in Egypt, and the hero of the story is the legitimate monarch of the Egyptian throne. The scenery and decorations were very splendid and imposing; and the spectacle was received throughout with universal acclamations.

The well-written Comedy of *Pride shall have a Fall* (see p. 270), has been a deserved favourite during the last month; having now been acted 20 times. We trust its success will induce the author to make further efforts for the public amusement.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-street, March 22, 1824.—The King has been pleased to appoint General Francis Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B. and G. C. H. to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island of Malta and its dependencies.

War-office, March 22.—44th Foot, Brevet-Col. J. H. Dunkin, from half-pay 34th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. *vice* Hardinge, app. to the 99th Foot: 48th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. G. Cimitiere to be Lieut.-col.; Brevet Major Thomas Bell to be Major: 97th Ditto, Major-gen. Sir J. Lyon, K. G. H. to be Col.; Lieut.-col. C. Hamilton, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-col.; Brevet Lieut.-col. J. Austin, from half-pay, and Major T. B. Bamford, from half-pay 7th West India Reg. to be Majors: 98th Ditto, Major-gen. Conran to be Col.; Lieut.-col. Fane, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-col.; Brevet Lieut.-col. Dunn, from half-pay, 88th Foot; Major Bayly, from half-pay, 1st Gar. Bat. to be Majors: 99th Ditto, Major-gen. G. J. Hall to be Col.; Lieut.-col. G. Hardinge, from the 44th Foot, to be Lieut.-col.; Brevet Lieut.-col. Balviad, from half-pay Rifle Brigade, and Major S. Patricson, from half-pay 67th Foot, to be Majors.

Mar. 26.—10th Reg. Light Dragoons, Lieut.-col. H. Wyndham to be Lieut.-col. *vice* Quentin, who exchanges: 14th Foot, Major C. Gardiner, to be Major: 40th Ditto, Major T. Kirkwood, to be Major: 53d Ditto, Brevet Major J. M'Caskils to be Major.

Whitehall, March 30.—Lord Gifford, appointed Master of the Rolls.

War-office, April 9.—9th Foot, Capt. J. Taylor to be Major: 11th Foot, Major F. Fitz-Clarence, to be Lieut.-col.; Brevet Major D. O'Kelly to be Major: 18th Ditto, Major J. Carmichael, from half-pay 94th Foot, to be Major, *vice* R. Smyth, *exch.*

April 10. Capt. George Westphall, R. N.; Peter Laurie, esq. one of the Sheriffs of London; and James Williams, esq. knighted.

Whitehall, April 10.—Earl of Morton, K. T. High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Foreign-office, April 13.—Right Hon. G. Canning has received his Majesty's commands to signify to the Ministers of Friendly and Neutral Powers, that the necessary measures have been taken for the blockade of the Port of Algiers.

April 17. Right Hon. Wm. Noel Hill, sworn one of the Hon. Privy Council.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Admiral Sir G. Martin, K. G. C. B. to the command in chief of ships and vessels

at Portsmouth.—Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, K. G. C. B. to the command at Plymouth.—James Couch, William Henry Smyth, and J. Ryder Burton, to the rank of Post-captains.—Geo. Wm. Conway Courtenay, Pringle Stokes, John Rawl Mould, Geo. Hillier, Geo. Laurence Saunders, C. Adams, T. J. Cotton Evans, Wm. Hobson, Hezekiah Cooke Harrison, to be Commanders.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Nathaniel Dodson, Prebendary of South Searle in Cathedral of Lincoln; and presented to the V. of St. Helen, Abingdon, with Radley and Drayton Chapelries, co. Berks.

Rev. Jonath. Ashbridge, Eversley R. Hants. Rev. R. Bathurst, Belaugh R. with Scottow V. annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. C. Carr, Headbournworthy R. Hants. Rev. D. Carruthers, Kirkden Parish and Church, co. Forfar.

Rev. Joseph Cotterill, Blakeney R. with Cokethorp and Langham Parva, Norfolk.

Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, Leke Wootton V. co. Warwick.

Rev. T. Foster, Cassington V. co. Oxford. Rev. P. Fraser, Bromley by Bow Donative, Middlesex.

Rev. T. Rock Garnsey, Christ Church Perp. Cur. Forest of Dean.

Rev. David W. Gordon, Earlstoun Church and Parish, co. Berwick.

Rev. James Grant, South Leith Church and Parish, Presbytery of Edinburgh.

Rev. Rob. Harkness, Brampton Perp. Cur. co. Derby.

Rev. J. Keate, D. D. Hartley Westphall R. Hants.

Rev. T. Lea, Tadmarton R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Walter St. John Mildmay, Mottistone R. with Shorwell V. annexed, in the Isle of Wight; also to Shorwell R. in the Isle of Wight.

Rev. Joshua Holmes Newby, Haseley R. Worcestershire.

Rev. J. P. Newby, Enderby V. cum Whetstone, Leicestershire.

Rev. W. Newcome, Langford with Ickburgh R. Norfolk.

Rev. James Peterson, Gordon Church and Parish, Berwick.

Rev. C. H. Ridding, B. C. L. Rowston R. Wilts.

Rev. J. M. Turner, Williamslow V. Chesh.

Rev. Geo. Whiteford, Westersfield R. Suff.

Rev. Edw. Wilson, Topcroft R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. J. B. Henshaw, Chaplain to Dowager Marchioness of Hertford.

Rev. Rd. Lynch Cotton, Chaplain to E. of St. Germain's.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. G. West, Rector of Stoke next Guildford, to hold the augmented Perpet. Cur. of Seale near Farnham, co. Surrey.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Marquis of Ely appointed Custos Rotulorum of co. Wexford, *vice* Flood, *dec.*
Mr. Justice Best, promoted to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.
Lord Frederick Beauclerk, Rev. Christopher Lipscomb, Bishop of Jamaica, and Rev. John S. Hewett, Rector of Rotherhithe, co. Surrey, admitted Doctors of Divinity.

Henry Vanne Salusbury, and Rev. George Chandler, Grand Compounder, admitted * Doctors of Civil Law.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

King's Lynn.—Marquis of Tichfield, *vice* his brother, *dec.*
Leitrim County.—Samuel White, esq. *vice* his father, Luke White, esq. deceased.
Perth County.—Major-general Sir George Murray, G. C. B. *vice* J. Drummond, esq. Steward of East Hendred.
Queenborough.—Lord Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, *vice* (now) Earl of Clarendon.

BIRTHS.

Lately. In Hill-street, the wife of W. Lucas, esq. M.P. a dau.—At her seat in Carnarvonshire, the lady of Sir J. Huddart, a dau.—At Black Rock, Dublin, the lady of Sir Harcourt Lees, a dau.—In York-place, Portman-square, the wife of Hen. Chas. Hoare, esq. a son.—Mrs. Spencer Perceval, a dau.—The Marchioness of Ely, a daughter.

Feb. 3. At Rio de Janeiro, the wife of H. Chamberlain, esq. Consul General, a dau.

March 6. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, the wife of W. Robinson, esq. LL.D. a son.—18. At Burton-upon-Stather, Lincolnsh. the wife of Rev. C. Sheffield, a dau.—22. At East Court, Charlton Kings, the wife of A. Nicholson, esq. a son; which child died on the 26th following.—27. In Windsor Castle, the wife of W. Monsell, esq. a son.—28. At Bicton-house, Lady Rolle, a dau.

Apr. 1. In Upper Seymour-st. the lady of the Hon. W. Jervis, a dau.—2. In Brook-street, the wife of Dr. Chambers, a dau.—

In Mount-st. Mrs. Rich. Twyneham, a son.—In Bryanstone-sq. the wife of Jonathan Bullock, esq. a dau.—3. At Arlsey Bury, Bedfordshire, the wife of S. B. Edwards, esq. a son and heir.—4. At Jersey, the lady of his Excellency Major-gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B. and G.C.H. a dau.—5. The wife of T. P. Dennett, esq. of Storrington, Sussex, a son.—6. At Newcastle-under-Lyne, Mrs. Sparke, only dau. of J. Twemlow, esq. of Hathertherton, Cheshire, a son and heir.—8. In Great Russell-street, the wife of George Granville Venables Vernon, esq. M.P. eldest son of the Archbishop of York, a son.—11. At Kingston, the wife of Morgan J. Evans, esq. of Llwynbarried, esq. a dau.—14. At Clapham, the wife of Thomas Hankey, esq. a dau.—15. At Gladwines, Essex, the wife of Rev. T. Clayton Glynn, a son.—21. At Holt, Wilts, the wife of Lieut.-col. T. W. Forster, a dau.—22. At Snaresbrook, Mrs. J. Capper, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. At London, Rev. A. Paterson, to Louisa-Maria Sweet, dau. of Mrs. Burton, and grand-dau. to Dr. Toulmin.—Rev. Mr. Jones, to Mrs. Davies, both of Carnarvon.—Rev. David Laing, to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of J. West, esq. of Jamaica.—At Stratton, Rev. M. G. Fenwick, to the eldest dau. of late M. G. Bissett, esq. of Knighton, Isle of Wight.—Rev. S. Dewe, of Devonport, to Miss Frances-Mary Cork, of Buntingford.—Rev. W. J. Brodriok, son of the late Alp. of Cashel, to Lady Elizabeth-Anne Perceval, daughter of Earl of Cardigan.—Patrick Bartlett, esq. of Nottingham-place, to Anne, only dau. of late S. Span, sen. esq. of Bristol.

Feb. 23. At Wangford, Suffolk, Spencer Horsey Kilderbee, esq. to Lady Louisa Rous, dau. of the Earl of Stradbroke.

March 10. At Paris, Robert Kerr, esq. of co. Tyrone, to Anne, dau. of late W. Gorton, esq. of Windsor.—11. At Whitgift, Rev. John Hart, to Catherine, dau. of G. Mell, esq.

of Adlingfleet.—16. J. Bangle, of Kingdown, to relict of late A. E. Butler, esq. of Carleon.—Lieut.-col. Wilson (Royal Scots), to Amelia-Bridgman, dau. of Lieut.-col. Houlton, of Farley Castle, Somerset.—17. E. Cressy, esq. of Suffolk-street, to Eliza, dau. of Mr. W. Taylor, of Ludgate-street.—Thos. Law Andrews, esq. of Devonshire-st. to Miss Sims, of Hart-street.—18. Oswald Smith, esq. of Harley-street, to Henrietta Hodgson, dau. of the Dean of Carlisle.—20. Sir R. Blunt, bart. of Heathfield-park, to widow of Richard A'Hmuty, esq. late of the E. India Company's Bengal Civil Service.—James Layton, jun. esq. of Bloomsbury-place, to Mary-Ann, dau. of B. Atkinson, esq. of Nicholas-lane.—24. Sir W. E. Rouse Boughton, bart. of Downton-hall, to Charlotte, dau. of T. A. Knight, esq. of Downton-castle.—25. Rev. R. O. Leman, son of Rev. N. T. O. Leman, of Brampton-hall, to Isabella-Camilla, dau. of Sir W. Twyden, bart.—25. Samuel, son of

of late W. Bosanquet, esq. of Harley-street, to Sophia, dau. of J. Broadwood, esq. of Lyne.—Thomas Bulkeley Owen, esq. of Tedsmore Hall, only son of B. Hatchett, esq. of Lee, near Ellesmere, to Marianne, dau. of late Rev. E. Thelwall, of Llanbeder Hall.—27. Chas. Holt Bracebridge, esq. of Atherstone Hall, to Selina, dau. of late W. Mills, esq. of Bisterne.—29. John Childers, esq. of Cantley, to Anne, dau. of Sir F. Lindley Wood, bart. of Hunsworth.—30. Archibald, son of late A. Armstrong, esq. of Montagu-place, to Anne-Munro, only dau. of David Gibbs, esq. of Newington-place.—30. Rev. Robert Davis, M. A. of Kilburn, to Jane, dau. of late J. Weston, esq. of Homerton.—J. E. Gray, esq. only son of John Gray, esq. of Wembley Park, to Susanna-Eliza, dau. of H. R. Reynolds, esq. of Bedford-row.—Ric. Lambert, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Jane, dau. of late J. Cundale, esq. of Hart-street.—Rev. H. Gippe, to Maria, dau. of Lieut.-gen. Bentham, R. A.

April 3. Rev. John Le Marchant, of Isle of Wight, to Emily, dau. of late J. Utterston, esq. of Marwell Hall, Hants.—At Brighton, Capt. Mahir, of Tipperary, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late H. F. Wintle, esq. of Walworth.—E. Muddeford, esq. of Friday-street, to Miss Harriet Lake, of Berners-street.—At Keynsham, Capt. Swinburne, to Jane, dau. of late J. Burge, esq.—At Cheltenham, T. H. Hesketh, esq. only son of Sir Thomas Hesketh, bart. to Annette-Maria, dau. of late R. Bomford, esq. of Rahenstown House, co. Meath.—5. At Bushey, Lt. Fred. Monro, R. A. to Sarah, dau. of Dr. T. Munro.—6. Henry Rutter, esq. of Brook-street, to Mary, dau. of C. Sanders, esq. of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.—Rob. Richardson, M. D. to Mary, dau. of W. Esdaile, esq. of Clapham-common.—At Littleham, Rev. Whitworth Russell, son of the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Russell, bart. to Frances, dau. of Vice-Adm. Carpenter.—John Golden, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Sarah, dau. of Mr. Parker, of Oxford.—Francis Tuke, esq. of Crutched Friars, to Emily, dau. of Wm. Mardall, esq. of Norwood Lodge.—Miles Beale, esq. of Stratford, to Dorothea-Margaret, dau. of Edw. Compain, esq. of Bishopsgate-st.—At the British Ambassador's, at Paris, Henry Marquess de Faverges, to Charlotte, dau. of Lieut.-gen. Slade, Maunsel, Somerset.—7. G. F. Lockley, esq. of Halfmoon-street, to Harriet-Elizabeth, only dau. of late Capt. John Bentham, R. A.—Thomas Talboys, esq. of South Cottage, Osted, to Elizabeth, dau. of R. M. Warman, esq. of Tetbury.—Thomas Robinson, esq. of Kensington, to Frederica, only dau. of late Sir G. Brathwaite Boughton, bt.—8. A. L. Sarrel, esq. of Upper Cadogan-place, to Louisa, relict of M. Michell, esq. of Hengar, Cornwall, and Grove-house, Eufield.—John Chalfont

Blackdan, esq. of Hughenden, to Isabella, dau. of late Rev. G. Worsley, Rector of Stonegrave.—Jesse Cole, esq. to Letitia-Charlotte, dau. of late De Courcy Ireland, esq. and niece to Sir E. Stanley, Chief Justice at Madras.—Joseph, son of H. Wilkinson, esq. of Wandsworth, to Mary, dau. of J. Canterell, esq. of Hanwell.—9. S. Bamford Hamer, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Ann, widow of late Joseph James Swaby, esq. of Chapel-house, and only dau. of T. Clark, esq. of Kurtzingley.—10. W. Turner, esq. Secretary of Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, to Mary-Anne, dau. of J. Mansfield, esq. M.P.—Charles Gregory, esq. of Regent-street, to Patience-Anne, dau. of W. Brownlow, esq. of Highbury-pl. Islington.—13. Isaac Pidduck, esq. M.D. of Great Russell-street, to Charlotte, dau. of Mr. Stevens, solicitor, Sion-college-gardens.—John Butler, esq. of Woolwich, to Elizabeth, dau. of late Benj. Kent, esq. of Idstone.—At St. Mary-le-bone, Wm. Ward, esq. of Wardley-house, Rutland, to Mary, dau. of R. Satchell, esq. of London.—14. The Rev. David Laing, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, son of the late D. Laing, esq. of Jamaica, to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of John West, esq. of the same Island.—Alex. Nairne, esq. of the *General Kyd* Indiaman, to Anne-Spencer, dau. of N. Domett, esq. of Camberwell.—Mr. John Allen, of Kennington, to Eliz. dau. of late Jeremiah Hill, esq. of the East India House.—15. Joseph Oldroyd, esq. of Bread-st. to Eleanor, dau. of late Mr. E. Magrath, of Cheapside.—H. G. Ward, esq. son of Robert Ward, esq. late M.P. for Haslemere, to Emily, dau. of Sir John Swinburne, bart.—Mr. W. Dudds Clarke, of Berners-st. Oxford-street, to Phoebe, dau. of W. Phillips, esq. of Dorling, Surrey.—T. G. Hall, esq. of Hull, to Catharine, daughter of Mr. Croft, of Higher Ardwick, near Manchester.—19. T. Grove, jun. esq. son of T. Grove, esq. of Fern, Wilts, to Elizabeth, dau. of Jere Hill, esq. of Almondsbury, Gloucester.—20. Mr. N. Atherton, of Craven-street, solicitor, to Sabina, dau. of late David Bernard, esq. of Jamaica.—21. Abraham Tozer, esq. of Alphington, Devon, to Elizabeth, only dau. of James Corbett, esq. of Walthamstow.—22. Edward Dodwell, esq. of the East India House, to Elizabeth, dau. of late W. H. Tickle, esq. of Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square.—Harrison Taylor, of Catcliffe, near Rotherham, to Eliza, dau. of Mr. Gill, of Bond-street, Whitby, and niece of Mr. Watson, Springhill, Whitby.—John Patteson, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Miss Coleridge, only dau. of Col. Coleridge, of Heath's-court, Ottery St. Mary.—24. At Thornham, Suffolk, John Heaton, esq. of Plasherton, in Denbighshire, to the Hon. Anne-Eliza Henniker, daughter of Lord Henniker.

OBITUARY.

COUNTESS OF ALBANY.

Jan. 29. At Florence, in her 72d year, Aloisia de Stolberg, Countess of Albany, widow of Prince Charles Edward Lewis Casimir Stuart, the Pretender, who died in 1788 (see vol. LVIII. p. 179).

"This Countess (says Lady Morgan) has a claim to interest, as being the '*mis Donna*' of Victor Alfieri, his destiny and muse; the only woman whose '*aurea catena*' could bind that vagrant heart in eternal fetters, which none before could fix—the woman without whose friendship, he observes, he never could have effected any thing valuable ('*senza la quella non avrei mai fatto nulla di buono*'). Alfieri's description of his first interview with Madame d'Albany (or, as he terms her, '*quella gentilissima e bella signora*'), is feeling and poetical. He describes the fair young German Princess as a stranger in the midst of strangers, distinguished above all, attracting all, and served by all, till even his sentimental cynicism and morbid shyness yielded to the spell of personal and intellectual charms; and the destiny of one (hitherto his own fate) became dependent on the will of another, and that other a young and unhappy woman.—The Countess d'Albany was driven to seek the asylum of a convent, to escape from the brutality of her husband. Alfieri has immortalized the coarse licentiousness of this legitimate sot, who lived in a state of perpetual inebriety; but lest the evidence of a rival should be doubted, the testimony of some of his contemporaries at Rome and Florence may be taken. His brother, the Cardinal of York, was just a degree less contemptible; for he has left a wretched character behind him. He is said to have been feeble, sordid, and bigoted."

The autobiography of Alfieri has been the means of making her well known to the literary world. On the death of her husband the Court of France granted her an annual pension of 60,000 livres, to be paid out of the French treasury.

COUNTESS OF HARRINGTON.

Feb. 3. At her residence in the King's Palace, St. James's, at a quarter before 10 o'clock, after a few days' illness, the Countess of Harrington. She was a daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Seymour, relict of Sir Richard Worsley, bart.) of Sir John Fleming, *Genl. Mag. April, 1824.*

of Brompton Park, Middlesex, burt.; was married May 22, 1779, to Charles Stanhope Earl of Harrington, and had issue 10 children.

COUNTESS OF CARLISLE.

Jan. 27. At Castle Howard, co. York, in her 71st year, the Right Hon. Margaret Caroline Countess of Carlisle. She was the second daughter of Granville Leveson Gower, first Marquis of Stafford, and sister to the present Marquis, and to Lady Anne Vernon (Lady of the Archbishop of York). Her Ladyship was married to Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, in March 1770, by whom she had issue eight children.

VISCOUNTESS FERRARD.

Lately. At Collon, co. Louth, aged 87, the Right Hon. Margareta Foster, Viscountess Ferrard, Baroness Oriel, co. Louth. She married, Dec. 14, 1764, the Right Hon. John Foster, a Lord of the Treasury, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Counsellors; and had issue Thomas Henry, who succeeds to the titles; and two other children, one dead. On the 5th of June 1790, she was created Baroness Oriel of Collon, co. Louth, and advanced, Nov. 7, 1797, to the dignity of Viscountess Ferrard, with remainder to the issue male of her body by the Right Hon. John Foster, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons.

VISCOUNTESS KILCOURSIE.

Dec. 30. At Torquay, the Right Hon. Sarah Viscountess Kilcoursie. She was the only daughter of J. P. Coppin, of Cowley, near Oxford, esq. and was married, May 14, 1811, to George Frederick Augustus Viscount Kilcoursie, son and heir of the Earl of Cavan by Honora, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Gould, knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in England.

LORD VENTRY.

Jan. 11. At Burnham-house near Dingle, co. Kerry, in his 86th year, Thomas Mullins Lord Ventry, Baron Ventry of Ventry, co. Kerry, and a Baronet. He was the only son of William Mullins, esq. by Mary, daughter of George Rowan, esq. by Mary, only daughter of Thomas Blennerhassett, esq.; was born October 25, 1736, married Oct. 5, 1755, Elizabeth, daughter of Townshend Gun, esq. and had issue one son. He married secondly, May 12, 1790, Frances-Elizabeth,

beth, only daughter of Isaac Sage, Esq. which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1796. His Lordship married thirdly, September 10, 1797, Clara, daughter of Benjamin Jones, esq. and had issue twelve other children; and the same year was made a Baronet. On the 30th of July 1800 he was created Baron Ventry as above. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. William Mullins, who is now in France. His Lordship possessed considerable acquired property.

SIR HUGH BATEMAN, BART.

Jan. 28. In New Sydney-place, Bath, in his 69th year, Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart. eldest son of Richard Bateman, esq. by Catharine sister of William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, co. Derby, esq. He was born March 21, 1756; married Feb. 4, 1786, Temperance, daughter of John Gisborne, esq. of Derby, and of Yoxall Lodge, co. Stafford, and had issue two children, Catharine-Juliana, and Amelia-Anne, both married. On the 11th of November 1806 he was created a Baronet, with remainder, in default of issue male, to the eldest surviving heir male, in succession, of the above two daughters.

SIR BROOKE BOOTHBY, BART. AND SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY, BART.

Jan. 23. At Boulogne, in his 80th year, Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. F. L. S. of Ashbourn Hall, Derbyshire. He was the eldest son of Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. who died in 1789, whom he succeeded. He married, in 1784, Susanna, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Bristow, co. Hants, esq. (by his first wife Susanna, daughter and sole heiress of John Phillipson, esq. a Lord of the Treasury, and M. P. for Harwich in several successive Parliaments), and by her had an only child Penelope, who died March 13, 1791, aged 4 years; upon which occasion he greatly distinguished himself by publishing, in 1796, "Sorrows sacred to the Memory of Penelope," which did great honour to his taste and sensibility. He was succeeded by his brother WILLIAM, who on the 17th of March following died at Edwinstone, near Mansfield, aged 78. The latter Baronet was many years Major of the Mansfield troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, and late Major of the 51st. He married Miss D'Elguarda, and had issue William, born March 25, 1782, two other sons, and one daughter.

RIGHT HON. SIR THOMAS MAITLAND.

Jan. 17. At Malta, of apoplexy, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B.

Lieutenant-general in the army, Colonel of the 10th foot, a Privy Counsellor, Governor of Malta, Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and Knight Grand Cross of the Ionian Order.

He was the third son of James seventh Earl of Lauderdale, by Mary daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Lomb, Bart. who died July 18, 1789, but one month before the death of his father.

He was appointed Captain in the 78th Foot the 14th of January, 1778; Lieutenant-colonel in the army the 1st of March 1794; Lieutenant-colonel in the 62d foot the 6th of August following; Colonel in the army the 1st of January 1798; Brigadier-general at St. Domingo the 18th of April 1797; Brigadier-general in the West Indies the 1st of January 1798; Colonel of the 10th West India regiment the 6th of September 1798; Major-general on a particular service, the coast of France, the 14th of September 1799; Major-general in the army the 1st of January 1805; Colonel in the 3d garrison battalion the 25th of February 1805; local rank as Lieutenant-general in Ceylon the 31st of July 1806; Colonel of the 4th West India regiment the 19th of July 1807; Lieutenant-general the 4th of June 1811; and Colonel of the 10th foot the 19th of July following. He was appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the Island of Malta and its dependencies the 15th of July, 1813; and subsequently Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Forces in the Mediterranean.

This officer conducted the negotiations and proceedings of the surrender of Parga to the Turks.

The return of Sir Thomas Maitland to the Ionian Islands in 1816 was welcomed by several very flattering addresses, of which we give the following as a specimen:

"The undersigned, inhabitants of Coreyra, are penetrated with the purest and most lively joy on the happy return of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, Lord High Commissioner; for whom they profess the most respectful devotion, and through whose noble and beneficent measures the felicity of the United States of the Ionian Islands will be established, under the magnanimous protection of the august Sovereign of the mighty British empire.

"In order that the remotest posterity may know the sentiments which animate them, they have proposed to raise a monument of marble conformable to the annexed design, on which is to be recorded the ever-memorable day of the auspicious return of the great personage
to

to whom it is dedicated, as appears by the Greek inscription, of which the following is a translation :

“ To record the epoch of the return from Great Britain of Thomas Maitland, Lord High Commissioner of His Majesty the Sovereign Protector, to the United States of the Ionian Islands, Regulator of their Political System, this monument was erected by the citizens of Corcyra, to remain to posterity as a testimonial of their individual and general satisfaction.”

“ The monument will be erected on the Esplanade, at the entrance of the street called *Delle-Erbe*.”

A triumphal arch of marble of the Ionic order, with an appropriate inscription, was accordingly erected on the Esplanade, facing the gate of the citadel ; and the bronze statue of his Excellency occupies the site upon which stood that of the famous Count Shulembourg, erected by the Senate of Venice, to commemorate his glorious and intrepid defence of this fortress, and the complete defeat of the Turkish army in 1716, by which he so effectually checked the progress of Mahometanism in Europe. The statue of the English Lord High Commissioner, which is of large dimensions, is the work of Signor Proserlendi, a native of that place, and an artist of merit, who studied under Canova.

We understand that his remains were buried in the same bastion at Malta that contains the ashes of the memorable Sir Ralph Abercromby. When his death was known by the Ionians it was received with the utmost sorrow and regret, for they loved and infinitely respected him. In the Greek churches a *katafalco* was raised to his honour, and regular funeral ceremonies performed, amongst which the orations were most deserving of notice ; of one of them, which was remarkable for the effect it had on the hearers, the following is a translation. The orator was Count Sparadin Bulgari, a nobleman of one of the first families of Corfu, and as his discourse was an off-hand composition in the style of an *improvisatore*, it affords a curious specimen of the ready talents of this deeply-feeling and interesting people.

FUNERAL ORATION OF COUNT SPARADIN BULGARI, OF CORFU, ON THE DEATH OF SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY.

“ Were the flowers of an ingenious eloquence the only tribute at the tomb of the best of fathers, permitted to his afflicted children, I should have refrained from mounting the pulpit of this sacred temple, in presence of the chief autho-

rities of the state, and of this vast concourse of people, to speak of that excellent Personage, whose loss is considered by all as one of the heaviest public calamities to which we stood exposed.

“ Convinced as I am, however, that we individually participate in the general grief, and in an earnest desire not to appear ungrateful to that generous spirit whom we are met to honour, and as we are here to mingle our tears together, and not for a display of eloquence, I have at once assumed a post which, under any other circumstances, I should certainly have left to others, of talent far superior to mine.

“ But in what manner can I shape my discourse not to wound still more deeply those feelings already so painfully excited?—In dwelling on the immensity of your loss, how can I avoid carrying into your bosoms that sense of perfect desolation which oppresses my own ?

“ It would certainly be a difficult task for any orator to set forth in detail the valuable life of him we deplore. Restricting myself within the narrowest limits, and abandoning to the evidence of millions what Sir Thomas Maitland was to others in far distant regions, I shall explain on this mournful occasion what he was to us in the execution of his high station of the Lord High Commissioner of the British Monarch, and what was the uniform opinion of the Ionians in regard to his conduct to the day when we lost him for ever.

“ After the talents of Sir Thomas Maitland, and not his noble birth, had raised him to the highest military rank, and the most important political trusts, he came to the Seven Islands, sent by Divine Providence, and through the benevolent intentions of the Sovereign, our sole and exclusive protector, to establish those relations between the British and Ionian people most conducive to the welfare of both.

“ Invested with this arduous duty, he arrived amongst us early in the year 1816, a period the most disastrous in the history of Corfu, at the time when the inhabitants were struggling with the direful ravages of the plague. But the arrival of Sir Thomas Maitland was as the coming of a guardian angel. That calamity, which daily cut off our miserable citizens, whose bodies in countless heaps were cast into vast pits filled with lime—that dreadful disease, to arrest which whole villages had in vain been given to the flames—was by the provident and incessant care of Sir Thomas Maitland subdued in the course of a few months. With him, therefore, came health and security. He had before
saved

saved Malta from the same scourge. Corfu was the second theatre of his preserving cares. Cephalonia very shortly afterwards became the third. Heavenly cares! never to be sufficiently extolled, rendering illustrious the name of Maitland, and entitling him to the lasting veneration of the Ionian people. But from them eternal gratitude is due to him for other and not less splendid services. A constitutional charter, framed on the soundest principles of policy and justice; the treasury of the state, from the most abject misery, restored to great comparative prosperity, without additional burthens on the people; civil liberty enjoyed to an extent greater perhaps than in any other European states; the administration of justice purged of those pernicious practices which clogged its march in former times, rendered regular, inviolable, and impartial; and the progressive improvement of all useful institutions. This, Ionians, is the inheritance you owe to this eminent man!

"How many bright examples did he afford of a proper application of the gifts of nature, whilst he never was betrayed into arrogance by the favours of fortune. He exalted our own way of thinking, by shewing himself the firm and constant supporter of the rights of all. He encouraged and liberally rewarded merit and talent. Where he governed, neither the influence of powerful men, open alumny, nor secret malice disturbed the peace of the quiet and inoffensive citizen. And other signal benefits he conferred on you, which I could here enumerate, but that I will not increase beyond bearing the grief with which I see you struggling.

"But Fortune often shews her dislike, as if to revenge herself for a seeming contempt of those persons who succeed by their own talents and exertions, and not by her assistance. She raises in the minds of ordinary men a rash and prejudiced judgment in respect to those who walk in the highest sphere; and thus it was in respect to Sir Thomas Maitland, against whom they persisted in a virulent attack, whilst he was solely occupied in establishing our permanent welfare.

"They flattered themselves that they should succeed in leading into error the British government and people in regard to his policy and proceedings. But that people and government were not to be induced to change by falsehood and misrepresentation their opinion of a man who had always appeared to them of an exalted mind. They judged Sir T. Maitland as they ought. They viewed him

in the same light as by the Ionians he had been considered through the whole course of eight years—that is to say, as a man, great in his conceptions, full of equity and justice in carrying them into effect; in all the variety of government wise and foreseeing; anxious to escape from praise, and detesting flattery; humane even to those who had outraged the dictates of humanity; generous in the greatest degree to the poor; ready to suffer in his own person, provided the prosperity of the people confided by his Sovereign to his care met with no interruption. And such, most illustrious defunct, didst thou appear in the eyes of the Ionian people, ever adorned with these rare and estimable qualities.

"We embalm your memory with our present tears, and thy fame shall be transmitted for the blessings of our latest posterity."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS JOHN WILDER, KNT.

Jan. 23. At the Manor-house, Binfield, Berks, after a severe and protracted illness, aged 49, Lieutenant-General Sir Francis John Wilder, Kt. who formerly represented the borough of Arundel in three successive Parliaments.

He was appointed Ensign in the 16th foot in April, Lieutenant in an independent company in June, Captain in the 106th in August, and Major in the 106th the 18th September 1794. In April 1798, Major in the 88th; the 31st of December 1798, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Banffshire Fencibles; and the 10th April 1801, Lieutenant Colonel in the 35th foot. As Lieut.-Colonel this officer served in Gibraltar with the Banffshire Fencibles, and with the 35th in Malta, Naples, and Sicily. The 25th of April 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel, and served with that rank also in Malta and Sicily. The 4th of June 1811, he was appointed Major-General. He subsequently served on the Staff at Ipswich. In 1821 he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. He has left a widow and eight children.

JOSEPH MARRYAT, ESQ.

Jan. 12. Aged 67, Joseph Marryat, esq. of Wimbledon-House, in the county of Surrey, M.P. for the borough of Sandwich, Chairman of the Committee at Lloyd's, chief in the banking-house of Marryat, Kaye, Price, and Co. and Colonial Agent for the Islands of Grenada and Trinidad. Though possessing a constitution remarkably strong, and a frame of body particularly robust and muscular, and apparently full of life and vigour,

vigour, yet he was cut off from this transient scene of affairs, in which he had been so distinguished an actor, almost instantaneously. He was on the Sunday, the day preceding his death, in the enjoyment of perfect health, and occupied himself on the evening of that day in writing an epitaph on an old and faithful servant who had lived with him for thirty years, but who had been killed two days before by being thrown from a cart. Uniformly kind and considerate to all his domestics, he was observed to feel acutely the melancholy manner in which the unfortunate man met his death. He went on the Monday morning into the City from his country-house at Wimbledon, and whilst in the act of writing a frank, in his office in Mansion-house-street, he fell on the floor and instantly expired, without speaking a word.

It appears that an ossification, not merely of the valves of the heart, but of the coronary vessels, or of those vessels which supply the heart itself with blood, was the immediate cause of his death.

The subject of the present memoir was descended from a highly-respectable family at East Bergholt in Suffolk. His father was an eminent but eccentric physician, who practised in Lothbury and at Bristol. Inheriting considerable natural parts, he gave very early promise of that superior capacity which so particularly distinguished him. Having received the groundwork of a good and liberal education, he was at great pains, even in maturer life, to cultivate and improve it; for his mind seemed to be early impressed with the wisdom of that great saying of Lord Bacon, that "knowledge was power." Being intended for the general profession of a merchant, he was sent out at an early age to the island of Grenada; where he laid the foundation of that intimate local knowledge of the whole West Indian Archipelago, and of its comprehensive relations both with Europe and America, which not only led to his subsequent success in life, but which gave to all his opinions connected with the concerns of those important colonies, that weight and that value which they afterwards acquired.

From the West Indies he went, in the year 1788, for a short time to North America, and visited Boston, where he became acquainted with the family of the late Frederick Gear, esq. an American loyalist of considerable distinction, who suffered severely in the great struggle which ended in the establishment of American independence. He married Mr. Gear's third daughter, Charlotte, by

whom, his surviving relief, he has left nine children to share the earnings of his well-spent life. He returned to Grenada after his marriage, where he continued to reside about a twelvemonth; but on the birth of his eldest son in the year 1789, he revisited England, which he never afterwards quitted, except to enjoy with his family a short excursion to France, on the conclusion of the general peace in 1814.

Mr. Marryat may truly be said to have been the founder of his own fortune; for he inherited little or no patrimonial property or estate; and it may be instructive for younger men, who are venturing on their career of commerce, to know, from the example of this highly gifted individual, that they should never be dispirited at the first results of unsuccessful enterprise; for the very first five hundred pounds in the world which he had to embark in the pursuits of industry, *he lost*.

He was early introduced to Lloyd's, where his pen, during a long period of war, judiciously and fortunately used, raised him (as he more than once acknowledged) to affluence. He then became Agent to Grenada, a proof of respect; then returned Member for Sandwich, a proof of good fortune; afterwards Agent for Trinidad, and increase of interest there of course produced it.

An ardent lover of the political constitution of his country, and sensibly alive to the blessings which that constitution is every where calculated to impart, he wished to see its happy effects extended to others, but he uniformly put himself in the breach to oppose those wild and speculative plans for bettering the condition of his fellow creatures, which captivate the minds of more specious theorists, but which, unless exposed in all their deformity, he had the sagacity to foresee must be productive alike of consequences ruinous and destructive.

In the great question of Negro Emancipation he took a very prominent and decided part, and he was one of the first to denounce the alteration about to be introduced in the West Indies, as a scheme fraught, in his opinion, with the direst evils.

On all great questions connected with the colonial policy, or the shipping interests of the country, few men were more thoroughly conversant; and with a very extensive correspondence to keep up with the most distant parts of the empire, he never seemed embarrassed by the number, the weight, or the variety of his pursuits. Amidst the complicated points growing out of his profession

fession as a merchant, which were constantly coming before him, and the conflicting variety of interests which they would sometimes involve, he had a clearness of intellect, a wonderful readiness of fact, to seize the true gist and merits of the case, which never forsook him.

Respecting the equalization of duties on the East and West India sugars, Mr. Marryat greatly distinguished himself, both by his speeches and his writings; and it is not perhaps too much, mainly, to attribute the failure of that very important measure to the very able opposition it met with from him, in every stage of its progress. But the most lasting monument of his usefulness will perhaps be felt at Lloyd's; and that respectable body, equally with the West India proprietors, will ever owe to him the deepest obligations. The admirable regulations he established for managing their extensive concerns, and the unceasing care with which he watched over every thing which could tend to the promotion of their interests, will not soon be forgotten. Lord Liverpool, with a feeling which does him the highest honour, has written to one of the Committee of Lloyd's, to express his strongest regret at the "loss of a man of so much excellence and worth."

Few individuals were more fully impressed with a conviction of the awfulness, and at the same time the consolations, of Revealed Religion, than himself; and considering the active career of his life, there were not many men of secular affairs, who could give a better "account of the faith that was in him." He was a constant attendant on the public exercise of divine worship, and had a most steady attachment to the doctrine, the discipline, and the rites of the Established Church of England.

Living, during the vacation of Parliament, almost entirely at his country-house, he dispensed most nobly and liberally the comforts of hospitality to a large neighbourhood around him.

In the general style of his eloquence, whether in or out of Parliament, Mr. Marryat was not an elegant speaker, but he was a very powerful, energetic, argumentative, and persuasive one. He never gave his opinions on any topic which he had not calmly and dispassionately weighed, so that when he spoke they carried much greater weight.

Thus prosperous, active, and diligent, he was proceeding in his career with a happy family, several of whom are eminent in the Navy, the Law, and the Church, when he was in a "moment, in the twinkling of an eye," arrested by

the hand of Death, and fell to rise no more in this world.

He has left one brother, Samuel Marryat, esq. King's counsel, equally eminent in his station of life.

He published some anonymous tracts of merit, and with his name—"Speech in the House of Commons, on Mr. Manning's motion respecting Marine Insurances," 8vo. 1810.—"Observations on the Report of the Committee on Marine Insurance," 8vo. 1810.—"Thoughts on the Expediency of establishing a new chartered Bank," 8vo. 1811.

WILLIAM COOKE, ESQ.

April 3. At his house in Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly, at a very advanced age, Wm. Cooke, esq. He was born at Cork, which city he left in the year 1766, and never returned to it. He came to this country, with strong recommendations to the first Marquis of Lansdown, the Duke of Richmond, Edmund Burke, and Dr. Goldsmith. He retained an intimacy with all these distinguished characters through life. Soon after his arrival in London he entered himself a member of the Middle Temple, but after a Circuit or two purchased a share in two public journals, and devoted himself chiefly to the public press. His first poem was entitled "The Art of Living in London," which was attended with considerable success. His next work was a prose essay, entitled "Elements of Dramatic Criticism." He afterwards wrote the Life of Macklin the actor, with a History of the Stage during the life of that performer. He also wrote the Life of that celebrated wit, Samuel Foote, with whom, as well as with Macklin, he was on intimate terms. Both of these works abound with anecdotes, and judicious remarks on the merits of contemporary actors and actresses. Mr. Cooke, by desire of the Marquis of Lansdown, then Lord Shelburne, wrote a pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform, which contained true constitutional principles, expressed in nervous language. His chief poetical work was an excellent didactic poem, intitled "Conversation," first published in 1807, and dedicated to John Symonds, Esq. F. R. S. a gentleman well known in the literary circles. In this dedication, when the poem came to a second edition, Mr. Cooke introduced the character of their mutual friend Maurice Morgan, esq. the author of an admirable Essay on the character of *Falstaff*. In the fourth edition (1815) the author introduced with accuracy and spirit the characters of several of the Members of the well-known

Literary

Literary Club* in Gerrard-street, and of that which was afterwards established in Essex-street, in imitation of the perpetual club in the Spectator, for the express purpose of amusing the evenings of Dr. Johnson, and of listening to his instructive conversation. Amongst those of the club in Gerrard-street are the names of Johnson, Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Goldsmith; on the last he always dwelt with true friendship. The late Mr. Wyndham and David Garrick are given with truth and energy.

From the Essex-street Club† are selected the names of Boswell, Dr. Horsley, Dr. Brocklesby, Arthur Murphy, and John Nichols.

The last of these Characters is concluded by the following apostrophe:

"Yet, oh! my Friend, with whom full many a night [delight,
I've heard these Worthies with supreme
How sad to tell those happy scenes are o'er, [more!
And all those lov'd Associates are no
All—all are gone—save we who still remain, [train."

As mourning heralds of the matchless

Mr. Cooke, as we have said, was much advanced in years; and, as a proof that he came from a long-lived family, his father was actually a class-fellow with the youngest son of Dryden, and well remembered the funeral of that great Poet. Having, by industry and bequests of friendship, acquired considerable property, which he prudently managed, he had retired for many years into private life, and maintained an intercourse with a very few select friends. Mr. Cooke had enjoyed such extensive connexions as gave him a deep and comprehensive knowledge of mankind, and had stored his mind with anecdotes which he related with ease, spirit, and humour.

CHEVALIER LANGLÈS.

Jan. 28. Suddenly, to the regret of literary men of all nations, from whom he enjoyed a merited consideration, on account of his general knowledge and

* Of this famous Club, which consisted of 44 noblemen and gentlemen of the highest station in rank and literature (see our vol. LIV. p. 98), only two survive—Earl Spencer and Lord Stowell.

† The Members of this Club were particularly selected by Dr. Johnson. Their names, in the order in which they were proposed, may be seen in vol. LV. p. 3; and their "*Leges Conviviales*" in p. 99. Thirteen of these attended Dr. Johnson's funeral. Only three are now living—Mr. Chamberlain Clark, Mr. Jodrell, and Mr. Nichols.

unvarying kindness, Louis Mathieu Langlès, the celebrated Orientalist. He was born near Montdidier, in the year 1764. His father was in the army, and intended his son for the same profession; but he was averse to it, and, after finishing a liberal education at Paris, obtained the consent of his parent to study the oriental languages, in order to qualify himself for a diplomatic, or, if his father insisted on it, a military post, in India. He commenced with the Persian and Arabic languages, in which he had made considerable progress, when he was advised to study the Mantchou; and such was his genius and his industry, that in a short time he surmounted all the difficulties which opposed him. In 1787 he published a memoir on the writings of the Mantchous, entitled *Alphabet Mantchou*. It was the first work in this language printed with moveable types, which were engraved and cast by the celebrated Firmin Didot. The characters were objected to as stiff and inelegant; but they are said to have been highly admired for their accuracy by the Mantchous themselves. A second edition of the work being called for in 1808, a new fount of type was cast for the purpose, by the same founder, under the more immediate directions of M. Langlès; and it was, in consequence, much improved.

Previous to publishing the *Alphabet Mantchou*, M. Langlès translated the Political and Military Institutes of Tamerlane from the original Persian into French. The work had previously appeared in English, but he was never suspected of having had recourse to such aid; and we have reason to believe that, at that time, it was easier for M. Langlès to translate from the Persian than from the English.

Both these works were dedicated, by permission, to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres; and two years afterwards, through the interest of the celebrated Marshal de Richelieu, M. Langlès was appointed an officer of the Court of Honour. His office does not appear to have checked his lingual studies, which he prosecuted with as much ardour as ever. In the following year, he published the first volume of his *Dictionnaire Mantchou-François*, which he presented to the unfortunate Louis XVI. in the month of December, 1788. Three other volumes from his pen in the same year afford an astonishing proof of his industry and genius: in one of these, *Contes, Fables, et Sentences*, translated from various Arabian and Persian authors, M. Langlès first made known to France and the continent of Europe the existence

existence of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, whose labours had even then become important and useful. The other two works published in that year were—*Ambassades Reciproques d'un Roi des Indes, de la Perse, &c. et d'un Empereur de la Chine*, translated from the Persian of Abdoul-Rizar, of Samarand, with memoirs of those two sovereigns; and *Precis Historique sur les Mahrattes*, translated from the original Persian.

When the revolution broke out in France, M. Langlès relinquished all idea of going to India, although he did not on that account abandon his Oriental studies. On the contrary, we find him presenting to the National Assembly, in 1790, an address on the "Importance of these languages for the extension of commerce and the progress of the arts and sciences." About the same time he published "*Fables et Contes Indiens*," with an essay on the literature, religion, and manners of the Hindoos: the first part of the "*Hitopadès*," or prototype of the Fables of Pilpay, appeared in this volume. In the same year the author published the second volume of his "*Dictionnaire Mantchou-Français*."

Fortunately for M. Langlès, he survived the storm of revolution, in which thousands perished. It being determined to preserve the royal Library under a national denomination, the literary reputation and the known probity of M. Langlès obtained him the place of keeper of the MSS. He had not long enjoyed this post before the rage for destroying every vestige of royalty and nobility extended the hand of desolation to the national library. Citizen Langlès was summoned to render an account of all books and MSS. in the library relative to genealogy, and whatever tended to the illustration of one class of society over another; the anathema pronounced included all charters, titles, genealogies of the noble families, heraldic biography, and even books on other subjects with the insignia of royalty on the binding. Citizen Langlès asked for delay, on account of the immensity of the collection, there being no exact catalogue of its contents. Resolved, at the peril of his life, to save so many precious documents from destruction, he fresh labeled some, tore the bindings off others, and concealed an immense number in the attics of the library; but, as a holocaust was necessary, he selected volumes of minor interest, duplicate copies, and a great number of ponderous tomes on polemical divinity, in which those of the secretaries of Molino figured largely: this was a kind of retributive justice on the

Society which had condemned so many victims to the flames. The agents of Government, seeing an immense pile of books doomed to destruction, were satisfied with the zeal of citizen Langlès, and they were carried away, without examination, by waggon-loads, to the Place Vendôme, to be burned; and by this means many most important documents for the illustration of national history were preserved, at the risk of the life of M. Langlès, who concealed five thousand volumes which but for him would have perished.

After the 9th Thermidor, the Committee of Public Instruction conferred on him the care of the Literary Depôt of the Capucins St. Honoré. This circumstance made him better acquainted with the Committee of Public Instruction, to whom he suggested the formation of a special school for the Oriental living languages. The proposal was accepted, and M. Langlès was charged to organize the plan of the establishment, which has since so powerfully contributed to extend the cultivation of oriental languages in France: he undertook to teach the Persian himself. In 1795 he published a new edition of the works of Pallas, with numerous notes; a new edition of the Travels of Norden in Egypt and Nubia, with notes; and several original memoirs on the canal of Suez, the pyramids, the sphinx, Alexandria, &c.; he at the same time published the Travels from India to Mecca of Abdoul Keryen, a Mussulman pilgrim, who accompanied Thamas Kooli Khan to India; this volume formed the first part of a work he afterwards finished, in five volumes, entitled, "*Collection Portative de Voyages*," translated from different Oriental and European languages. He soon afterwards published a new translation, from the Arabic, of the Travels of Sinbad the Sailor, with valuable notes and the original text.

On the formation of the French Institute, M. Langlès was chosen Member of the Committee of Literary Labours, when he communicated many valuable articles, among which were, 1. Fragments of the Code of Gheugis Khan, preserved by Myrkhoud. 2. A Collection of Letters written in Arabic and Turkish, by different Oriental Princes, between the years 1304 and 1517. 3. Historical Description of the Canal of Suez, taken from the grand work on Egypt, by Almacrysy. 4. Notice on the Mantchou Ritual, with ten plates, representing sixty-five instruments of Chamanic worship. 5. A Chronological Table of the Rising of the Nile, containing the most remarkable between the years

years 614 and 1517. All these articles are accompanied by the original texts in Arabic, Persian, Manichœan, &c. as well as his Dissertation on the Paper Monies of the Orientals. He also attempted, in concert with Messrs. Camus and Baudin, to revive the "Journal des Savans ; but the continuation only existed six months.

In addition to these papers, M. Langlès furnished several articles for the "Magazin Encyclopédique," and published a translation of the catalogue of the Sancerre MSS. in the then Imperial Library, and a beautiful little volume, which exhibits an exquisite specimen of Oriental topography, entitled *Researches on the Otto of Roses*. In this work, which was originally intended as a note to the French translation of the first two volumes of the *Asiatic Researches*, M. Langlès proves that this celebrated perfume was discovered by accident, no further back than 1612.

M. Langlès was afterwards employed to superintend a new edition of Chardin's *Travels in Persia*, to which he added upwards of two thousand notes, and prefixed a chronological history of Persia, from the earliest period to the year 1806. He also furnished the Oriental articles for the "Biographie Universelle" of Michaud. His last work was the *Ancient and Modern Monuments of Hindostan*. It is a treatise of immense labour and research, and was several years in publishing. It was not, however, to Oriental languages alone that the acquirements of M. Langlès were confined: he was a perfect master of the dead, and of most of the European languages, particularly German, Italian, and English.

It was at one of the sittings of the class of Literature of the National Institute, that M. Langlès read a memoir productive of the most important results: this was no less than the expedition of Egypt. M. Langlès demonstrated in such glowing colours the possibility of opening a passage to India through Egypt, and thereby striking a death-blow at British supremacy in the East, that General Buonaparte, who was present, immediately after the sittings, asked the academicians for his memoir, pressed him with questions on different points, and from that time turned his whole attention to the conquest of Egypt. He wished M. Langlès to accompany the expedition, and, on his declining it, Buonaparte threatened him with imperative orders from the Directory: M. L. replied, "Citizen general, this threat would alone determine me to refuse.

Gaz. M. A. April, 1824.

The Directory can deprive me of my place, but no power can compel me to accompany you to Egypt." Buonaparte never forgave this, and though he felt M. L. was too precious an acquisition to the Library to replace him, yet in the abundant showers of imperial favours not a drop ever lighted on the head of Professor Langlès.

When the allied armies entered Paris in 1814, the Emperor of Russia conferred on M. Langlès the order of Knight of St. Wladimir, and the Emperor of Austria presented him with a diamond ring.

The galleries of his library, equally large and well-chosen, reminded one of that academy of Athens where all the friends of philosophy, attracted by a common taste, assembled. It is generally allowed to be the richest private Oriental library in existence. Among the valuable works it contains are "the Relations of the Danish Missionaries," in sixteen or eighteen volumes quarto, of upward of two thousand pages each, and the grand work of Valentyn, in eight volumes folio. It is rich, too, in manuscripts; we will notice but one—the magnificent autograph volume of the Ayeen Akbery: it is a species of geographical, historical, political, statistical, and literary history of India, composed by order of the Great Mogul, Akbar, under the superintendence of his Grand Vizier, Aboul Fazi, about the year 1584. This manuscript was preserved in the Imperial Library of Delhi, and is the only exact and complete copy known.

M. Langlès was Knight of the Imperial Order of St. Wladimir, Member of the Royal Institute of France, Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, Keeper of the Oriental Manuscripts in the King's Library, Principal of the Royal School of Oriental Living Languages, Persian Professor of the same School, President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France, Member of the Royal Academies of Göttingen, Munich, &c. and Correspondent of the Royal Institute of the kingdom of the Low Countries.

After the religious ceremonies at the funeral of M. Langlès, which took place in the church of Notre Dame, had been concluded, the remains of the deceased were conveyed to the cemetery of Père la Chaise, accompanied by a numerous deputation from the Institute, the conservators of the King's Library, and a great number of individuals, both natives and foreigners, distinguished in literature, arts, and sciences. Several funeral orations were delivered over the body.

body. M. Caussin delivered one in the name of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; M. Gail, of the same academy, was the organ of the Conservators of the King's Library; M. Barbie du Bocage, in the name of the Society of Antiquaries; M. Jomard for the Geographical Society; and M. Edouard Disaut, the organ of the Royal School of Oriental Language, paid the just tribute of their admiration and regret to the illustrious deceased.

Modest as learned, and inflexible as virtuous, he neither sought nor coveted the favour of Courts; devoted entirely to the propagation of Oriental literature, he formed the school of Oriental living languages at the Library which has produced so many distinguished scholars. Mild and benevolent, his supreme pleasure was in being useful to others; the afflux of strangers to his lessons and to his parties prove his philanthropy universal; but, if a preference were given, it was to Englishmen and English literature. At his evening parties the most distinguished English visitors at Paris sought to be admitted, and were received with cordiality: amongst the rest who delighted to be present at these conversations the author of the present notice has frequently remarked Mr. Canning and other distinguished statesmen, Sir John Malcolm, and all the English orientalist.

Mrs. HORNE.

March 11. At Uxbridge, Mrs. Horne, relict of Dr. Horne, late Bishop of Norwich. This excellent lady, though her life was prolonged to the age of 82 years, enjoyed a state of health and happiness which does not usually belong to that advanced period.

Since the death of Bishop Horne she resided for the most part in the immediate neighbourhood of Uxbridge, surrounded by her own family, and experiencing in their attentions those blessings which bring the grey hairs of a parent down to the grave in peace.

Venerating as she did the memory of her excellent husband, she found in his writings a sacred and never-failing source of consolation, and rule of duty, laid down according to the measures of the everlasting Gospel, and recommended by the sweetest words of human eloquence.

She was a kind and liberal benefactress to the poor, by whom she will be long remembered with affection and gratitude.

GENERAL FRANCIS DUNDAS.

Jan. 16. In Scotland, General Francis Dundas, Colonel of the 71st (Highland

Light Infantry), and Governor of Dumbarton Castle.

This officer was appointed, the 4th of April 1775, to an Ensigny in the 1st Foot Guards; in May 1777, he joined the army in North America, and was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and at the siege of ten forts before the close of the campaign on the river Delaware. After their reduction, in December, the detachment of Guards, employed on that service, rejoined the army and went into winter quarters at Philadelphia. The 23d of January 1778, he received a Lieutenancy with the rank of Captain in his regiment. He served the campaign of this year, and was present in the action at Monmouth, on the march of the British army from Philadelphia to New York, in which the 2d battalion of Guards was principally engaged; and having soon after been appointed to the light company of that corps, he was employed on various detached services in 1778 and 1779, in the course of which the company to which he belonged sustained considerable losses. The corps of Guards being detached into South Carolina, joined the army under Lord Cornwallis, in 1780, and the light company forming his Lordship's advanced guard, it was almost every day engaged; and this officer commanded it at the battle of Guildford, and at York Town. He soon after purchased a company in the Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel; and the 11th of April 1783, exchanged into the 45th, from which he was transferred, the 10th of March 1787, to the 1st Foot. With the latter corps he embarked for Jamaica at the end of 1789, and returned to England in July 1791. The 16th of October 1793, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, and received the brevet of Colonel. He was employed with the latter rank in the West Indies, as Adjutant-general to Sir Charles Grey's army, and was present at the siege of Martinique, and the other islands in 1794; and on his return to England, being appointed Colonel-commandant of the Scotch brigade, he joined it in Scotland, and raised a new battalion. The 26th of February 1795, he received the rank of Major-general, and was employed on the Staff in North Britain till ordered to join the army preparing for foreign service, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, at Southampton. Having returned to Portsmouth with the expedition, he was soon after appointed to take the command at the Cape, and in August 1796, he embarked accordingly. Being appointed Lieutenant-governor, with the command of the troops under the Governor, he continued in

in that government until Lord Macartney returned to England, leaving him to act as Civil Governor, November 1798. On the arrival of Lord Macartney's successor, in December 1799, Major-general Dundas resumed his former situation; but that officer being recalled in 1801, the civil, with the military authority, again devolved on Major-general Dundas, and he held both till the evacuation of the settlement in 1803. On his return to England, June 1803, he was placed on the Staff in the Southern district, under Sir David Dundas. In the latter end of 1805, he was appointed to the command of a division ordered to join the army assembling in Hanover, under Lord Cathcart; and on his return in 1806, he was again appointed to the Staff in the Southern district. The 29th of April 1802, he received the rank of Lieutenant-general; the 1st of January 1812, that of General; and the 7th of January 1809, the Colonelcy of the 71st Foot. He was appointed Governor of Carrickfergus in Ireland, in 1787, and transferred, in January 1817, to the government of Dumbarton Castle in Scotland.—This old and distinguished officer was never upon half-pay.

LIEUT.-GENERAL NICHOLAS NEPEAN.

Lately. Lieut. General Nicholas Nepean. On December 15th, 1776, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Marines. He served on board his Majesty's ship *Ocean* from the 19th March 1778 to February 1779, and was in the action in July 1778 off Brest. He received his commission as First Lieutenant the 22d December 1778, and served with that rank from April 1779 to June 1782 on board his Majesty's ships.

This officer obtained on the 5th June 1789 a company in the New South Wales Corps, embarked in the October of the same year for that station, and remained till September 1793 in that Settlement.

He was promoted on the 6th May 1795 to a Majority in the New South Wales Corps, and to a Lieutenant-colonelcy on the 1st September 1795 in the 93d regiment of foot. From the 1st March 1795 to the 25th July 1801 this officer was on half-pay; he was subsequently appointed to the Banffshire Fencibles, which he joined the October following at Gibraltar, and returned in February 1802 to England. The Banffshire Fencibles were on the 10th May 1802 disbanded.

This officer was appointed on the 25th September 1803 Colonel in the army, and Brigadier-General on the 25th July 1804, on the Staff of Great-Britain. He was appointed the 17th March 1807 to the command at Cape Breton, and suc-

ceeded on the 25th July 1810 to the rank of Major-General, and on the 4th June 1814 to that of Lieutenant-General.

FIELD-MARSHAL WREDE.

Jan... In Bavaria, after a long and painful illness, aged 63, Field Marshal Wrede. He was originally a lawyer, or land-steward, and possessing great military dispositions, was recommended by Count Rumford to the then Elector of Bavaria, who gave him a commission. In the war of 1788 he commanded the detached corps in Carelia; in 1806 7 he commanded a division sent against the French; and in 1809 he headed the army of the North destined to act against Russia. In 1810 he was entrusted with an embassy extraordinary at Paris. He was instructed to submit certain proposals to the States General then assembled at Crebo, to the King; and he was the first who acquainted the Diet with the result. His Majesty (the present King) had ordered due preparations for the funeral of the Marshal, when, on opening his will, it was discovered that he wished his body to be interred without pomp at his country seat, and carried to his grave by the peasants. He has left behind two sons, one of whom is Aide-de-camp to the King, and the other has been appointed an Officer of Ordnance. He carried with him the regrets of the King, the Nation, and the Army.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

On the 3d March 1723, at Abthorpe, near Towcester, John Middleton, who was born 10th March, 1736, and enlisted on the 27th April, 1753, in the 3d Dragoon Guards, then commanded by General Honeywood, in which he served 11 years and a quarter as a private, three and a quarter as corporal, and 15 years and a half as sergeant, and was ultimately discharged, being deemed unfit for service by rheumatism, on the 16th June, 1783, upon a pension of £18. 5s. a year, but which was afterwards advanced 1s. 4d. per day, making the total amount of pension received by him since his dismissal, about £500. He fought in the memorable battle of Prussminden, commanded by the Marquis of Granby; the battle of Fellinghosen, commanded by the same; and those of Williamstadt and Warburg, commanded by Prince Ferdinand and the Marquis of Granby. In testimony of his good character, he was in 1794 appointed sergeant of the Towcester Troop of Yeomanry, under the command of the late Captain Sir John Dryden. He has left a widow, at the advanced age of 83, to lament his death.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

In the Borough, aged 50, Deborah, relict of the late Mr. John Timbs. She was seized with apoplexy while in conversation with her family, and expired after 18 days suffering.

At the Blenheim Hotel, Bond-street, Major Patrick Hamilton, late of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.

In James-street, Bedford-row, the widow of the late James Stowe, esq. of the Navy Office.

At Southampton-place, Euston-square, Mrs. Augusta Schutz, daughter of the late George Schutz, esq. of Shotover House, Oxfordshire.

At Camberwell, in his 86th year, Mr. W. Harris, formerly a clothier at Lower Easton.

Feb. 1. Aged 84, Isaac Ogden, esq. for 29 years a Judge of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the district of Montreal, Lower Canada.

Feb. 9. In Dover-street, aged 90, Margaret, relict of the late Hon. Gen. Thomas Gage. She was the dau. of Peter Kemble, esq. President of the Council of New Jersey, and was married Dec. 8, 1758, to Hon. T. Gage, general and commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America; who died April 2, 1788; and by whom she had Henry, 3d Viscount Gage, and 10 other children.

Feb. 25. At Clapton, aged 86, James Powell, esq.

March 3. In London, after a short illness, aged 68, Mr. Viotti, the celebrated performer on the violin. The name of Viotti, as connected with the musical annals of the age, will occupy a prominent place, both as a composer and as a performer; and his memory will be long endeared to, and cherished by those friends who had the happiness of knowing and appreciating his many admirable qualities in private life. He was a native of Piedmont.

March 12. In Fleet-street, Mr. Wm. Neville, of the old-established firm of Wells and Neville, haberdashers. He was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West on the 19th.

March 22. At Clapham-common, Battersea, aged 65, Hannah, wife of Mr. Alderman Scholey.

March 26. At Upper Clapton, aged 79, Anne, relict of Detley Eicke, esq. formerly of Highbury-terrace and Lloyd's Coffee-house.

March 27. At Chelsea, of consumption, aged 20, James, youngest son of the late Edward Jardine, esq. banker, of Seven Oaks.

March 29. At the British Museum, aged 85, Mrs. Bean.

March 30. At his apartments at the British Museum, the Rev. T. Maurice, M. A. Of this well-known literary character an account shall appear in our next.

At Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, on his 86th birth-day, John Mitchell, esq. formerly of the Royal Navy, one of the few surviving officers who sailed round the world with Admiral Byron.

April 3. Aged 25, Anne, wife of Joseph Tasker, esq. of Fitzwalters, Essex.

April 5. Aged 26, Jane, wife of Mr. Wm. Debonnaire Haggard, of Union-place, Blackheath-road.

April 6. At the house of James Palmer, esq. Christ's Hospital, aged 74, Mrs. Philadelphia Stephens, formerly of Lisbon.

April 8. Aged 66, Hannah Benigna, wife of the Rev. Christian T. La Trobe, of Nevil's-court, Fetter-lane.

April 9. Aged 20, Benjamin, son of the Right Hon. John Radcliff.

April 10. Aged 73, Wm. Messing, esq. of the Stock Exchange, having survived his wife six days.

April 13. Mary-Anne, the beloved wife of Henry Storks, esq. of Gower-street, Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely.

April 14. Mrs. Sarah Simpson, relict of the late Rev. Robert Simpson, D. D. many years Theological and Resident Tutor of the Hoxton Academy.

In Holloway-road, Islington, after a short illness, much regretted by his friends, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Biddell, who kept many years an extensive button-manufactory in Drury-lane.

April 15. At his mother's, Chigwell-row, Essex, aged 24, Mr. Daniel-Cox Basire, second son of the late Mr. James Basire, engraver, who died May 13, 1822 (see vol. xii. i. 474). His amiable disposition endeared him to all his relatives and friends, who most sincerely lament his early death.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*March 25.* At Ampt-hill, in her 91st year, Stawel, widow of the late Henry Boulc Cay, esq.

BERKS.—At Windsor, aged 97, Mrs. Anne Price.

BUCKS.—*March 24.* At Wendover Dean, aged 79, Anne, wife of Matthew Raper, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*April 5.* At Croft Lodge, the relict of the late Thomas Carr Brackenbury, esq.

ESSEX.—*April 8.* At Walthamstow, aged 61, William-Matthew Raikes, esq. Furrier Ranger of Waltham Forest, and eldest son of late Wm. Raikes, esq. merchant in London; and brother of R. Raikes, esq. of Welton near Hull.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At Park-row, Bristol, — Snap, esq.

March 31. Aged 21, from a fall from his horse, Winchcombe Henry, youngest son of Henry Hicks, esq. of Eastington.

At Thornbury, aged 83, John Brewster, esq.

April 4. At Cheltenham, aged 83, Anne, relict of George Hunt, of Hallen. She was a highly esteemed minister in the religious Society called Quakers.

April 7. In Prince's-street, Bristol, aged 46, Mr. O'Neil. He had made upwards of 4000 drawings, 500 of which were of antique remains in Bristol.

April 13. At Cirencester, aged 83, the relict of John Austin, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Mar. 21.* At Southampton, aged 82, the wife of Admiral Evans.

April 9. At Great Abshot-House, aged 70, John Blagrove, esq. of Jamaica, and of Adderwyke-House, Bucks.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*April 26.* At Bredenbury-House, aged 51, Phoebe, wife of Charles Dutton, esq. and daughter of late Edward Dixon, esq. of Dudley.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—At White Hill, in Berkhamstead, aged 77, the relict of Robert Sparrow, of Workingham-Hall, Suffolk, esq.

Mar. 23. At Bushey, aged 78, James Gurry, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—*Mar. 28.* At St. Neot's, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Mr. Gorham.

KENT.—*Mar. 26.* At Faversham, aged 59, the relict of John Smith, esq. late of Huntingfield.

April 6. At Frinstead-place, aged 59, the relict of late Rev. R. C. Tylden Pattenson, of Ibornden and Frinstead-place, and Rector of Frinstead and Milfred.

April 12. At Dover, aged 55, after severe sufferings for three years and a half, borne with the greatest fortitude and resignation, Captain Henry Bazely, of the Royal Navy, youngest son of late Admiral Bazely.

LANCASHIRE.—*Mar. 20.* At Highfield, Pendlebury, near Manchester, Th. Graves, esq.

April 2. Aged 76, James Bateman, esq. of Tollington-House, Manchester, and of Tollington-Hall, Westmorland.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Mar. 18.* At Leicester, Mr. Davis, Surveyor of Taxes for that county.

Mar. 28. Aged 20, John, the only son of Mr. John Hyley, gent. of Leicester. In his character was exhibited all the ardour of youth in perfect subjection to the restraints of filial affection and duty: mild, manly, and ingenuous, he attracted universal esteem; fortified by a religious education, he knew vice but by report; and intent on the improvement of his mind, he had no time to spare for folly. His death has caused an extraordinary sensation of regret in the place of his residence.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Feb. 13.* At Sleaford, aged 68, Benjamin Cheales, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Feb. 8.* At New-castle-upon-Tyne, in his 91st year, Richard Jones, esq. He bequeathed 600*l.* to the charitable institutions of the town, nearly one-fourth of his entire property.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 11.* At Walton, Lady Harriet, youngest dau. of the Earl of Tankerville.

Mar. 3. At her son's house, at Boddycott, near Banbury, aged 81, Rachael, widow of Mr. Abraham Bristow, surgeon, of Cassington, and one of the Coroners for this county, leaving four sons and four daughters, whose united ages amounted to 407 years; seven of whom followed her to the grave.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Feb. 21.* At Bath, Mrs. Eliza Neville, relict of the late Thomas Neville, esq.

At Upper Easton, after a long and severe illness, Jane, widow of the Rev. D. Keith, D. D. late of Kent-house, Hammer-smith.

April 3. Of pulmonary consumption, aged 34, Mr. Joseph Barratt, jun. bookseller, of Bond-street, Bath; who has left a widow and infant family to lament the loss of an indulgent husband and parent; and an extensive circle of friends, by whom he was admired for his more than ordinary powers of mind, and esteemed for his many virtues.

April 12. At Wilton Cottage, Taunton, the residence of her daughter Mrs. Cliffe, aged 73, Elizabeth, Lady Farrington, relict of General Sir Anthony Farrington, bart. late of Blackheath.

SUFFOLK.—Aged 72, Mrs. Flowerdew, of Bacton.

March 24. At Bury, aged 80, Mrs. Lucy Fergus, the daughter of Patrick F. of the island of Mount Serrat, esq. and the sister of Dame Mary Gage (who died April 15, 1820), the wife of Sir Thomas Hookwood Gage, the 5th Baronet of that name, of Hengrave Hall.

April 2. At Halesworth, aged 73, the relict of Stephen Reeve, gent.

April 12. At Long Melford, aged 47, John Queenborough, gent.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 30.* At Pits Hill, Sussex, aged 75, William Mitford, esq.

Feb. 15. At Worthing, at the house of Dr. Cholmeley, her brother-in-law, Harriett-Havard, second daughter of the late Wm. Havard, esq. of South Lambeth.

Feb. 24. At Brighton, aged 66, William Fortescue, esq. of Writtle Lodge, Essex.

Feb. 26. At Hastings, Lieut. Fred. T. Jeffreys, R. N. son of the Rev. John Jeffreys, of Barnes.

March 7. At Hastings, Mary Francos, wife of Captain Andrews, and daughter of T. S. Salmon, M. D. of Reading.

March 24. At Eastbourne, aged 87, Jane widow of the late John Hamilton Mortimer, esq.

IRELAND.—At Clonmel, Sir Rich. Jones. Out of 23 children, the fruit of his only marriage, he has left 15, and his Lady, to lament his loss.

At Crookhaven, Cork, at the very advanced age of 105, Catherine, relict of the late Mr. Jeremiah Donovan, of Keelcrohane, same county.

Jan. 15. At Monlough, co. Down, aged 104, Mr. William Gibson, farmer. His brother

brother died a few years ago, aged 99, and a sister not long since, aged 105.

Jan. 30. At his seat at Rochefort, at an advanced age, Gustavus Hume Rochefort, esq. M. P. for county of Westmeath. He was a gentleman of considerable landed property in that county, and commanded the Moyarshell and Magheradoren mounted yeomen and volunteers, in number 135 rank and file.

Feb. 27. At Coolen, aged 88, Sir Richard Harte, Knt. He was one of the oldest Magistrates of the county of Limerick, and one of the Aldermen of that city.

ANROAD.—April 21, 1823. At Choadringhew, East Indies, Lieut. John Hadaway, 24th Native Infantry, Bengal, Surveyor of Government Lands in Rohilcund.

Aug. 10. At Calcutta, Wm. Mann, esq. of the firm of Buchanan, Mann, and Co.

Aug. 26. In Bengal, aged 38, Major Henley, resident and Political Agent at Bhopal, and eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Dr. Henley.

Aug. 31. At Cape Coast, Africa, aged 21, William-Charles, eldest son of the late William Feilde, esq. formerly Governor of Cape Coast Castle, and of Grove-lane, Camberwell.

Sept. 7. At Broach, aged 21, Oliver Hanson, esq. of the Civil Service. He was the fifth son of John Hanson, esq. of the Rookery, Woodford, Essex. Never were unassuming manners more combined with upright and honourable deportment.

Sept. 16. At Calcutta, Lieut. Edward Doveton, 4th Regt. of Madras Native Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Sir John Doveton, and third son of the late Frederick Doveton, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

Sept. 19. At Heidelberg, Francis Schnell, esq. an eminent mathematician and scholar, formerly resident in England.

Oct. 6. At Madras, aged 32, Edward-Rich. third son of the late Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, bart.

Oct. 15. At Purnea, in the East Indies, aged 46, James-Bruce Laing, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of James L. esq. of Streatham, Surrey, and of Dominica.

Oct. 28. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 28, E. S. Montagu, esq. late Persian Secretary to the Government, at Calcutta.

Oct. ... His Highness Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, brother of her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess.

Lately. Prince John Dolgorucke, formerly Colonel of the Polish guard, who entered the Russian service under the Emperor Paul. It is mentioned as remarkable, that no Russian subject now has the Order of St. George of the First Class; and that the only persons who possess it are the Duke of Wellington, the King of Sweden, and the Duke

of Angouleme, to whom it has been sent on account of his campaign in Spain.

At Versailles, aged 52, Wm. Pinckard, esq. late of Queen-Anne-street West.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jean, wife of Lieut.-col. John Austin, Brig.-general in Portugal.

At Ettenheim, Baden (on his estate), Baron John Von Turkheim, a native of Strassburg, well known to many distinguished individuals in Europe, as a public writer and a diplomatist.

At Antigua, the wife of Hon. John Duncombe Taylor, Judge of the Island, and second daughter of the late Elias Vanderhorst, esq. American Consul.

At Genoa, Major Wm. C. Batt, of 85th foot. He was appointed Ensign 62d foot, Sept. 3, 1803; Lieut. 30 Nov. 1804; Capt. March 13, 1806; Capt. 37th foot, Sept. 21, 1809; Capt. 85th foot, Jan. 25, 1813; Brevet Major Sept. 29, 1814; acted as Aide-du-camp to Major-gen. Hart on the Staff of the Northern district, Ireland; and afterwards served as superintending Officer of a recruiting district.

At Copenhagen, the Minister of State, Niels Rosenkrantz. This distinguished Statesman, after having been Ambassador many years at Warsaw, Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, and other courts, was appointed in 1810 to the department of Foreign Affairs, which he filled till his death, and was invested with numerous orders of knighthood. He was born in 1757, and married in 1790 Princess Barbara Wiasmska. He was of one of the most ancient noble families of Denmark, which has produced many great statesmen and men of learning.

Jan. 4, 1824. At Paris, Matilda-Margaret, youngest dau. of Sir Greenville Temple, bart. by his first wife Elizabeth, dau. of Gen. Watson of Massachusetts, esq. (who died at Rome Nov. 4, 1809.) She was born May 3, 1803.

Jan. 22. At Caen, Capt. Willoughby Marshall, R. N. K. S. G. & S. His remains were interred at Southampton Feb. 2.

Feb. 17. In the Bay of St. John's, Antigua, a black woman, named Statira, who, by information from herself, must have attained the advanced age of 132 to 134. She was a slave, and was hired as a day labourer during the building of the gaol, and was present at the laying of the corner-stone, which ceremony took place 116 years ago. She also stated, that she was a young woman grown when President Sharpe assumed the administration of the island, which was in 1708; so that, allowing her to be then 18, it brings her age to that of 134.

Lately. In St. George's, Jamaica, from a fever caught in performing militia duty, in repressing the late conspiracy among the slaves, Walter R. Grossett, esq.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 24, to April 20, 1824.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males	- 614	Males	- 637					
Females	- 578	Females	- 652					
Whereof have died under two years old		401						
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1d. per pound.								
				Between	2 and 5	137	50 and 60	103
					5 and 10	56	60 and 70	124
					10 and 20	40	70 and 80	102
					20 and 30	82	80 and 90	44
					30 and 40	84	90 and 100	9
					40 and 50	107		

QUARTERLY AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending April 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pens.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
67 2	35 6	24 6	45 7	38 2	37 1

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 19, 55s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 21, 81s. 4½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 23.

Kent Bags	7l. 10s. to 10l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets	10l. 0s. to 17l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	7l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.	Kent	8l. 8s. to 12l. 12s.
Yearling	5l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.	Sussex	7l. 7s. to 9l. 0s.
Old ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling	6l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 6l. 0s. Straw 2l. 10s. 0d. Clover 6l. 6s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 6l. 6s. 0d. Straw 2l. 10s. 0d. Clover 6l. 15s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 6l. 6s. Straw 2l. 8s. Clover 6l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, April 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market	April 26:
Veal	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts	2,497
Pork	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Calves	160.
		Sheep and Lambs	16,410
		Pigs	230.

COALS: Newcastle, 34s. 6d. to 37s. 0d.—Sunderland, 33s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 38s. 0d. Yellow Russia 36s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 78s. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 9s. 6d.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of March, and 25th of April, 1824), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, dividing 75l. per share, per annum, and bonus, price 2,300l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 15l.; price 450l.—Barnsley, 12l.; price 230l.—Rochdale, 3l.; price 105l.—Coventry 44l. and bonus; price 1,200l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l.; price 820l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s.; price 345l.—Grand Junction, 10l.; price 333l.—Monmouth, 10l.; price 220l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 5l.; price 115l.—Neath, 13l. last year; price 350l.—Swansea, 10l.; price 220l.—Old Union, 4l.; price 95l.—Ellesmere, 8l.; price 80l.—Dudley, 3l.; price 80l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 1l.; price 40l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 33l.—Kennet and Avon, 17s.; price 28l.—West India Dock Stock, 10l.; price 240l.—East India Dock Stock, 8l.; price 160l.—London Dock Stock, 4l. 10s.; price 117l.—East London Water Works, 5l.; price 172l.—West Middlesex Ditto, 2l. 10s.; price 83l.—Grand Junction Ditto, 2l. 10s.; price 82l.—Kent Water Ditto, 1l. 10s.; price 48l.—Royal Exchange Assurance, 10l. and bonus; price 315l.—Globe Fire and Life Assurance, 7l.; price 182l.—Imperial Fire Ditto, 5l.; price 135l.—Albion Fire and Life Ditto, 2l. 10s.; price 56l.—Atlas Fire and Life Ditto, 6s.; price 6l.—Hope Fire and Life Ditto, 6s.; price 6l.—Rock Life Assurance, 2s.; price 4l.—Provident Ditto, 9l. per cent. on 10l. paid; price 20l.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 4l.; price 80l.—New Ditto, 8l. per cent. on 5l. paid; price 6l. premium.—City of London Ditto, 8l. per cent. on 85l. paid; price 65l. premium.—New Ditto, 8l. per cent. on 45l. paid; price 35l. premium.—South London Ditto, 7l. 10s.; price 190l.—Vauxhall Bridge, 1l.; price 35l.—Waterloo Ditto, 1l.; price 6l.—Ditto, Old Annuities, 2s. 6d. in the pound on 8l. price 36l.—Ditto New Ditto, 2s. 6d. in the pound on 7l.; price 38l.—Regent's Canal, 57l.—Wilts and Berks, 10l. 10s.—Grand Union, 30l.—Huddersfield, 80l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, 25l.—Stratford upon Avon, 28l.—Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company, 40l. paid; price 22l. premium.—New Ditto, 5l. paid; price 17l. premium.—Guardian Fire and Life Assurance, 10l. paid; price 14l. premium.—London Institution, 35l.—Russell Ditto, 10l.

METEORO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 27, to April 26, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	0			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	0		
Mar.	0	0	0	0			Apr.	0	0	0	0		
27	39	44	35		29, 84	cloudy	12	38	47	36		29, 47	fair
28	36	40	32		, 95	snow slows	13	35	49	38		, 75	fair
29	33	45	41		, 99	fair	14	36	50	39		, 91	fair
30	41	47	31		, 66	show* of hail	15	35	51	39		, 90	fair
31	37	37	30		, 75	cloudy	16	40	42	41		, 30	rain
Ap. 1	30	44	36		, 87	fair	17	40	40	44		, 57	rain
2	42	40	34		, 28	stormy	18	45	53	41		30, 17	fair
3	33	44	40		30, 10	fair	19	42	59	45		, 20	fair
4	38	45	40		, 85	fair	20	47	63	48		, 35	fair
5	39	46	39		, 45	fair	21	47	61	57		, 09	fair
6	38	47	38		, 47	cloudy	22	52	61	50		29, 97	showery
7	38	46	39		, 15	cloudy	23	50	50	47		, 26	rain
8	39	49	41		, 28	cloudy	24	47	60	50		30, 25	fair
9	41	47	43		, 04	cloudy	25	50	60	52		, 15	fair
10	42	40	34		29, 45	stormy	26	50	52	54		29, 64	cloudy
11	30	40	30		, 44	snow							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 29, to April 27, 1824, both inclusive.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	8 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29			95	4			107½			80 pm.	53 55 pm.	53 55 pm.
30			95½	4½			107½			80 pm.	54 56 pm.	54 56 pm.
31			94½	4½			107½			80 pm.	56 58 pm.	56 58 pm.
1			94½	5			108			85 pm.	56 57 pm.	56 58 pm.
2			94½	5			107½			84 pm.	58 54 pm.	58 54 pm.
3			95½	5			108			86 pm.	53 56 pm.	53 56 pm.
4			95½	5			108			87 pm.	53 57 pm.	53 57 pm.
5			95½	5		101½	108	23	1	90 pm.	53 56 pm.	53 56 pm.
6	244	95	95½	5	102½	101½	107½	23	1	91 pm.	54 57 pm.	54 57 pm.
7	244	94½	95½	5	101½	101½	107½	23	1	86 pm.	59 55 pm.	59 55 pm.
8	244½	95½	96	6	102	101½	108	23	1	78 pm.	55 41 pm.	47 44 pm.
9	245	95½	96½	6	102	101½	108	23	1	80 pm.	50 53 pm.	50 53 pm.
10	245½	95½	96½	6	102½	102½	108	23	1	80 pm.	52 42 pm.	52 42 pm.
12	245½	95½	96½	6	102½	102½	108	23	1	77 pm.	49 44 pm.	49 44 pm.
13	245½	95½	96½	6	102½	102½	108	23	1	78 pm.	44 47 pm.	44 47 pm.
14	245½	95½	96½	6	102½	102½	108	23	1	78 pm.	48 45 pm.	48 45 pm.
15	245½	95½	96½	6	102½	102½	108	23	1	300½	78 pm.	48 45 pm.
16	Hol.											
17	245	95½	96½	6	102½	100½	102	108	23½	299½	78 pm.	47 50 pm.
18												
19	Hol.											
20	Hol.											
21	245	95½	96	6	102½	100½	102½	108	23½	300	82 pm.	50 54 pm.
22	245½	95½	96½	6	102½	100½	101½	108	23	300½	84 pm.	54 57 pm.
23	Hol.											
24	245	95½	96½	6	102½	100½	102	108	23½	299½	84 pm.	56 54 pm.
25	245	95½	96½	6	102½	100½	102	109	23½	299½		56 52 pm.
26	245	95½	96½	6	102½	100½	102	109	23½	299½		54 51 pm.
27	244½	95½	96½	6	102½	100½	102	109	23½	299½		

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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and MILTON COURT, near Dorking.

Also with the Representation of an ARCHDRUID and DRUID.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The information solicited by a **CONSTANT READER**, relative to the Gregory family, would, if obtained, be of too private a nature to interest our readers. Such enquiries should be pursued through the Herald's Office.

If E. REBBEW will favour us with his address, or with an interview, his letter shall be inserted.

VERITAS is quite correct in what he has remarked on the lines signed W. P. which certainly were attached to an engraving of a *Sleeping Girl*, executed by Bartolozzi; but the lines were applied to the drawing before the plate was produced; and afterwards, by the ready consent of W. P. annexed to the engraving.

S. T. observes, "the seal engraved in pl. II. fig. 9, and described in p. 807, of vol. XCIII. part II. was probably the seal of Guischart d'Engle or d'Angolesme Earl of Huntingdon, in the time of Richard the Second. His arms are described by Heylin, as Or, billettée, a lion rampant Azure. On the shield, in the seal, is a lion rampant between three stars. See an account of this Earl of Huntingdon in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 173."

P. P. observes, in reference to the letters of ORATOR, in the last Supplement, p. 601, and of CAUTUS, in the February Number, p. 117,—“As we are now upon the eve of what may be called a new æra, from the circumstance of many additional Churches being built, it is highly essential that some consideration be given to some of the subjects mentioned in the letters of the above Correspondents. As regards the first, I beg to say that, without giving any decided opinion as to whether *our* Clergy should preach *extempore*, or from their book, I most certainly argue that they ought to *preach* their Sermons much more than many of them do, and that too with proper *animation*, equally distant from either the rant or whine so characteristic of most of the subaltern sectaries, in their mode of dealing out discourses. In respect to Cautus's report of dissensions about Orthodoxy and Evangelism, it must be notorious to all of us, that the taste, the fashion, and the whims of the times, have no small share in the many differences and conceits of opinions set up of late years in Ecclesiastical as well as in civil matters, so that it will be utterly impossible to meet them all. Under these circumstances, I should say, that in selecting the Clergymen for the new Churches, it is only necessary to fix upon gentlemen of talents and of good and exemplary character, who would be disposed to *exert* themselves in the pulpit, and so avoid as much as possible, in their ser-

mons, the introduction of any stiff doctrinal points;—and in other respects, I should also beg to suggest that if a little good chaunting were introduced into the service, it would, I am sure, meet with general approbation amongst the auditors.”

W. D. D. states, “A friend has in his possession a miniature of Oliver Cromwell, which he purchased in Scotland. It has been beautifully executed by Cooper, to whom the Protector more than once sat, and is probably the best likeness extant of that extraordinary man. It is so small, that a sixpence of the present coinage covers the whole of the picture. The countenance, which indicates much intelligence, is otherwise expressive of character, and strongly resembles in style the labours of the most celebrated Artists of the Dutch school, on a larger scale. Notwithstanding its minuteness, the warts or excrescences which Cromwell was known to have had on his face, have not been omitted, for one large one appears a little above the right eye-brow, and another below the lower lip.”

A CORRESPONDENT says, “It is wished to procure any notices respecting William Bowles, the author of the *Historia Naturalis* of Spain. What is subjoined is rather imperfect, and perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to supply many defects in it. He was sent over to Spain by General Wall, when Ambassador in England, with the object of inspecting and examining the different mines of the country; he was accordingly so employed, and the book, as published, was formed out of his various reports as made to the officers of the Government of Spain, and from such loose and irregular dispatches the book was drawn up by Don Azara, of the Secretary of State's office, afterwards the Spanish Minister at Rome, and well known in the Revolutions of Spain. Mr. Bowles was the author of a Letter describing the Sheep-walks in Spain, published in an early volume of the Annual Register, in a letter to Dr. Collignon, and signed W. B. Several parts of Bowles's Book are translated in Dillon's History of Spain; but query whether there be any translation of the book in English?”

Errata.—P. 120. Tilgate House, and Tilgate Forest Lodge, are in Sussex.

P. 296, b. l. 20 from bottom, read *Paroissien*.

P. 297. The elegant monument erected in Hampstead Church, should have been designated “Monument of the Hon. Frances Erskine;” that Lady dying two months prior to Lord Erskine being created a Peer.

P. 309, l. 3 of note, *for* supposed to be, read *opposed to*.

P. 377, l. 17, read *typography*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

M A Y, 1824.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THEATRICAL COSTUME.

. IT is with great pleasure we insert the following communication from Dr. Meyrick, as we are desirous of drawing public attention to the subject. It was a few years ago amply discussed in our pages by a late valuable Correspondent, Mr. John Carter, F.S.A. in a series of Critiques "on the Impropriety of Theatrical Representations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, when brought forward as illustrative of the Antient History of this Country *." Mr. Carter had paid great attention to theatrical costumes; and his good taste on this subject, as well as on his favourite topick, the Pursuits of Architectural Innovation, paved the way for more pure and correct ideas on the part of the public in general.

Mr. URBAN, *Upper Cadogan-place,
May 15.*

IF the subject on which I am going to address you were not in any way connected with Antiquarian pursuits, I am sure, from your devotedness to promote the objects of education, you would allow me to trouble you with the following sentiments. I have witnessed the splendid and accurate representations of the plays of King John and Henry the Fourth at Covent Garden Theatre, and am most highly gratified; not merely from the self-satisfaction of finding that my work on Armour has proved useful, but from the far more solid delight, the benefit arising from correct instruction.

Mr. C. Kemble has done for the rising generation, what the wisest lec-

turers of the present day do for their pupils, viz. connected the facts they teach with such extraneous circumstances as tend not only to imprint them on the memory, but to keep them there distinct. As the costume of the theatre had previously been, this beneficial effect could not be produced, and all that the mind received was but an erroneous impression. It was like allowing children to learn the language of the nursery, which much time and labour are required to efface. This gentleman, by such enlarged and enlightened views, has, as it were, invented a species of *memoria technica*. Youth now taken to the theatre not only derive instruction in the most agreeable manner, but when they see the play of King John, are so struck with the singularity of the costume, that wherever they meet with it again, the events of that reign occur to them. Should they be present at the performance of Henry the Fourth, such is the contrast, that the facts of this period are kept quite distinct in their minds from those of King John's time. They have gained such knowledge, that on entering our ecclesiastical edifices they are enabled to verify the dates of monumental effigies, and correct the errors of those who exhibit them. What has been done appears to me most philosophic, and of the utmost importance in the purposes of education.

But the public will gain a material advantage, should it be Mr. C. Kemble's determination, as I conjecture from the exhibition of these two, to represent all other plays in correct costume. No historic or dramatic painter will then venture to produce a picture filled with such anachronisms as we have hitherto witnessed, but their productions must become, what they pre-

* See vols. LXIX. pp. 113, 468, 935; vol. LXX. pp. 318, 519, 1266; vol. LXXI. pp. 39, 408; vol. LXXII. pp. 231, 328; vol. LXXVIII. p. 901.

tend to be, resemblances of what actually existed. I presume the theatre of Drury Lane will not suffer rival feelings to prevent its following this praiseworthy example, and that the provincial stages, as far as their means will permit them, will join in the laudable scheme of substituting truth for falsehood*.

The critical manner in which the study of antiquities is at present pursued, has very much enlarged the number of persons who would preserve the works of other times, and I believe it is now more difficult to find those who despise research into the manners and customs of our ancestors, than those who eagerly listen to such information.

I have heard this argument, that as Shakspeare wrote with evident allusions to his own period, therefore it is absurd to represent his plays in any other. This I deny. We palliate a great man's faults in compliment to the splendour of his talents, but only little minds will give them permanency by imitation, wishing to resemble him, but unable to copy that in which he excels. But the costume now displaced was not that of Shakspeare's time, or any other in the history of our country; it is the result of fancy, and had its origin in the days of Garrick.

I have no acquaintance with Mr. C. Kemble, but I hail the efforts of that gentleman as a public benefit, and am sure that whatever difference of opinion may now exist as to the propriety of what he has done, should he have the resolution to proceed, in a few years justice will be done him, and his judgment duly appreciated. It is thus alone that he can "shew the very feature of the times, its form and pressure." SAMUEL R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN, *Blackheath, May 6.*
H^AVING transcribed the following poetical *paraphrase* from "HOWEL'S LONDINOPOLIS," printed in 1657, where the original *Latin* composition also is inserted, I beg to transmit it to you at a time when the erection of a new BRIDGE is so prevailing a topic. It will perhaps sur-

prise your readers, that London Bridge, which is now considered in the light of a nuisance, was in the 17th century reckoned among the wonders of the world. Nothing, indeed, can more strongly mark the pre-eminent character this Bridge maintained at the time, than these commendatory lines:—and *present* curiosity may be gratified by HOWEL's quaint comment, contained in his Table of Contents, article 13, which is as follows:

"Of LONDON BRIDGE, and her admired structure; which nevertheless would see better, had she fewer eyes, and that her nineteen arches were reduced to nine."

Of LONDON BRIDGE, and the stupendous Site and Structure thereof.

When NEPTUNE from his billows LONDON
spyde, [tyde;
Brought proudly thither by a high spring—
As through a floating WOOD he steer'd along,
And dancing CASTLES cluster'd in a throng;
When he beheld a mighty BRIDGE give law
Unto his surges, and their fury awe;
When such a shelf of cataracts did roar,
As if the Thames with Nile had chang'd her
shoar:

When he such massy walls, such tow'rs did
eye,
Such posts, such irons upon his back to lye;
When such vast arches he observed, that
might

Nineteen RIALTOS make for depth and height;
When the Cerulean God those things sur-
vey'd,

He shook his trident, and astonish'd said,
'Let the whole Earth now all her WONDERS
count,

This BRIDGE OF WONDERS is the PARAMOUNT!'

The following passages from PENNANT, relative to the *present* Bridge, may possibly form an appropriate conclusion to this little account.

"By the year 1163, it grew (the original Bridge) so ruinous as to occasion its being rebuilt, under the care of one *Peter*, curate of *St. Mary, Colechurch*, a celebrated Architect of those times. It was soon after determined to build a bridge of stone, and, about the year 1176, the same *Peter* was employed again. It proved a work of 33 years:—the architect died four years before it was completed; and another clergyman, *Isenbert*, master of the school of *Xaintes*, was recommended to the citizens by King *John*, for the honour of finishing it; but they rejected their prince's choice, and committed the work to three merchants of *London*, who completed it in 1209. *Peter* was buried in a beautiful chapel, probably of his own construction, dedicated to *St. Thomas*, which stood on the East side, in the ninth pier from the North end, and had an en-
trance

* Since writing the above, I am informed that the proprietors of the Coburg Theatre have given notice of a performance, the costume of which is to be taken from the Bayeux Tapestry.

trance from the river, as well as the street, by a winding staircase. It was beautifully paved with black and white marble; and in the middle was a tomb, supposed to contain the remains of *Peter the architect*.

"This great work was founded on enormous piles, driven as closely as possible together. On their tops were laid long planks ten inches thick, strongly bolted; and on them were placed the base of the pier, the lowermost stones of which were bedded *in pitch*, to prevent the water from damaging the work: round all were the piles which are called the *sterlings*, designed for the preservation of the foundation piles. These contracted the space between the piers so greatly, as to occasion, at the retreat of every tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which, since the foundation of the Bridge, have occasioned the loss of many thousand lives. The water at spring tides rises to the height of about eighteen feet. The length of this vast work is nine hundred and fifteen feet, the exact breadth of the river. The number of arches was nineteen, of unequal dimensions, and greatly deformed by the *sterlings*, and the houses on each side, which overhung and leaned in a most terrific manner."

Mr. Pennant records other particulars and circumstances connected with the Bridge; the most striking of which are, that in

"One division of the Bridge there had been a *draw-bridge*, useful by way of defence, or for the admission of ships into the upper part of the river; which was defended by a strong tower."—"The top of this tower, in the sad and turbulent days of this kingdom, used to be the shambles of human flesh, and covered with the heads or quarters of unfortunate partizans. Even so late as the year 1598, *Hentzner*, the German traveller, counted on it above thirty heads. The old map of the city, in 1597, represents them in a most horrible cluster."

"At the South end of the Bridge, one *Peter Corbis*, a Dutchman, in the year 1582, invented an engine to force the water of the *Thames* into leaden pipes, to supply many of the adjacent parts of the city."

Mr. Pennant proceeds:

"I must not quit the Bridge, without noticing an unparalleled calamity, which happened on it four years after it was finished. A fire began on it at the *Southwark* end:—multitudes of people rushed out of *London* to extinguish it:—while they were engaged in this charitable design, the fire seized on the opposite end, and hemmed in the crowd. Above three thousand persons perished in the flames, or were drowned by overloading the vessels which were hardy enough to attempt their relief."

Yours, &c.

PONTICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

May 18.

THE system of meddling in our ancient architecture is now become so prevalent, that when I some time ago heard that extensive *improvements* were carrying on in Canterbury Cathedral, I shuddered lest the common, though not very correct interpretation of that term should, in the present instance, be applicable to Canterbury, as at a former period it was to Salisbury, and in very recent times to Winchester Cathedral. But improvements are really necessary in Canterbury Cathedral—improvements of a far more extensive, if not more important kind than those which I shall presently examine; and I hope that ere the skilful hand which is now employed reposes from its labours, some portion at least of the execrable wood work which lines the choir and the high altar, and which consequently shuts out all the fine monuments from that part of the Church to which they more properly belong than to the side aisles, will be removed. This might the more easily be done, as no substitute would be wanted: the monuments answer the purpose of screens, which would otherwise be necessary, and a more splendid display of sepulchral architecture cannot well be imagined than is now concealed from public view by a mean fence that would be useful in the form of pews in a parish Church.

The detestable fashion of whitewashing the whole inside surface of Churches, was practiced in Canterbury Cathedral. Painted walls, purbeck pillars, and gilt crosses, were promiscuously covered with this substance, which was so often and so liberally repeated, that its removal constituted the chief part of the trouble: the result, however, of much indefatigable labour, and of a considerable expense, has been the restoration of the choir to its original beauty. The mouldings and carvings of the bosses, ribs, arches, and capitals, have all the freshness of new sculpture, and present an elegance of form, and a delicacy of workmanship, which they were scarcely known to have possessed. The main pillars of all the arches are of stone, and the slender attached shafts of purbeck marble, which afford a contrast in general highly pleasing, but in this instance rather unharmonious, owing to their blackness. It is to be regretted that

that this defect had not been avoided; no other is to be discovered in the renovated choir of Canterbury Cathedral; but this detracts nothing from the commendation due to the Honourable and Reverend Archdeacon Percy, whose personal attention to the work, during its progress, was unceasing, and whose anxiety to restore, as much as possible, the pristine beauty of the architecture, is worthy of imitation and admiration.

A no less commendable instance of good taste and liberality has lately been evinced by the Rev. Mr. Crofts, in his Church at Hythe. It would be as difficult to speak in adequate terms of these improvements, as to describe the architecture of this Church, so as to convey a just idea of its uncommon beauty; but unless we attempt the latter, it will be almost impossible to prove the merit of the former. The interest of Hythe Church is confined to its chancel, which was built in the thirteenth century, and we doubt whether the kingdom can furnish a more charming specimen of the early Pointed style of architecture. Still however it is not without its defects—one of these belongs to the original design, the others result from economical alterations. The North side is without its gallery arches, though the space for them is as broad as that on the South side. The roof is of timber instead of stone, the pillars and springers of which appear on the sides; and the clerestory windows are partly walled up. There are three aisles, having two noble arches on each side, whose rich variety of mouldings, and elegantly clustered pillars, prove the extraordinary taste and skill of the age which produced them. The arcade of the gallery story is composed of arches following the Norman shape, enclosing others in the Pointed style, whose elegant mouldings and ornaments, it should be observed, characterise the Norman arches. Over the altar are triple windows, having a narrow blank arch on each outer side; they are altogether of such noble proportions and beautiful design, that I shall only say for their description, that they exhibit the perfection of their style. The priests' stalls, and piscinas on the South side, have lately been detached from the wood and plaster by which they were nearly obscured, and restored to their original beauty. There are two seats

and as many recesses of a smaller size, for the use of the altar; all canopied with trefoil-shaped arches. The windows in the side aisles are extremely elegant, and the arch over the entrance to the chancel is of magnificent proportions. Their slender detached pillars, like those of all the other arches throughout this part of the fabric, are of highly-polished Purbeck marble, which neither age nor mischief has impaired, but which a corrupt taste had so effectually concealed from view by white-wash, that their quality was unknown till the commencement of the late improvements, when the interesting mixture of marble and free-stone was discovered, and restored to its ancient perfection.

Such is the state of taste for our ancient ecclesiastical architecture in Kent. It were to be wished that a spirit equally commendable prevailed in other places. But while preservation is the scheme in one quarter, destruction is the object in another. The ancient Hospital and Church of St. Katharine are doomed to utter ruin; and some of the finest monumental remains in Westminster Abbey have hardly been saved through the indefatigable exertions of W. J. Bankes, Esq. M. P. to whom the public are also indebted for the repairs, perhaps I should say the preservation, of Eltham Hall. The monuments alluded to are those of Aylmer de Valance, Crouchback Earl of Lancaster, and the Countess Aveline, all equally remarkable for their architecture, their sculpture, their heraldry, and their paintings. At the same time, the four beautiful priests' stalls of wood, commonly but absurdly called King Sebert's Tomb, were threatened with demolition, but the timely interference of Mr. Bankes, who merits the thanks of the Society of Antiquaries, averted the impending danger. It must ever be regretted that the iron rails were removed from the ancient as well as from the modern monuments in Westminster Abbey. Perhaps those who conducted this deplorable havoc imagined, since their iron screens constituted part of the design of their monuments, that the ancients were ignorant of the difference between stone and iron; but they are mistaken, and should be informed, that the latter material was always subservient to the former, and was added to stone or wood to increase either their strength

strength or their embellishment. With equal propriety and effect ornaments of wood were added to fabrics of stone; as for example, in the monuments of the Confessor's Chapel, and, among many others, in the tombs of Edward the Black Prince, and King Henry IV. in Canterbury Cathedral. In all these instances, the canopies are perfectly independent of the tombs to which they belong; and in those of Westminster Abbey in particular, these elegant appendages are crooked and broken from age and neglect, notwithstanding which, however, it is to be hoped that they will not, like the iron screens and ornaments, be deemed unnecessary and unsightly, and consequently be removed. It is gratifying to know that one Royal tomb has escaped mutilation—that of Henry VII.; but I can discover no reason why the sumptuous metal screen should in this instance be more entitled to preservation than any other; or rather, why all the ancient monuments should not have been preserved with as much care as this. The noble monuments of Mary Queen of Scots, and Queen Elizabeth, in the South aisle of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, are considerably impaired by the violation they have suffered. The rails by which they were encompassed were of wrought iron, massy, and handsomely ornamented, having lofty and elegant banners at the corners and sides, bearing the Royal arms and badges, richly emblazoned.

The relics of some of the monuments thus denuded, were sold, and again purchased by a gentleman well known for his taste and knowledge of antiquities; but the greater part of the iron work, among which was numbered the very ancient and handsome pieces from the monuments in Edward the Confessor's Chapel, are irretrievably lost.

I.

—◆—
Mr. URBAN, May 12.

YOU may rely on the authenticity of the following anecdote; which, as a single instance, has a pointed bearing on certain questions, which, as well in your pages as in the public prints, have been discussed of late, with a zeal that seems not very proportionate either to knowledge or judgement.

A gentleman, whom I well knew, a man of powerful intellect, of clearest integrity and courage, who served in the East Indies about forty years ago,

brought home with him a native of those parts, a boy about fifteen or sixteen years old, who spoke English well, and possessed a quick and shrewd understanding. The Rector of the parish where my friend lived, was a divine of deep and extensive learning, of consummate talents, of transcendent piety, and incomparable judgement, matured by large experience and knowledge of the world: "*qui mores hominum multorum et viderat urbes.*" As a confirmation was to be holden in the parish, of which the young alien was then an inmate, the worthy Rector judged it right to endeavour to instruct and baptize him, that he might be confirmed, with other young people, who were under his care. With these hopes and intentions, he sent for the youth, and when he had conversed with him some time, finding or fearing that he made little progress, he thought he would bring the matter to a short issue; and addressed him thus: "You know we are all subject to death. Now after death you must go either to a place of happiness, or to a place of misery: to which would you wish to go? to the place of happiness, or the place of misery?" The answer is memorable, not to say appalling. With the utmost simplicity, totally free from intentional rudeness or levity (for he was indeed a civil boy) he said, "to both!" It is needless to say, the worthy Clergyman did not presume to baptize him. The conclusion of the tale is truly melancholy. Whether his master found it necessary to dismiss him, or whether he ran away, I am not now certain; but after he had, whether voluntarily or reluctantly, quitted his master, there was reason to fear he perished with hunger in the streets of the metropolis.

Without some previous knowledge of God, of creation, and of providence; of a future state, and of sin, on which the doctrine of redemption is founded, it is impossible to teach the Gospel; and to baptize an adult, who is totally ignorant of these preliminary and fundamental principles*, is at once madness and impiety. You might as well baptize an idiot, or, I had almost said, a stone. The Ethiopian eunuch, Cornelius the centurion, and the jailor at Philippi, with his family, men who had lived in civilized society, were not

* See Heb. vi. 1, 2.

destitute

destitute of the requisite elementary knowledge; and therefore they were, one and all of them, admitted, by the appointed form of baptism, into the Church and faith of Christ, after a single discourse or conversation, had with them respectively. But, as has been lately well observed, when the great Apostle of the Gentiles was shipwrecked at Melita, though he continued three months in the island, and performed many great miracles, he did not, so far as appears, baptize any one of "the barbarous people," whom he found there. Acts xxviii. 2.

I have said it is impious to baptize an uninstructed adult. Is it necessary, in a captious age, to add, that the baptism of infants, the children of Christian parents, rests on a totally different foundation; on the corresponding custom of admitting infants, by the express command of God, into his ancient covenant; on the declaration of our Lord himself, that his kingdom consists of little children; on the known practice of the Apostles; on the universal practice of the Church, in all ages and in all countries, during fifteen hundred years from the birth of Christ; and on the stipulated condition, that they shall be taught, as soon as they are able to learn, all the great articles of Christian faith and obedience.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

April 17.

IT appeared when an account was taken of bequests made for charitable purposes in the parish of Burford St. Michael's, co. Oxford, before the Commissioners appointed to investigate such donations at Banbury, that the rent of a certain piece of land, called White-bread-close in that parish, was formerly appropriated to the purchase of bread, which was thrown amongst the people to be *scrambled* for at the Church-door;—a circumstance which occasioned such scenes of indecent riot and outrage, even fighting in the Church itself, that a late Curate very properly effected the suppression of a practice productive of this gross abuse. The rent is now bestowed in a much more rational manner, being distributed to the poor in coal at Christmas. The boys, it seems, in a former period, assembled from the neighbouring parishes, as well as the people of Burford, on the anniversary of this whimsical, but highly interesting exhibition. For a very aged gentleman of

another village in the vicinity, is said to have recollected, when a boy, taking an active part in the *scramble*; when he who was so fortunate as to possess himself of a white loaf, and bore it off in triumph.

The author of the "Convivial Antiquities" thus describes the rites at marriages, in his country and time:

"*Antiquum eatur in Templum: jentaculum Sponsæ et invitatis apponitur; Serta atque Corollæ distribuuntur. Postea certo ordine Viri primum cum Sponso, deinde Puellæ cum Sponsâ, in Templum procedunt. Peractâ re divinâ Sponsa ad Sponsi Domum deducitur, indeque Panis præjicitur, qui a Pueris certatim rapitur.**"

Here we have an exact representation of what took place at Burford, with this difference only: in the latter case, the theatre of action was the Church and the Church-door; in the former, with much greater propriety, the bridegroom's house.

It may be probably conjectured, that one of the Shepherds (an opulent family, once great proprietors and residents at Burford) was the founder of this charity, on the happy event of his marriage, and took this strange method of perpetuating the memory of it.

Yours, &c.

H. D. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Little Chelsea, May 14.*

IN a recent publication, entitled "an Inquiry into the authenticity of various Pictures and Prints offered to the Public as Portraits of Shakspeare, &c." written by Mr. Boaden, I find some very invidious remarks concerning the publication of a portrait of that author, in the year 1811, and the original portrait now in my possession.

The liberal subscription then received, induced me to give it publicity, and with each print were also delivered printed particulars of the different possessors into whose hands this original portrait has been traced.

The unintelligible allusions in Mr. Boaden's Inquiry, may cause unfavourable constructions to those not immediately acquainted with my character and conduct. I therefore beg leave to inform you, and your numerous readers, that it is my anxious wish to produce a full exposure of those remarks which have originated in error, or wilful misrepresentation, by offering the original portrait, and all regarding it, to the most public and strictest scrutiny.

MACHELL STACE.

* Brand's Antiquities, note, p. 384.

Mr.



SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, S. 1740

Mr. URBAN, *Lloyd's*, Jan. 23.

IT must now be more than the third of a century since an old master of a ship in the Virginia and Maryland trade mentioned, with some degree of facetiousness, that when he was a very young commander he dined with a planter in Maryland, a considerable shipper of tobacco, on board of his ship, and by some accident his wig slipped on one side, and he discovered that he had but one ear! The conclusion the captain drew was, that the other must have been left nailed to the pillory in England! This leads to the hope, that by the removal from temptation, reformation may sometimes follow; and greatly as we prize our Country, Constitution, and Laws, it must be a source of sincere regret, and produce melancholy ideas, when we reflect that more villany exists in this great City than in all Germany; the proof is, there are more convicts in the year; and a recent writer of an excursion into Spain (*Quin*) states, that during the Carnival at Madrid, when the great square was crowded to excess, and every species of mummerly acting which that Catholic Country permits, there was not to be found a single pick-pocket; but here, how often, nay daily and hourly, are *little live fingers* found in the pockets where three or four persons are only casually pressed together; and our more valuable appendages taken by a system so perfected by plans and experience, that even our active police are incapable of preventing it:—such is the effect of so immense a multitude being collected together, and where artificial life abounds in all. I use the term artificial in contradistinction to agricultural, the latter affording no temptations to the mind, the former productive of many; and enlightened as we are as a nation by every means capable of creating improvement, it does afford, and it must produce in the reflecting mind, very painful feelings.

The rolling stream of time bears all things away. Causes and effects, and events following each other, produce changes of systems and plans of action. Virginia and Maryland, in former times the place of transportation for correction, and it is to be hoped at the same time for improvement, were given up by circumstances

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arising to produce the necessity for so doing; and the energetic persevering mind of Cook, under the auspices of a good Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Sandwich) discovered new situations for the getting rid of the pests of society, the scourges of civilized life, the breakers of our excellent laws. Cook's last voyage, in which he was accompanied by scientific men and valuable characters, was published in 1784, and was read with avidity. Those excellent seamen, who were the officers, were three out of four victims to the duty they owed their Country *The British Isles*.—Cook fell without a stain in his memory—he perhaps was incorrect in permitting a public sacrifice to be offered to him, contrary to the views and feelings of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and he fell on the island where the rite had before been performed! Clarke was buried under a tree in Kamchatka; and the amiable James King, who united nautical abilities to those of science, who was a Captain in the British Navy, an LL. D. and an F. R. S. (a proud distinction for an Englishman) closed his existence at Montpelier in France, the last victim of the three.

Government, no doubt at one time at a loss where to send the increasing number of transgressors, fixed at last on a spot, the distance to which was a plea for safety, and a new hemisphere was soon peopled by the victims of vice from our Country—they became our *Antipodes*. May all who go there walk just the *reverse* they have hitherto done, and become good members of civil society, like the Maryland Planter!

It was in the year 1787 that the Government of the new Colony was intrusted to the care of an officer whose character fully justified the important trust being committed to him. Phillip began life in the school of humility, the best school for a great mind to ascend from; he took out with him in six ships, 850 convicts, male and female, in separate ships; to begin a settlement with such *live stock* must have been an arduous task.

Botany Bay was designed for a new species of plants, and how numerous they are become, must be left to the return to show; and how prolific evil example and

and temptations are in a Country gifted by Nature, and protected by Providence, as ours is; for in all our moments of exultation, we should feel a check of humility, that with our multiplied comforts, our vagrants increase, and it would be a curious calculation to make what each acre of cultivated land in the South Sea has cost the Government up to this time.

The drawing accompanying these remarks is submitted for insertion in your Miscellany (*see Plate I.*) Capt. Dixon, of the ship *Regalia*, having obliged me with the loan of it, and to his kind information I owe the sundry particulars respecting it. He left Sydney, Port Jackson, in April last, came round Cape Horn, touched at St. Helena, which he found not so interesting as it has been of late, and arrived in England last October. In the accompanying engraving the town of Sydney is seen from the North, consequently you look to the South. A Cathedral has been begun, and a second Church nearly finished. Public worship at present is in one. The troops attend at seven in the morning, the convicts about nine, and the free settlers about eleven, and three times in the afternoon; there are also several chapels or meeting-houses, and the Sunday is scrupulously kept. The Rev. Messrs. Cooper and Hill are at Sydney, and the Rev. Mr. Marsden at Paramatta, about 15 miles distant; the clerical duty is heavy. The town is laid out with the streets crossing each other at right angles, a most agreeable plan for comfort; and George-street is a handsome one, of nearly a mile long. The various buildings facing the bay shew the improved state of society. The situation is pleasant, with a climate where the thermometer is seldom at 87. Cherries, gooseberries, and currants will not grow; but the fine fruits, such as nectarines and peaches, and other sorts, are prodigiously plentiful.

The country immediately round the town is poor; but towards Bathurst, 20 miles distant, the soil is excellent. Wheat, oats, and barley, and Indian corn, are its natural produce, and there are many rich settlers who may owe their present comforts to the humane disposal of their country. One convict is worth, it is supposed, one hundred thousand pounds, with forty thou-

sand acres of land; besides a vast stock of cattle and many houses. He avails himself of the improvident and ignorant persons who go from our great commercial or manufacturing towns, or London, as free settlers, without the least knowledge of what they have to do. Too many of this description are to be found in various other settlements—and the consequence is, the places are charged with the want of being appropriate for the purpose. Whilst on this subject, permit me to add, I have been actually informed that a family went to settle at Algoa Bay, South Africa, with their silver handled knives and forks! But to return to Sydney. The state of society is, that the free settlers decline visiting or associating with the convict settlers, visiting only amongst themselves. The moral conduct of the town is not worse than our own great towns, and a strict police is kept; the place cannot be called a punishment to be sent to; and as free settlers increase rapidly, it is a proof of the general idea of its being preferable to Canada as to climate,—society will improve amongst them. Convicts of the best character, those whose faults are of the lightest complexion, are hired as servants at 10*l.* per year wages and their board; the more infamous characters are kept at work in the jails, wearing irons. Sydney is upon the whole a pleasant town, from its regularity of plan on its first formation, and the country about has pleasant walks. The roads for forty miles round are well-formed, and toll-bars established on them: there are some convicts who escape to the Bush, and they become considerable depredators on the live stock; great numbers of cattle, particularly sheep, are stolen, and when the young are produced they mark them as their own; ingenuity is not quite forgotten here, but, generally speaking, moral improvement is to be found. In a period of 37 years, from the first transportation, when 850 persons commenced the colony, there are now in New South Wales, 29,783; in Van Dieman's Land, 7,185; what an increase! with 58,312 acres cleared and in cultivation.

Provisions appear as dear as in the Mother Country; wheat 7*s.* per bushel, and other articles in proportion the same

T. WALTERS.

TWO

TWO valuable works* have been published within these few years relative to New South Wales and its dependencies, which having been accidentally unnoticed in our Review, we shall take this opportunity of gleanings from them some interesting particulars in addition to our Correspondent's letter:

The colony of New South Wales is situated in the eastern coast of New Holland. This island, which was first discovered by the Dutch in 1616, lies between the 9th and 39th degree of South latitude, and the 108th and 153d degree of East longitude; and from its immense size, seems rather to merit the appellation of a continent, which many geographers have bestowed on it.

The squadron destined to colonize New South Wales, began to assemble at the appointed rendezvous, on the Mother Bank, about the 16th of March, 1787. It was composed of the following ships:—His Majesty's frigate *Sirius*, Capt. John Hunter, and His Majesty's armed tender, *Supply*, commanded by Lieut. H. L. Ball: three store ships, the *Goldengrove*, *Fishburn*, and *Borrowdale*, freighted with provisions and stores for two years, including instruments of husbandry, clothing, and other necessaries for the troops and convicts; and lastly, six transports, the *Scarborough*, *Lady Penrhyn*, *Frederick*, *Charlotte*, *Prince of Wales*, and the *Alexander*. These were to carry the convicts, with a detachment of marines in each, proportionate to the size of the vessel.

When the fleet was, at length, prepared for sailing, the whole number of

persons on board of it, with the exception of the crews of the different vessels, were 212 marines, including officers; 28 women, wives of marines, and 17 children. The number of convicts was 778, of whom 558 were men. Captain Phillip, who was appointed governor of the New Colony, hoisted his flag on board the *Sirius*, as Commodore of the squadron; and the embarkation being completed at day-break, on the 13th of May, 1787, he gave the signal to weigh anchor.

The fleet arrived safely at *Botany Bay*†, in detached portions, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of Jan. 1788. After carefully examining this bay, it did not afford sufficient shelter from the easterly winds; the Governor fortunately resolved to examine Port Jackson, a bay 3 leagues more northward, and arrived there on the 22d of January, and had the satisfaction to find one of the finest harbours in the world, in which 1000 sail of the line might ride in perfect safety. The different coves of this harbour were examined, and the preference given to one in which ships could anchor so close to the shore, that quays might be constructed at an inconsiderable expence. This cove they found about half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile across at the extreme; and in honour of Lord Sydney, the Governor gave it the name of *Sydney Cove*. On the 24th Governor Phillip returned to Botany Bay. It was now determined to abandon all idea of forming a settlement at *Botany Bay* (though the settlement at Port Jackson is still vulgarly known by that name); and on the 25th, Go-

* "A statistical, historical, and political Description of the Colony of New South Wales, and its dependent settlements in Van Dieman's Land, with a particular enumeration of the advantages which these Colonies offer for emigration, a demonstration of their superiority in many respects over those possessed by the United States of America; and a word of advice to Emigrants. By W. C. Wentworth, Esq. a Native of the Colony. 2d edit. 1820." 8vo.

"An Historical Account of the Colony of New South Wales, and its dependent Settlements; in illustration of twelve Views, engraved by W. Preston, a Convict; from Drawings taken on the spot by Captain Wallis, of the 46th regiment. To which is subjoined an accurate Map of Port Macquarie, and the newly-discovered River Hastings. By J. Oxley, Esq. Surveyor-General to the Territory." Fol.

The Engravings in this Volume are curious and interesting, as being the first specimen of the graphic art which this infant community has produced. They are engraved on the common sheet copper used for ships, it being impossible to procure a single copper-plate fit to engrave upon in the Colony.

We have just seen announced a new Work under the title of *Views in Australia*; which is to contain 24 views in New South Wales, and 24 in Van Dieman's Land, with descriptions. To be published in monthly numbers.

† So called by Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks, from the great number of botanical plants there found.

vernor Phillip sailed in the Supply for Port Jackson. He was scarcely out of sight, when two French ships appeared off the mouth of the harbour, and a boat was immediately sent to them, with offers of every kind of information and assistance which they might require. It was now learnt that these were, as the Governor had supposed, the *Boussole* and the *Astrolabe*, under the conduct of Monsieur de la Peyrouse.

On the 26th the transports and store-ships, attended by the *Sirius*, finally evacuated Botany Bay; and in a few hours afterwards they were all assembled in Sydney Cove. The French ships had cast anchor in Botany Bay just before the departure of the *Sirius*; and during the intercourse which then took place, Monsieur de la Peyrouse had expressed a strong desire of having some letters conveyed to Europe. Governor Phillip was no sooner informed of this, than he dispatched an officer to him with full information of the time when it was probable our ships would sail, and with assurance that his letters should be punctually transmitted. To this officer, Monsieur de la Peyrouse detailed all the particulars of his voyage, and the treacherous massacre of Monsieur de l'Angle at one of the Isles des Navigateurs. Monsieur de la Peyrouse remained only about six weeks in Botany Bay, having quitted it on the 10th of March, bound, as is said, to the northward. This is the last time that this celebrated navigator was heard of; and it is not known, to this hour, whether the two ships he commanded foundered at sea, or were wrecked on some desolate or barbarian coast—whether their crews were engulfed in the ocean, perished with hunger, or fell victims to the treachery of ferocious savages.

The debarkation was now made at Sydney Cove. In the evening of the 26th, the colours were displayed on shore; and the Governor, with several of his principal officers and others, assembled round the flag staff, and drank the King's health, and success to the settlement, with all that display of form which on such occasions is esteemed propitious, because it enlivens the spirits and fills the imagination with pleasing presages.

The 7th of February was the memorable day which witnessed the establishment of a regular form of govern-

ment in New South Wales. For obvious reasons, all possible solemnity was given to the proceedings necessary on this occasion. On a space previously cleared, the whole colony was assembled; the military drawn up and under arms; the convicts stationed apart; and near the person of the Governor, those who were to hold the principal offices under him. The royal commission was then read by Mr. D. Collins, the Judge Advocate. By this instrument Arthur Phillip, Esq. was constituted and appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the territory called New South Wales, extending from the northern cape or extremity of the coast of New Holland, called Cape York, in the latitude of 10° 39' South, to the southern extremity of the said territory of New South Wales, or South Cape, in the latitude of 43° 39' South; and of all the country inland to the westward, as far as 135° of East longitude, reckoning from the meridian of Greenwich, including all the islands adjacent in the Pacific ocean within the latitudes aforesaid; and all towns, garrisons, forts, and all other fortifications, which might thereafter be erected on the said territory, or any of the said islands. The Act of Parliament for the establishment of a Court of Judicature was next read; and lastly, the patents under the Great Seal, empowering the proper persons to convene and hold those courts whenever it should be deemed requisite. The office of Lieut.-Governor was conferred on Major Ross of the Marines. A triple discharge of musquetry concluded this part of the ceremony; after which, Governor Phillip advanced and addressing first the private soldiers, thanked them for their steady good conduct on every occasion. He then turned to the convicts, and distinctly explained to them the nature of their present situation.

This speech, which was received with universal acclamation, terminated the proceedings of the day.

In these valuable works are detailed all the principal events that have subsequently occurred relative to the now flourishing Colonies, which at first suffered very severely by the non-arrival of supplies. Captain Phillip resigned his government in December 1792, when Major Grose assumed the command, which he gave up to Cap-

tain Patterson in October 1794; and on 7th Aug. 1795, Captain Hunter, who had been appointed Governor on the return of Captain Phillip to England, arrived at Sydney. On the 5th of Nov. following, the first printing-press was established; and in January 1796, a play-house was first opened with "The Revenge," and "The Hotel." This theatre continued open only a short time; and it has not been revived. Governor Hunter returned to England in Sept. 1800, and left the Colony under the care of Captain King. The Colony during Captain Hunter's government made astonishing advances in the various avenues of internal industry. In 1806 Captain King was succeeded in the government by Captain Bligh. He was superseded by the civil and military officers in January 1808; and the government was administered by Lieut.-Col. Johnson, Colonel Povaux, and Colonel Paterson, in succession, till the present Governor, Major General Macquarie, assumed the command Jan. 1, 1810. This appointment has proved most fortunate. Throughout every district of the Colony, and its dependent settlements at the Derwent and Port Dalrymple, he has effected improvements, both moral and physical, which will long continue monuments of the wisdom, the virtue, and the liberality of their author; improvements which has brought the Colony to answer completely the ends of its institution, by rendering it at one and the same time a receptacle and school of reformation for the depraved thousands who are annually cast on its shores, and a highly valuable and important appendage of the empire. On the 1st of October, 1819, was published the first number of the "Australasian Magazine, or Quarterly Register." Each number embellished with an appropriate engraving.

We cannot close this subject, without noticing the exemplary conduct of Captain Wallis, as Commandant and Magistrate of the Settlement of Newcastle, on Hunter's River, New South Wales. He was appointed in June 1816, and resigned in December 1818. On this occasion Governor Macquarie issued a general order, in which he expressed "his high sense and unqualified approbation and acknowledgment of the various important services of Captain Wallis." The order enu-

merates many of the public improvements at Newcastle, completed under Captain Wallis's direction, at once interesting and ornamental to the settlement, and promising a permanent footing and security to its religious and civil establishments; among these are, a Church, with a handsome spire; a Hospital; a Gaol; 3 Barracks; Guard-house, Watch-house, &c. &c. Captain Wallis also began a strong massy stone pier across the Channel.

Captain Wallis, ever attentive to devise the best means of effecting the reformation and comfort of the convicts under his charge, and the instruction of their children, also established an excellent school; and he personally read Divine service every Sunday in the New Church.

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

IN Schnebbelie's "Antiquaries Museum," and in Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," iv. 461, is a curious Plate, representing a piece of sculpture in alabaster, composed of a Group of Figures* in alto-relievo, from the Collection of the late David Wells, esq. F.S.A. who in 1789 communicated the following description of it, when exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries:

"The middle figure is the head of St. John the Baptist on a discus. On the right hand is an Archbishop with a Pontifical Cross instead of a Crosier, the latter being appropriated to Bishops and Abbots; this figure may also be intended for some Saint. On the left is St. Peter, at the bottom Lazarus rising from the tomb. At the top there have been two female figures, one whereof is wanting, being broken off and lost; the other remains perfect, and by the wheel, is meant for St. Catharine."

The foregoing will, I think, be found to be by no means the truth.

I am in possession of two sculptures in alabaster, of very similar design; one from the collection of your old Correspondent, the late Mr. John Carter, F.S.A.; the other given to me by my friend Dr. Meyrick, who at the same time was so obliging as to favour me with the following more correct account of the design of the one from the Collection of Mr. Wells:

"The Carving represents the Syrian

* Mr. Fosbrooke has just re-published this curious subject in his "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," vol. II. 683.

legend of the image of Christ, which originated probably soon after the siege of Edessa in 540, and which asserts that Christ gratified the faith of King Abgarus by granting to him his picture, the perfect impression of his face on linen, his having invoked his healing power, and offered the strong city of Edessa to protect him against the malice of the Jews. The ignorance of the primitive church, says Gibbon, is explained by the long imprisonment of the image in a niche of the wall, from which after an oblivion of 500 years, it was released by some prudent Bishop, and seasonably presented to the devotion of the times. Its first and most glorious exploit was the deliverance of the city from the arms of Chosroes Nushirvan; and it was soon revered as a pledge of the divine promise, that Edessa should never be taken by a foreign enemy. Evagrius, in his Ecclesiastical History, L. iv. c. 27, relates that this Palladium was exposed on the rampart, and that the water which had been sprinkled on the holy place, instead of quenching, added new fuel to the flames of the besieged. After this important service, the image of Edessa was preserved with respect and gratitude, and if the Armenians rejected the legend, the more credulous Greeks adored the similitude, which was not the work of any mortal pencil, but the immediate creation of the divine original. The style and sentiments of a Byzantine hymn will declare how far their worship was removed from the grossest idolatry. 'How can we with mortal eyes contemplate this image, whose celestial splendour the host of heaven presumes not to behold? He who dwells in heaven condescends this day to visit us by his venerable image. He who is seated on the cherubim visits us this day by a picture which the Father has delineated with his immaculate hand, which he has formed in an ineffable manner, and which we sanctify by adoring it with fear and love.' Before the end of the Sixth Century these images, *αχρηστοποίητα*, made without hands, were propagated in the camps and cities of the Eastern empire: they were the objects of worship, and the instruments of miracles; and in the hour of danger or tumult, their venerable presence would revive the hope, rekindle the courage, or repress the fury of the Roman legions. The most ambitious copies aspired from a

filial to a fraternal relation with the image of Edessa; and such is the Veronica of Rome, or Spain, or Jerusalem, which Christ in his agony and bloody sweat applied to his face, and delivered to a holy matron. This legend, although so evidently absurd, is the sword and buckler (as Gibbon expresses it) of Gregory II. (in Epist. 1, and Leon. Isaur. Concil. tom. VIII. p. 656, 657,) of John Damascenus (Opera, tom. I. p. 281, edit. Leguier), and of the second Nicene Council (Actio, V. p. 1030). The most perfect edition may be found in Cedrenus (Compend. p. 175-178).

"For a while Edessa braved the Persian assaults; but the chosen city, the spouse of Christ, was involved in the common ruin; and his divine resemblance became the slave and trophy of the infidels. After a servitude of 300 years, the Palladium was yielded to the devotion of Constantinople, for a ransom of 12,000 pounds of silver, the redemption of 200 Mussulmans, and a perpetual truce for the territory of Edessa. In this season of distress and dismay, the eloquence of the monks was exercised in the defence of images, and they attempted to prove that the sin and schism of the greatest part of the Orientals had forfeited the favour, and annihilated the virtue of these precious symbols. But this soon became unfashionable, A.D. 944.—(See Gibbon, vol. VII. p. 8.)

"This carving in alabaster, though rudely executed, is probably not of earlier date than the commencement of the Fifteenth Century, as the Dalmatics of the two attendants are fastened by circular fibulae, a fashion which did not generally exist except during that and the preceding one."

Yours, &c.

J. B. N.

Mr. URBAN,

May 3.

THE letter of Mr. Duke, in the last Number of your Magazine, p. 311, is so replete with sound argument, that I think it must be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. If, however, you are of opinion that the following observations on its concluding paragraph at all tend to elucidate what appears to that gentleman difficult to be reconciled, you will oblige me by their insertion in your valuable Miscellany. "The ancient authors certainly represent the

Druids

Druids as resorting to woods and groves," says Mr. Duke. This is quite correct, but let us see in what manner. As this letter must not swell into a dissertation, I trust it will be sufficient if I refer your readers to those books in which the Druidic rites have been duly investigated. The Rev. Mr. Davies, in his elaborate, learned, and ingenious work on the *Mythology of the Druids*, has, I think, satisfactorily proved, that it is founded in a corruption of the patriarchal religion. Now the sixth verse of the twelfth chapter of Genesis affords us the earliest instance of the veneration for *woods or groves*. "And Abram passed through the land unto the place of Sicham, ad allon Moreh, *to the oak grove* (not to the plain, as in our translation) of Moreh," "and there builded he an altar." Here the resort to the oak grove was not for the purpose of erecting a temple, but the building an altar. So again, when the apostatizing Jews forsook the law of Jehovah, and abandoned themselves to the idolatrous practices of the Heathens, "they sacrificed," says Hosea, ch. iv. v. 13, "upon the tops of mountains, and burnt incense upon hills," one Druidic practice, and "under oaks, and poplars, and elms," another Druidic practice. Ezekiel, ch. vi. v. 13, alludes to the same, "their altars upon every high hill, in all the tops of mountains, and under every green tree, and under every thick oak, the place where they did offer sweet savour to all their idols." It may be observed that nothing is here said of the Heathens selecting woods and groves for the purpose of raising temples, nor "do ancient authors represent the Druids as resorting to woods and groves" for the purpose of erecting "those structures of stone, usually denominated Druidical temples."

It is true that the *Sacra Jovi querqus* was also a doctrine of the British Druids, who called their deity Maclerderw, "the munificent of the oaks;" and, as Taronwy or Pendaran, *i. e.* god of thunder, considered the oak as peculiarly his symbol*. In "the Costume of the original inhabitants of the British Isles," by Meyrick and Smith, are several representations of the Druidic rites, &c. I extract the following, p. 25. "This Ovydd is pointing to the trunk of an oak-tree, whose branches

having been cut off, are fixed on each side like the arms of a man. Above the insertions of these branches and below, the Druids, according to Lucan, inscribed the T, *Tau*, or symbol of God. In the middle they cut the word Tharanis, or more correctly, Pen Daran, Lord of Thunder, on the right Hu, or Hesus, and on the left Beli, or Belinus." This therefore explains the passage of Pliny, Nat. Hist. Lib. XVI. c. 44, *Jam per se roborum eligunt lucos; neque ulla sacra sine eâ fronde conficiunt*. "They (the Druids) select groves solely of oak, nor do they celebrate any sacred rite except near the bough of that tree."

I trust, Mr. Urban, these quotations will be sufficient to controvert the position laid down in the letter signed MERLIN, (p. 315,) which follows Mr. Duke's, "that the notion of Druidical groves seems to have sprung from the erroneous etymology of the name Druid." I agree with him that the derivations he cites are erroneous, but I am much more satisfied that the British Derwydd is compounded of words in the British language than those of the Hebrew. The priesthood, as we learn from another work of the Rev. Mr. Davies, the *Celtic Researches*, were at first called Cwydd, but subsequently divided into Derwydd, *i. e.* superior priest, and Go-wydd, subordinate priest. The substitution of *Loci* for *Luci* may make the passage in Tacitus more analogous to that of Cæsar, but is it not at once analogous to that of Pliny, without such alteration? With respect to *exusti* for *excisi*, the words of Tacitus are *igni suo involvunt*, by which we learn that the Britons themselves were made to perish in their own fires, *excisique Luci*, and then their groves were cut down, *sævis superstitionibus sacri*. That part of the isle of Anglesea which is opposite Caernarvonshire, like the North-eastern side of the Isle of Wight, was, and is, most favourable to vegetation, and from the same cause, *viz.* its protection from the westerly sea winds. We learn therefore that one of its names was Ynys-dywyll, the shady-isle, while that of the latter was Ynys Gwydd, the woody isle. In the letter signed MERLIN is the following. "Not one of the ancient authors understood the Druidical language. In that language, the places of Druidical assembly are denominated not *Cocdau* and *Llheyndau*, that is, woods and groves,

* See Taliessin's *Cerdd Darowy*, and the mythological Triads.

groves, but *Cerrig, Carnau, and Cromlechau*, that is, stones and stone-structures." Now it certainly did not require a conjuror to tell us that the Britons did not call stones and stone-structures, woods and groves, but what will this MERLIN say to the following passage from Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*? "To this day here are places retaining the antient name of *Llwynau*, or groves, as *Llwyn Llwyd**, *Llwyn Moel*, *Llwyn On*†, *Llwyn Ogan*‡, and *Llwyn y coed*, in or near every one of which may be remarked some remains of Druidish worship, either broken altars, pillars, or remains of a *carnedd*; and no doubt there were many more, whose names are lost and quite forgotten."

We have seen that the two practices of the heathens, raising their altars on hills, and near trees, were those also of the Druids, and this difference seems to have arisen from necessity, as was the case with the *carnau* or *carneddau* and earthen tumuli; they were adopted as the place permitted.

In parts of Pembrokeshire, Cornwall, North Wales, &c. trees were not to be found; in other counties they abounded.

Kit's Coity house is a cromlech, so named, not from Christopher, a shepherd, as was too readily believed by Mr. Rudge, (see p. 125) but from *Kit*, *Kyd*, or *Ked*, the British female divinity§, and *Coity*, or *Coed-ty*, "house or dwelling in the wood," the English adjunct, "house," being a redundancy. The propriety of this name will appear from Mr. Rudge's letter. "Half a mile below this cromlech," says that gentleman, "and fronting the same aspect, nearer to Aylesford, in a field near the road, there is a heap of stones, which was so much overgrown with coppice, elm, and white thorn, that it was nearly inaccessible." The parish of Coity, in the well-wooded county of Glamorgan, takes its name from a similar circumstance; and the fine large cromlech at *Plás newydd* in Anglesey stands on a spot called *Llwyn Moel*. Mr. Duke's assertion is undoubtedly true, that "Druidical

temples are ever found in the most open and campaign country," and I shall attempt presently to shew why such places were selected; having, I trust, proved that it was for the purpose of sacrifice, or some other rite that "the Druids resorted to woods and groves." The Rev. Mr. Davies, in his *Mythology of the Druids*, gives very satisfactory reasons for presuming that the antient British religion underwent certain changes; that the more simple mythology prevalent at first became united to the Sabæan worship of the sun and moon introduced by the Phœnicians. When this union took place the groves would no longer answer the purpose; they were still held sacred, because they had hitherto been considered as temples, and the altars or cromlechs there erected were still permitted to remain, but the purposes of astronomy and astrology now introduced required extensive plains, or at any rate such as were not obstructed by groves. The priesthood of the old school were termed *Gwyddel*, or "Woodlanders," and on the heaths and turbaries in Anglesea, and other parts of Wales, are oval and circular trenches, still called *Cyttiau y Gwyddelod*, "woodlander's huts," which are attributed to them. Owen in his Dictionary, sub voce *Gwyddel*, says: "There is a tradition of Wales being once inhabited by the *Gwythelians*, or more properly its first inhabitants were so called; and the common people, in speaking of it, ascribe some ruins about the country under the name of *Cytiau y gwyddelod* to them, and the foxes are said to have been their dogs, and the polecats their domestic cats, and the like," these attendants being mythological, and therefore pointing out their sacred character. Without attempting further to occupy the pages of your Magazine, I conclude with observing that the ceremonies as practised in the Druidic temples, and the mode of dressing the latter on such occasions, will be found in *Meyrick and Smith's Costume*, before quoted; and in the hope that Mr. Duke will now feel more inclined to reconcile the resort of the Druids "to woods and groves with the fact that those structures of stone, usually denominated Druidical temples, are ever found in the most open and campaign countries."

S. R. M.
Cos-

* At *Bryn Celli*, i.e. the wooded hill.

† On being a title of the British divinity; see Davies's *Mythology*.

‡ The grove of vaticination.

§ Davies's *Mythology*.

COSTUME OF THE DRUIDS.

IN our last, p. 316, our Correspondent Merlin gives a new derivation of the name Druid, and supposes that

it is descriptive of a magnificent gown descending to the heels.

This description agrees exactly with the annexed figures of an Archdruid and Druid, copied from Montfaucon :



In the last-published Number of the "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," p. 608, Mr. Fosbroke thus notices the Ranks and Costume of the Druids.

"Selden very properly observes, that he cannot reconcile the habits of the pretended Druids of Conrad Celtes with the descriptions of Strabo and Cæsar; that they had golden ornaments, torques and jodham in-rains, died garments, arm bracelets, and shorn beards, and mustachios. Strabo and Pliny describe their clothing as a kind of vest and breeches, light and neat, their hair long, a collar about their necks, and bracelets round their wrists and above the elbow. Those who were raised to dignities wore them of gold, the rest of brass. They were always clothed in white when they officiated. The figure in Montfaucon, called an Archdruid, has an oaken crown, and carries a sceptre. He is completely draped in a long mantle and flowing robes. An inferior Druid has no crown, but wears a sleeved tunic, under a kind of surplice, and carries a crescent in his hand of the size of the moon at six days old; and, as that was the time when they cut the misletoe, perhaps this was the shape of the golden hook with which they cut it. (See the above Figures). Borlase, besides the oaken wreath, says that the younger Druids were without beards, and that the old ones wore them very long. He adds, that stripes in the gar-

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ments of figures, and their standing with rings or circles round their feet, are marks of Druids. He adds, that they passed through six different classes, till they arrived at the summit of their dignity. The first, or plain priest's garment, was distinguished only from that of the laity by the colour, shape, and surcingle, without any ornaments. The second rank had a sash, reaching from the right shoulder, across the body, to the bottom of the garment. The third was, a broad stream of facing like a scarf, crossed with horizontal stripes, reaching round his neck, and to the bottom of his clothing; and the garment, so adjusted, was loose, and without a surcingle. The fourth has no ensign of dignity but of place. The fifth has a large sash depending from his right shoulder across the body, and the hinder part meets the forepart, &c. The sixth was the Archdruid, to which Montfaucon's figure applies. In this country there were two of them, one residing in Anglesea, the other in Man. An inscription shows that they rose from the office of Sacrist to others by interest; and that the priesthood descended from father to son."

◆

MR. URBAN, May 18.
THE customs of the Patriarchs and Druids so much resemble each other, that I have been induced to draw a parallel between them; and at a time

a time when the usages of the latter form the subject of so much discussion and debate in your pages, beg to transmit you the result of my labours.

The ancients sacrificed on altars of stone, reared apparently at pleasure, and but little indebted to art. Hence we read in Exodus, xx. 25, "If thou wilt make thee an altar of stone, thou shalt not make it of *hewn stone, for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it.*" When this command is referred to by Joshua, the same terms are used—"an altar of *whole stones, over which no man hath lift up any iron.*" (Josh. viii. 31.)

The "altar of testimony" was erected "not for burnt offering, nor for sacrifices," but as a witness between man and his maker (Josh. xxiv. 27), or sometimes between man and man (Gen. xxxi. 45). It consisted in some instances of a *single stone*, as in the instance of Jacob (Gen. xxviii. 18), "he took *the stone* that he had put for his pillow, and poured oil on the top of it." And from this usage has obtained the term "*carem-luach*," so analogous to our English word "*Cromlech*," signifying a devoted or consecrated stone. Joshua also "took *a great stone*, and set it up under an oak, that was by the sanctuary of the Lord. And Joshua said unto all the people, this stone shall be a witness unto us, for it hath heard all the words of the Lord which he spake unto us: it shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you deny your God" (Josh. xxiv. 26, 27). This altar, at other times, consisted of a *heap*, as in Genesis xxxi. 45. Jacob took a stone and set it up for a pillar: "and Jacob said unto his brethren, gather stones, and they gathered stones and made *a heap*."

The altar of thanksgiving was similar, "Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying, "hitherto the Lord hath helped us."

A third kind of altar is noticed in 1 Kings, xviii. 31; it consisted in that instance, of "twelve stones, according to the number of the tribes of Israel." The situation of these altars was commonly upon the tops of rocks (Judges vi. 26), and on high mountains and hills (Deut. xii. 23).

The Patriarchs held groves in veneration, and either had a partiality for oaks, or for some tree rendered by that word in our bibles.

"Abraham planted *a grove* in Beer-sheba" (Gen. xxi. 33). We find, however, the erection of altars in such places forbidden elsewhere in Holy writ, consequent probably on the impurities and wicked abuses prosecuted there by the idolaters. And these groves the Israelites are frequently exhorted, by way of punishment, to "cut down" (Judges vi. 25; 2 Kings xxiii. 14; 2 Chron. xiv. 3; Deut. vii. 5) or "burn with fire" (Deut. xii. 23; 2 Kings, xxxiii. 15).

There is a tradition that the oak of Abraham sprang from a staff used by one of the angels who came to give notice of the intended destruction of Sodom: this may have induced a feeling of respect towards that tree. Joshua set up the "great stone," before mentioned, beneath its shade, and "Deborah, Rebekah's nurse, died, and was buried beneath Bethel, under an oak" (Gen. xxxv. 8). A commentator on this passage observes, "it was very common to bury people under oaks in that age"—on what authority I know not. Are the human sacrifices of the Druids borrowed from the Ancients, who "made their sons pass through the fire?" D. A. BRITON.

Mr. URBAN,

April 13.

THE benevolent Society of Friends have printed their "second report of the Committee for managing a fund raised for the purpose of promoting African Instruction." The objects of their exertion will operate in aid of the African Institution, and be one effectual means of carrying on the civilization of Africa. Hannah Kilham, who is of the Friends' society, has commenced the long meditated course of instruction of the natives, through the medium of their own languages: she sailed, suitably attended and provided with the necessary accommodations, and safely arrived in January last, in the British Colony on the river Gambia.

The Friends' settlement on this river is at Birkow. She devoted her attention to the study of the Wolof or Mandingo languages, and a set of elementary books have been printed in English letters, corresponding with their words in Wolof. Two native teachers having been emancipated from Goree, were engaged to assist her, and no small progress has been made. But Hannah

Hannah Kilham finding that there would be a delay of a year before she could sail upon this enterprise, occupied that interval by a voyage to, and residence in Ireland, where she devoted her attention to the destitute condition of the female peasantry there, in concert with the "British and Irish Ladies Society," for improving the condition, and promoting the industry and welfare of the female peasantry in Ireland. At length, the six intended settlers being ready, she embarked on board the *James, A. Smith*, which sailed from Gravesend on 25th Oct. 1823; and after putting in at Cowes in distress, they had a safe passage, and arrived at Bathurst on 8 Dec. and were soon after conducted to Birkow. This is a Mandingo town on Cape St. Mary, about eight miles from Bathurst, near the sea: and being on a dry and elevated spot, was considered as the most eligible place as well by themselves as by the Governor Sir Charles Mac Carthy, who promised to afford them every assistance in his power; and in his letter of 1 July last, addressed to Luke Howard, mentions a house which "he should, with great satisfaction, issue directions for its being lent to them, and to be retained until they might erect another, or select another spot; and that the only *rent* would be, to keep the house in repair.

They were there introduced to the Alcaide of Birkow, and obtained, through him, the consent of his Chief the King of Combo, for making the settlement there for the purposes of a school and farm, and thus six persons have laid the foundation of an establishment which it may be hoped will render the great object effectual. In expressing her pious feeling on this occasion, she adds, "after our morning reading of the Scriptures, we were favoured with a precious feeling of the Divine presence, and my heart breathed the language of supplication and praise."

She had the satisfaction of finding from Adrian Partarrieu, a native of Senegal, who had been before consulted by them on the Jaloof language, and had been instructed in the French language, and speaks the Wolof, that he understood the whole of their elementary book well, and that it would be a good method of teaching himself English, through the medium of the Wolof.

They commenced their instruction at Bathurst, and she had acquired the power of talking a little Wolof to the children—while they confined their attention to acquiring a friendly intercourse with the natives, at Birkow, and to some attempts at gardening; they had held a conference with the natives on some minor points, which they expected to remove by some presents. The school teaching was then going on with spirit, under Sandanee, in a school formed partly of liberated negroes from Sierra Leone; who are retained by the Government at Bathurst, and go under the appellation of "King's Boys," and under the female Friends, with the mulatto girls and others of the Colony, twenty-two in number. This school was opened on the 8th of Jan. last, and they experienced the most kind and friendly attention from the Commandant; and much cordiality, and even assistance, from the resident Chaplain and methodist Missionary.

Hannah Kilham then contemplated a short visit to Sierra Leone. "I am satisfied," she writes, "more than ever, from the appearance of the people's countenances, that here is a soil which would amply repay a good mental cultivation. It cannot be that Africa should always remain what it has been, now that its claim on Christian sympathy has been acknowledged." Surely nothing more is now wanting to make honourable amends for our many trespasses towards the people of that injured country—but a willingness on the part of all of us, to do what we can to further this noble object: and she holds out a very impressive appeal to "men friends to go out and take up their abode for a season on the African coast, and set there an example of simplicity and integrity; much good would undoubtedly result from it to the natives."

The services of the greater part of those now engaged in the labour of instruction, in concert with the native teachers, are expected to be continued but for a limited time; against which period it is hoped that more labourers will be found ready to enter into the harvest. In addition to their mode of instruction, they recommend on every suitable occasion the principles of the Christian religion, more especially in regard to a pure morality, and peace-

able, inoffensive conduct: in domestic order, in decency, quietness, cleanliness—and in the visibly greater comfort and enjoyment, even of this life, in a Christian family, which the African female, more especially, would in time be led to regard with desire and admiration.

The proposed regulations in the Appendix, No. 2, are for their simplicity truly characteristic of the Friends—particularly for their meeting every morning at a certain hour when “after a suitable pause for the purpose of mental retirement and recollection, a portion of Holy Scripture shall be read,” and they are affectionately entreated to endeavour to suffer, as well as to labour together.

In Hannah Kilham's letter of 16th Jan. last, she mentions Captain Finlay having conducted them through the town to seek for wells, there being none within a mile from Birkow. They saw a Jaloof dance, which was disgusting, though witnessed but for a moment, and unavoidably—the countenance of the Guiriol or minstrel was wild and fierce, with a kind of lawlessness extremely disagreeable. She then pointed the attention of her friends to the boring for water near the house which it was expected would attract the natives' attention. She attended the party to the Government-house, where she describes the Alcaide as “an old man uncommonly large in person; his lethargic, uncouth appearance struck me painfully.” He said that he should not give up his own children to be taught in these schools; he taught them Arabic at home, and others at Birkow did the same for their children; and he thought their learning Arabic was sufficient.

They presented to him an umbrella, &c.; he remarked, “that white men built first one good house, and then another for themselves; he wished they would build a good house *for him*.” It was clear to her that this fear of an interference with their Mahomedan prejudices causes them to be in some degree jealous of schools. She visited some of the white huts, and saw with grief in what a state of extreme degradation and immorality the people live. Their wretched habits lead to much misery; and those domestic bonds, which should endear and unite

to each other the father, the mother, and children of one family, are supplanted by jealousy, confusion, and, in many instances, great cruelty!

On her way to visit a poor woman in great danger from the cruelty of her husband, she was informed that the King of Berra some time ago, wishing to dismiss one of his wives, had ordered her legs to be broken, which was the cause of her death: indeed from all the accounts we hear from those who have really had a near view of the state of the uncivilised, it is evident that the innocency which is talked of at a distance, is not found in them. On the contrary, all that we see or hear calls aloud for the help of those who have been favoured with the blessings of a Christian education, and the advantage of a civilised and improved society.

The book of African lessons was quite intelligible to the natives. Dongo Karry, on hearing of a few sentences, exclaimed, “Ah, that is Jaloof,” translating them for himself into English; and when a few passages of Scripture were read, he cried out with emphasis, “Great and good, great and good!”

“Her girls school had increased from eight to 22, and on the first day (Sunday) she had received and read to a few women, and explained her inducement for desiring times of silent feeling and reflection, and adds, there was a sweet consoling feeling present, which I felt to be a great favour.”

Such is the correspondence, and such the active zeal of this accomplished Friend, who has left every connection and her native land to become instrumental in the great work of instructing the dark heathens of Africa.

We select from the Appendix the following specimens of the Wolof.

Power belongeth unto God.

Ka-tun mo-hum el na fa I-al-a.

Jesus Christ gave himself for us, &c.

Ji-sus Krast mai na nu bop um, &c.

He came to seek and to save that which was lost.

Mu niu di se-it, ak di mu-sel in rier-on.

These few lines afford a proof how different are the two tongues which are to be united to each other by African instruction, and their manners seem to present obstacles no less difficult to be removed in the great work of civilization.

A. H.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, May 10.*

THE sarcastic character of Sir Robert Walpole, printed recently in the valuable and very interesting Collection of the "Suffolk Papers," and thence copied in more than one of the Public Journals, is not, as the Editor supposes, quite new to the public; nor, probably, was it the production of Dean Swift. It was communicated to Mr. Nichols in 1783, with several other MSS. by a first-rate Scholar, who received them from a near relation of Mr. Samuel Wesley, father of the two celebrated Methodist Divines, the confidential friend of Atterbury. The lines were generally supposed to be the production of that eminent Prelate; and, as such, were printed in the Collection of his "Epistolary Correspondence," in four volumes, 1783—1787.

From the Second (much improved) Edition of 1790, I now transcribe them, with the Editor's Notes, and also another small Poem, undoubtedly by the Bishop.

A PANEGYRICK, 1731*.

WITH Favour and Fortune fastidiously blest,
He's loud in his laugh, and coarse in his jest;
Of Favour and Fortune unmerited vain,
A Sharper in trifles, a Dupe in the main,
Achieving of nothing, still promising wonders,

By dint of experience improving in blunders;
Oppressing true Merit, exalting the base;
And selling his Country to purchase a place;
A jobber of Stocks by retailing false news,
A prater at court in the style of the mews;
Of Virtue and Worth by profession a giber;
Of Juries and Senates the Bully and Briber.
Though I name not the wretch, you know
whom I mean,

'Tis the Cur-dog of Britain, and Spaniel of Spain.

ON SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

THREE Frenchmen, grateful in their way,
Sir Robert's glory would display;
Studious by Sister Arts t'advance
The honour of a friend of France.
They consecrate to Walpole's fame
Picture and verse and anagram;
With mottos quaint the Print they dress,
With Snakes, with Rocks, with Goddesses,
Their lines beneath the subject fit,
As well for quantity as wit.
Thy glory, Walpole, thus enroll'd,
Ev'n foes delighted may behold.
For ever sacred be to thee,
Such Sculpture, and such Poetry!

As the *Fifth* Volume of Bp. Atterbury's "Epistolary Correspondence" (now extremely scarce) is before me, I copy for you another Poem of that very learned Prelate, whose poetical productions are neither very numerous nor generally known.

IMPROMPTU †.

"The words of the Wise Man, thus preach'd to
us all, [small.]
Despise not the worth of those things that are

THE Quill of the goose is a very slight thing,
Yet it feathers the arrow that flies from the
string,

Makes the bird it belongs to soar high in
its flight, [right.]

And the jack it has oil'd against dinner go
It brightens the floor when turn'd to a broom,
And brushes down cobwebs at top of the
room.

Its plumage by art into figures is wrought,
As soft as the hand, and as quick as the
thought!

It warms in a muff, and it cools in a screen,
It is good to be felt, and as good to be seen.
When wantonly waving, it makes a fine show
On the crest of the warrior, or hat of the
beau.

The quill of the goose (I shall never have
done, [run])
If through all its perfections and praises I

* "It is not quite certain whether this severe character (originally printed in these Miscellanies) was by Atterbury, or his friend Wesley; but it is more probably our Bishop's. Since the former edition it has been also printed as Swift's. It is the communication of a Correspondent; as are the following lines, which Atterbury is said to have repeated with great emotion on a noble Lord's quitting his apartment, after proposing and improperly pressing some terms which the Bishop had rejected with disdain:

"Unmov'd by pity, and by shame unaw'd,
The genuine spawn of bully and of bawd;
Ungrateful to th' ungrateful wretch he grew by,
A baseborn, blundering, blustering, bloody, booby!"

† "This Impromptu is believed to be literally what its name imports: being written (as the gentleman who sent it me was informed) in the instant, upon a challenge to the Bishop to dictate something extempore in praise of a goose-quill, on the words,

"Despise not the worth of those things that are small."

The present Communicator received it many years ago from a Relation of Mr. Morice, the Bishop's Son-in-law."

Makes the harpichord vocal, which else would be mute,	By Ramsay or Cambray, by Boyle or Des- preaux*.
And enlivens the sounds, the sweet sounds of the flute;	Therefore well did the Wise Man thus preach to us all, [are small.]
Records what is written in verse or in prose,	"Despise not the worth of those things that Yours, &c. CARADOC.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SURREY.

(Continued from p. 326.)

"Viewing a neighbouring hill†, whose top of late
A chapel crown'd; till the common fate
'Th' adjoining Abbey fell (may no such storm,
Fall on our times, where ruin must reform").—DENHAM.

"There ‡, as th' impending cloud of smoke
Fled various from the varying gale,
Full on the view fresh objects broke
Along the extensive peopled vale,
Beside the *Thames's* bending stream,
From antient *Lambeth's* West extreme
To *Limehouse* glittering in the evening beam.

"And now and then the glancing eye
Caught glimpse of spots remoter still,
On *Hampstead's* street-clad slope so high,
Or *Harrow's* far conspicuous hill:
Or eastward wandering to explore
All *Peckham's* pleasant level o'er,
To busy *Deptford's* vessel-crouded shore.

"Or sought that southern landscape's bound,
Those swelling mounts;—one smoothened green,
And one with oaken coverts crown'd,
And one where scattering trees are seen §.—SCOTT.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Abbot, George, Archbishop of Canterbury, Guildford, 1562.

—— Maurice, brother of the Abp.; Lord Mayor of London in 1638, Guildford (ob. 1640).

—— Robert, Bp. of Salisbury, elder brother of George and Maurice, Guildford, 1560.

Argyle, Archibald, third Duke, brother to the following, and Lord Keeper of Scotland,
Ham-house, Petersham (ob. 1761).

—— John, second duke, great statesman and general, Ham-house, 1680.

Bacon, John, eminent sculptor, Southwark, 1740.

—— Josiah, benefactor to his native parish. Bermondsey (ob. 1718).

Banks, Thomas, R.A. eminent sculptor, Lambeth (ob. 1805).

Barker, Edward, Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, Wandsworth, 1678.

Belchier, John, surgeon to Guy's Hospital, Southwark, Kingston (ob. 1785).

Benbow, John, celebrated Admiral, Rotherhithe.

Bolingbroke, Henry, Viscount, eminent statesman and philosopher, Battersea (ob. Dec.
12, 1751).

Bysshe, Sir Edward, Garter King at Arms, Burstow, about 1616 (ob. 1679).

Cecil, Georgianna, daughter of Thomas Earl of Exeter, Wimbledon, 1616.

Corbet, Richard, poet, and Bishop of Norwich, Ewell, 1582.

Cowper, John, Serjeant at Law, Horley, 1539.

Cranley, Thomas de, Archbishop of Dublin about 1400, Cranley.

Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex, the son of a blacksmith, Putney.

Croxhall, Dr. Samuel, Archdeacon of Salop, Walton-upon-Thames (ob. 1752).

Dee, Arthur, physician to Czar of Russia, son of the celebrated Dr. Dee, Mortlake, 1579.

* "The writer, probably, was then a stranger to the French pronunciation, or he would not have made *aux* (pronounced as *o*) rhyme to *osc*."

† St. Ann's or Oldbury Hill, Chertsey.

‡ Grove Hill, Camberwell, formerly the seat of Dr. Lettsom. § Dulwich Hills.

- Duckworth, Sir John Thomas, Admiral, Leatherhead, 1748 or 9.
 Dudley, Sir Robert, celebrated literary character, son of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, the Earl of Leicester, Sheen, 1573.
 Elsyng, Henry, Clerk of the House of Commons, Battersea, 1598.
 Evelyn, John, celebrated author of "Sylva," and many other works, Wotton, 1620.
 Farnham, Nicholas de, physician to Henry III. and Bishop of Chester and Durham, Farnham (ob. 1257).
 Francis, Sir Philip, celebrated political character, and supposed author of the Letters of Junius, 1748.
 Gataker, Charles, Chaplain to Lucius, Lord Faulkland, and author of some Theological treatises, Rotherhithe, 1614.
 Gibbon, Edward, author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Putney, 1731.
 Goode, Barnham, author of a Satire on Pope, called the Mock Æsop, Maldon.
 Gurney, Sir Richard, Lord Mayor of London, Loyalist, and great sufferer, temp. Chas. I. Croydon, 1577.
 Habington, Thomas, one of the conspirators to release Mary Queen of Scots, Thorpe, 1560.
 HAMMOND, DR. HENRY, Divine, Chertsey, 1605.
 Hardinge, N. lawyer and M. P. Canbury (flor. 1729).
 Harvey, Gideon, physician temp. Charles II. and William III.
 Johnson, Esther, the beautiful Stella of Swift, West Sheen.
 Leake, Sir John, Admiral, Rotherhithe.
 Lovejoy, Caleb, benefactor to his native town, Guildford, 1603.
 Lovekyn, John, benefactor and Lord Mayor of London in several years, Kingston (ob. 1368).
 ——— Richard, benefactor to his native town, Kingston (ob. temp. Edw. I).
 Lovibond, Edw. poet, and an admirable scholar (ob. 1775).
 Martin, Benjamin, eminent self-taught optician, Worpleston, 1754.
 Mauduit, Israel, political writer, Bermondsey, 1708.
 Merton, Walter de, Lord Chancellor of England, Keeper of the Great Seal, Bishop of Rochester, and founder of Merton College, Oxford, 1277.
 Mordaunt, Charles, Earl of Peterborough, and Naval General, 1658.
 Mounteney, Richard, lawyer and classical editor, Putney, 1707.
 Ockham, John, great divine (living 1344).
 ——— Nicholas de, learned writer and Franciscan (ob. 1320).
 ——— Wm. "the Invincible Doctor, the Venerable Preceptor, the Singular Doctor, the Unparalleled Doctor," Ockham (ob. 1330).
 Palmer, John, dissenting minister, Southwark (ob. 1790).
 Parkhurst, John, Bishop of Norwich, Guildford, 1511.
 Parson, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London, Ri. gate.
 Parson, Wm. and Henry, founded a hospital for six widows at Stoke, Guildford.
 Partridge, John, the celebrated astrologer, East Sheen (ob. 1715).
 Ravis, Thomas, Bp. of London, Maldon (ob. 1609).
 Ripley, George, famous alchymist and carmelite friar, Ripley *.
 Russell, John, R. A. eminent crayon painter, Guildford (ob. 1806).
 Sanders, Nicholas, famous jesuit, author of "De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani," Charlewood, 1527.
 Scott, John, poet, Bermondsey, 1730.
 Sherlock, Wm. learned divine, Southwark, 1641.
 Smith, Henry, Alderman of London, and a very great benefactor to Surrey and many other counties, Wandsworth (ob. 1627-8).
 ——— CHARLOTTE, elegant poetess, dau. of N. Turner, esq. Stoke, near Guildford, 1749.
 ——— Wm. eminent landscape painter, Guildford (ob. Sept. 1764).
 ——— George, eminent landscape painter, Guildford (ob. 1766).
 ——— John, eminent landscape painter, Guildford (ob. July, 1764).
 Spencer, Geo. godson of Geo. II. who stood godfather to his mother, Wimbledon, 1758.
 Stuart, Prince Henry, son of Charles I. called in his cradle Henry of Oatlands, 1640.
 Tolady, Augustus Montague, Champion of the Calvinists, Farnham, 1746.
 Tudor, Henry, son of Hen. VIII. Richmond, Jan. 1. (ob. Feb. 22, 1510-11).
 Wadsworth, Thomas, eminent nonconformist, Southwark, 1630.
 Watson, Anthony, Bishop of Chichester, Chesham (ob. 1605).
 West, Nicholas, Bp. of Ely, and favourite of Hen. VII. Putney (ob. 1533).
 White, John, Bp. of Winchester, Farnham, 1511.
 Wood, Robert, mathematician and parliamentarian, Pepperharrow (ob. 1685).

* Beauties of England and Wales. Fuller makes him a Yorkshireman.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Near ADDINGTON is a cluster of tumuli, about 25 in number; of very considerable height; one of them is nearly 40 feet in diameter; two about half that size, and the rest very small.—In the Church are several monuments to the Leigh family.—In 1665 there was no burials whatever here.

At ALDBURY was rector the celebrated mathematician William Oughtred; the eminent Dr. Horsley was also rector, afterwards Bp. of Rochester and St. Asaph.—Ashmole the antiquary resided here.

At ASHTEAD, Charles II. visited Sir Robt. Howard, the Dramatic Poet, who resided here.—In the Church are some inscriptions to the Howard family, Earls of Berkshire.

At BARNES, Tonson the bookseller, and Secretary to the Kit-Kat Club, had a house during his secretaryship. Accounts of this club have several times been published.—Of this parish were Rectors Bishops Wilson, Hume, and Hare; the latter held it 10 years. Fernan de Warner, a celebrated preacher, and Ezekiah Burton, Canon of Norwich, who died and was buried here in 1681, were also rectors.—Here resided the celebrated novelist, Hen. Fielding, and occasionally Cowley the poet.—Here was buried the learned Anne Baynard.

At BATTERSEA, probably resided St. Patrick, hence its name, Aubrey, I. 135. The celebrated Visct. Bolingbroke resided here, and here he quitted life.—Here died, in 1703, aged 108, Goody Hazelton; and in 1733, aged 101, Wm. Abbots.—In the Church is a beautiful monument of grey and black marble to the memory of Henry Visct. Bolingbroke, and his second wife, the relict of Marquis Villette, and niece of Madame Maintenon.—We are informed by the inscription on the monument of Sir Edward Wynter that

“ Alone unarm'd, a tyger he oppress'd
And crush'd to death the monster of a beast.
Twice twenty mounted moors he overthrew
Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew,
Disperst the rest—what more could Sampson do.”

—Here were buried Thomas Astle, esq. F.S.A. who died in 1802; Arthur Collins, esq. the author of the “*Peerage*,” who died in 1760; Wm. Curtis, author of the “*Flora Londinensis*,” who died 1799; and Rev. Jos. Gardner, vicar, celebrated for his attachment to the arts.—This parish was the vicarage of Owen Ridley, persecuted by his parishioners; Dr. Temple, brother of Sir John Temple; the learned Bp. Patrick, who died in 1707; and Dr. Thomas Church, Prebendary of St. Paul's.—On the site of Bolingbroke-house, which is said to have contained *fifty rooms on a floor*, was erected a horizontal air-mill of a new construction in 1788.

At BEDDINGTON, died in 1710, aged 110, Wm. Stuart, commonly called Old Scott.—The park was remarkable as being the first spot in England on which the orange tree was planted.—Of Beddington, was rector, John Leng, a learned Bp. of Norwich, who lies buried in the Parish Church of St. Margaret Westminster.—In the Church are several brasses to the Carew family, (who were possessed of great estates here) on flat stones, particularly one to Sir Francis Carew.

At BERMONDSEY, on the 2d of Jan. 1624—5, was married, Jas. Herriott, esq. “one of forty children of his father, a Scotchman” to “Elizabeth Josey, gent.”—In the Abbey were interred the following persons of note; Wm. de Morton, Earl of Cornwall; Margaret de la Pole, 1473; and the relict of John Lord Audley, 1497. The garden became the property of Jas. Riley, esq. who erected in it an Egyptian pyramid, on which he placed a Saxon cross, formerly fixed in a wall belonging to the Abbey gate.—Tradition ascribes an old building near the Abbey gateway to have been King John's Palace, but it is without foundation; it was most probably a part of the Abbey. There is still near the Church a public house called the “King John's Head.”—Here was a place of entertainment called the *Spa*, after the manner of Vauxhall, licensed 1786, shut up 1805, and the site since built upon.—Of this parish were rectors, Edward Eltin, and Jeremiah Whitaker, two eminent puritan divines; the former died 1624, the latter 1654; Dr. Ric. Parr was also rector.—In the time of the plague in 1603, there were 665 burials; in 1625,

1117; and in 1665, 919.—In the parish register occurs a singular entry, respecting the ceremony of the re-union of a man and his wife, after a long absence, during which the woman married another man. It occurred in 1604. Here died in 1750, aged 103, Mrs. Langworthy; and in 1762, aged 104, Mrs. Owen.

In BLECHINGLEY Church is interred Bp. Thomas, who died in 1793. The South chancel is entirely occupied by the magnificent monument of the first Sir Robt. Clayton and his lady, with their whole-length figures in white marble. He is in his robes as Lord Mayor of London.—Of this parish were rectors, Abp. Herring, and Dr. Thomas, Bp. of Rochester, buried here.

Of the parish of BUCKLAND was rector the Rev. O. L. Spencer, the Biographer of Abp. Chicheley, and who died in 1796.

Of BURSTOW, was rector, Jacob Flamstead, the celebrated astronomer, and self-taught genius.

At BYFLEET, says Aubrey, Henry VIII. was nursed.—Amongst the customs of the manor is an order that hogs should be pegged with two pegs in their noses; and mention is made of *Rothering cattle*. Qu. What does it mean?—This place was for some years the residence of the Rev. Joseph Spence, author of "Polymetis," and here, Aug. 20, 1768, he was found drowned in a canal in his garden.—Of this parish was rector the Rev. Stephen Duck, the self-taught poet, bred originally as a day-labourer, whose life was written by his friend Spence.

At GREAT BOOKHAM is a most beautiful monument for the family of Shiers, whose descendant, Dr. Shortrudge, was a most liberal benefactor to Exeter College, Oxford, and to four small vicarages in the neighbourhood.

CAMBERWELL. The spring or well, from whence the name of this interesting and increasing parish originates, is situate near the summit of the Grove, and now supplies several houses with water.—Here, in 1658, aged 103, died Rose, wife of Wm. Hathaway; and in 1661, aged 105, her husband.—June 1687 "Rob. Hern and Eliz. Bozwell, King and Queen of the Gypsies," married.—1775 died, aged 125, Elizabeth Jones; and the nurse that attended her in Camberwell workhouse was 101 years of age.—Here was a watering-place where the pilgrims to Beckett's shrine at Canterbury stopped to water their horses. Chaucer thus alludes to it,

"And forth we riden a little more than paas
Unto the watering of St. Thomas,
And there our host began his horse arrest."

—In the Church were interred many of the family of Bowyer, long resident here. I am sorry to notice, that in the *improvements* (as they are called) at this Church, great innovation has taken place; some beautiful monuments being half-concealed from the public-eye by the galleries, &c.—The celebrated and admired preacher, Dr. R. Parr, was vicar of this parish.—At the Free Grammar School, the celebrated historian, Sir J. TYRRELL, was educated.—At Grove-hill, the seat of the late J. C. Lettsom, M. D. (now of C. Baldwin, esq.) was a circular temple or observatory taken from a model, in cork, of the temple of the Sybils or Vesta, at Tivoli; which, instead of being supported by Corinthian pillars stood upon the trunks of 18 oak trees, covered with their natural bark, and with branches remaining a little cropped; round each of these trunks, ivy, virgin's bowers, and other climbing plants entwined their foliage and flowers in festoons. The base was ornamented with statuary marble busts of Ceres, Pomona, Cleopatra, Marc Antony, Alexander, and various others. From the residence may be seen many parts of the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, Berks, and Kent, to an extent of above 200 miles in circumference.—At the upper end of the Park formerly Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny's, is a shrubbery, in which is a grotto dedicated to *Contemplation*; at the entrance of which Lady de Crespigny placed some very beautiful lines on Contemplation.—Denmark Hill, which had a most delightful prospect about 30 years ago tempted a person to build a large house for public entertainment, but not succeeding, it has given way to private houses.—Near the

"St. Thomas's Watering," was found a head of Janus in marble. One side of it represented the countenance of a man bearded, with the horns and ears of a ram, an ornament hanging down on each side of his head, which was covered with laurel; on the opposite side was the countenance of a young woman in antient head attire, which at the same time that it covered the head, projected from it. Dr. Harris thinks it was the very *Deus Terminus* which was placed near Lambeth ferry, where the Roman ways parted. Near this place was one of the quarters of Sir Thomas Wyatt placed, after his execution in 1553.

S. T.

(To be continued.)

FLY LEAVES.—No. XIX.

Literary Contracts continued.

THEOPHILUS CIBBER, 4 Nov. 1730, assigned to Watts for 4*5*l. "the copy of a comedy, intituled the Lover, or the Libertine Hypocrite, or by whatsoever other title it shall be called or distinguished by." The Lover was first acted at Drury Lane Theatre the 20th Jan. 1730, on the second night by command of the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, and repeated in the whole eight times.

John Clarke received of Curll, in Oct. 1726, two payments of one guinea each, "in part of the copy money of two novels: 1. The Virgin Seducer. 2. The Batchelor's Keeper; agreed to be printed in duodecimo, at half a guinea *per* sheet, according to the specimen of the Essay on Gibing."

Charles Coffey, 5 May, 1735, sold to Watts for five guineas, "the copy of a farcical Opera of one act, called the Merry Cocker, or the second part of the Devil to Pay."

Thomas Cooke, in April 1726, was paid by Curll five pounds "for writing Mr. Marvell's life, procuring some of his letters, and publishing his works."

John Dew, in Aug. 1776, received of W. Davis four guineas for the copyright of a treatise on the game of Billiards, with a reserved right of copies when printed to the value of four guineas more. This treatise was transferred in the same month to the proprietors of Hoyle's Games.

R. Fabian, May 19, 1735, sold to Watts, for three guineas, "the copy of a farce, call'd Trick for Trick." It was performed at Drury Lane Theatre on May 10, after the tragedy of Cato, for the benefit of the Author, by their Majesty's command, but not repeated.

Forrest. The following receipt is given in the words of the original. "Rec'd of Mr. Watts fifteen guineas for one moiety of an Opera, call'd Momus turn'd Fabulist, or Vulcan's Wed-

ding, I say rec'd for the use of Mr. Forrest. *per* Jno. Rich.

"N. B. I acknowledge to have rec'd a note, or writing, under the hand of Mr. Jno. Ozell, whereby he signifies that on his part he is satisfied for his other moiety. Jno. Rich."

John Rich was at that time the principal proprietor of Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, where this opera was first performed "by his Royal Highness Command," the 3d Dec. 1729, and the receipt of the house was 161*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*. The fifth night, again by the royal command, produced 93*l*. 8*s*.; and the eleventh night (18th Dec.) "Momus and Flora, for the benefit of Mr. Forrest, by his Royal Highness command, in money 77*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. and by tickets 50*l*. 14*s*." As the right of Ozell to a moiety, does not appear to have extended to the receipts at the theatre, it was probably founded on a super-
vising of the original manuscript.—This Opera has been hitherto considered as anonymous, and the only author mentioned in the Biographia Dramatica, of the name of Forrest, is Theodosius F. who died in Nov. 1784, at the supposed "age of about fifty-six," which, if correct, determines he could not have written any part of Vulcan's Wedding.

Thomas Francklin, Oct. 7, 1765, sold to T. Lowndes, for fifteen guineas, "the copyright of a comedy call'd the Foundling, a comedy call'd Taste, and a comedy call'd the Author."

John Gay, of Whitehall, esq. 6th Feb. 1727-8, assigned for ninety guineas, to Tonson and Watts, "all that the sole right and title of in and to the copys and copy right of two books, the one intituled Fifty Fables, written by the said John Gay, the other intituled The Beggar's Opera, as it is now acted at the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and written also by the said John Gay." See *Gent. Mag.* March 1822, p. 203.

William Havard received of Watts,

3d Mar. 1732-3, the sum of 23l. 12s. 6d. "for the whole and sole right of the copy of a tragedy call'd Scanderbeg." Acted at Goodman's Fields Theatre, Thursday the 15th and Monday the 26th of March*.

Aaron Hill, by letter dated 8 Nov. 1735, offered Chetwood the acceptance of 'Zara.' He says "under the Bookseller's want of a law, as things now stand, to secure them in the property of their copies, it were a kind of poetical felony, to make you pay for a chance of being plunder'd without remedy." On the 12th Nov. Chetwood received of Watts fifteen guineas "for the whole and sole right of a copy of a tragedy call'd Zara, written by Aaron Hill," esq. and probably a sale for the real author.

The heirs of Aaron Hill, consisting of Julius Hill, Urania Johnson, Astrea Hill, and Minerva Hill, sold to Lowndes, 24th July, 1759, for fifty pounds, the sole right of printing "the following works: viz. Letters to and from the late Aaron Hill, esq. Zara, with the Interlude. Alzira, a tragedy. Elfrid, or the Fair Inconstant. Fatal Vision, or the Fall of Siam. Henry V. or the Conquest of France. Fatal Extravagance. Athelwold. Hydaspes, Roman Revenge. Rinaldo, an opera. Hengist and Horsa. Insolvent, or Fictitious Piety. Walking Statue. Snake in the Grass. Merlin in Love. Muses in Mourning, and Saul with Daraxes."—Aaron Hill also edited a periodical paper, called *The Prompter*, No. I. commenced on Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1734, and it was continued on Tuesdays and Fridays unto No. 173, ending 2d July, 1736, when there was "put a final conclusion to the *Prompter*." It formed a foolscap folio of two sides. One perfect copy is known, which probably belonged to the Editor, and is now in the possession of Mr. Field of Devonshire-street.

Ed. Holdsworth sold, 30th May, 1709, to Curll, for five guineas, "a

compleat copy of a Latin poem, intituled *Muscipula*, and fifty copies" for his own use.

Edward Kimber had, May 1766, of Lowndes, ten guineas for compiling the *Peerage of Great Britain*. In July following, four guineas for additions, and in April, 1767, fourteen guineas for the *Peerage of Scotland*.

John Leigh, 28 Nov. 1719, received of Curll, for the copy of a play, "call'd *Kensington Garden*: or, the *Pretenders*," forty-five guineas." It was acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre on the 26th Nov. and five following nights.

Eu. Hoob.

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

I HAVE occasionally applied some of my few leisure hours to the study of the History of Cornwall, in many respects one of the most interesting counties in the kingdom. While the memory of King Arthur, Merlin, Gawain, &c. shall last, Cornwall must be dear to all lovers of old romance. Its bards and minstrels were far famed; and its inhabitants possessed, in common with those of other Celtic countries, a strong passion for music; a remnant of which may still be traced among the lower orders of the Cornish. Yet there is one authority that has frequently been quoted on the subject of Cornish music, on which I have doubts; especially as it is the only one produced in proof of the existence of the "hornpipes of Cornwall;" no English writer, I believe, having mentioned such an instrument, as peculiar to Cornwall. The passage, to which I allude, is the following, from the translation of the *Roman de la Rose*, by Chaucer.

"Whan hys lotte was to wake a night,
His instrumentes wolde he dight
For to blowe and make sowne
And walken ofte upon the wall—
Dyscordaunt ever fro armonye,
And dystoned from melodye,

* It appears to have come out in Lent. The next night, after the first performance, being Friday, the house was not open; on the Saturday was Mr. Hulet's benefit; then followed Passion week, and the repeat was therefore upon Easter Monday.—So little is known of Giffard's Company, I shall venture to give the first advertisement. "Never acted before. By the Company of Comedians, at the new theatre in Goodman's Fields, this present Thursday, being the 15th day of March, will be represented a new Tragedy, call'd *Scanderbeg*. The principal parts to be perform'd by Mr. Giffard, Mr. Delane, Mr. Hullett, Mr. W. Giffard, Mr. Rosco, Mr. Bardin, Mr. Huddly, Mr. Winstone, Mrs. Giffard, Mrs. Hamilton. The Prologue to be spoken by the Author. Boxes 3s.; Boxes and Balconies on the Stage, 4s.; Pit, 2s., Gallery, 1s.

Controve he wolde, and foule fayl
With *horne pipis* of *Cornewayle*."

In the original thus,

"Va et vient souvent quant il seet,
Qu'il doit faire par nuyt le guet :
Il monte le soir aux creneaulx
Et attrempe ses chalemeaulx,
Et ses buysines et ses cors,
Une heure dit chant de discors,
Et sons nouveau de contretaille,
Aux *chalemeaulx* de *cornouaille*."

That part of the poem which contains these lines, was written by William of Lorris, who died about the year 1260 (v. Warton, i. 368). Now, at that early period when the intercourse between this island and the continent was so much more difficult, and less frequent, than at present, it is not likely that William of Lorris would have been acquainted with any of the provincial peculiarities or customs of England; and, even if the hornpipe was then in common use in Cornwall, yet, it was probably as well known in other parts of the kingdom; as also in Wales (then a separate state), where it has been found in recent times, under the name of the Pib-corn. It has been said, that the Cornouaille above mentioned, was in Bretagne, and not in England, but this will not obviate my objection to the version. The word *cornouaille*, might have misled Chaucer, from its similarity to *Cornewaille*, as the county is sometimes spelt in old writings; but, although of similar sound, it is very different in meaning. *Cornouaille*, or in modern orthography, *cornouiller*, signifying the *corneil* or wild-cherry tree, of which musical instruments were frequently made. The *chalemeau*, in its simplest form, being as the name denotes, a reed or hollow pipe (pierced with finger holes), would retain its original name, when in after times formed of wood, on account of its greater durability. *Chalemeaulx* de *cornouaille*, would therefore mean, pipes made of the *Corneil* tree. I suggest this with hesitation, but if the subject is worth consideration, perhaps some of your correspondents will favour me with their opinion.

In a paper by the Rev. Mr. Boyle, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. 7, art. xxv. after mentioning the above passages in illustration of the musical instruments mentioned in *Le Roman de la Rose*, he quotes from the latter part of the poem (which was composed

by John of Meun about 50 years after the time of William of Lorris) as follows:

"Puis prent sa muse et se travaille
Aux instrumens de *Cornouaille*."

Chaucer's translation does not extend so far as this, or he would doubtless have said "instruments of Cornwall," instead of "instruments of corneil wood," as the poet probably intended. W. S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 15.

MY surprise with respect to the little notice* that has been taken of the antient Ship discovered in a branch of the Rother has been fully equal to that of your Correspondent, "E. I. C." and I have only refrained from drawing your attention to it under the hope that fuller and more complete details than I am able to give would have appeared in your *Miscellany*.

I must beg to differ from your Correspondent with respect to the vessel having had but one mast. The case still remaining stands about two-thirds of her length forwards, and hence it is more than probable she had a second abaft. From the circumstance of her being supplied with bulwarks, it does not appear that she was intended for inland navigation: add to this, the cross beams, which are from twelve to fourteen inches in width, would appear ridiculous in a vessel not destined for sea service.

Is it not probable that the plate of lead or silver, detached from her larboard quarter, "purloined by some selfish and dishonest person," might have varied somewhat from its "fac-simile," and have exhibited, instead of the letters *Phi*, the numeral *M*? Is it therefore any anachronism to suppose that her draught of water was marked by this and other similar plates as at the present period?

I shall refrain from any conjectures as to her age or history, as your read-

* In Nov. 1822, Wm. M'Pherson Rice, esq. F. S. A. communicated to the Society of Antiquaries a curious Paper on this Antient Vessel, which we understand will be published in the next Volume of the "*Archæologia*." It seems probable that the ship was deposited in the Rother by a violent storm, which ravaged that part of the coast in 1287. EDIT.

ers may obtain a full and particular account at the place of exhibition, and before I conclude, request their attention to this relic, in order that it may not be "broken up * and consigned to the flames" as your Correspondent anticipates.

A. BRITON.

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To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, in and near London.

IT has occurred to me that the laws and regulations of the numerous Public Institutions, with which this vast Metropolis abounds, for the relief of the sick and maimed poor, are very defective on the most important point for which these institutions were originally founded; namely, that except in cases of accident, no person can be admitted a patient to the hospitals or dispensaries without a letter of recommendation from a governor or subscriber.

From the great difficulty daily experienced by the poor in procuring such letters for any particular institution, and from which the sick individual is desirous of receiving the relief of which he stands in need; it has occurred to me that this grand defect in all our Hospitals and Dispensaries may very easily be remedied without any expense to the poor—a mere trifle, and that only in the first instance, to the parishes, and to the charities themselves no additional expense whatever will be incurred. On the contrary, I hope to be able to shew that the plan I am about to submit for your consideration will ensure the means of immediate relief, will tend in some degree to lessen the poor's rates of the numerous parishes in London, and will eventually increase the funds of these charities by an addition to the list of benefactors and subscribers, supposing such to be necessary. If then these three great objects can in any way be effected, surely much good will have been done, and I do conceive, that individual charity is already exerted to a sufficient extent, if general effect could be given to such efforts, by making the poor better acquainted with their legitimate resources.

As surgeon to the most extensive cha-

rity of the kind in London—the Westminster General Dispensary, I have but too frequent opportunities of learning from the patients the great difficulty they experience in obtaining letters for that and other charities, in consequence of their ignorance of the names and residences of the governors—that such enquiry is attended with great fatigue, loss of time, and neglect of the sick, and in some instances the writer has even known death to have ensued before such recommendatory letter could be procured: whereas, on the other hand, if the disorder have proved infectious, early remedies, or removal to an hospital, might have arrested the progress of such disease, and possibly been the means of restoring a parent to the maintenance of his family, which in the event of a protracted sickness or of his death, must of necessity depend upon the parish.

The plan I have to submit is shortly this. That in the vestry-room of every parish church throughout the Metropolis, or in such other place as may be deemed more proper, a copy of the governors and subscribers names to each and every public institution should be lodged; that the lists be street lists, corrected yearly, with the view that the enquirer may fix upon a few names in the immediate vicinity of his own abode; that the clerk of the parish, or some fit and responsible person be required to attend a certain number of hours every day, Sunday excepted, for the purpose of giving to the poor the information desired, and that intimation of such a regulation and attendance at the vestry be stuck upon the church doors for such time as may be deemed necessary, until this arrangement be generally known.

It may be urged, and with some appearance of truth and justice, on a *prima facie* view of the case, that the hospitals and dispensaries are the fittest places for the poor to apply for the information required; but the thorough knowledge I possess of the manner in which these institutions are constituted, enables me to state most decidedly, that such is not the fact. The superior and inferior officers are, as they ought to be, too much engaged in the duties of their respective offices, for which these charities were originally founded, to have their attention diverted to other objects or concerns; and these officers, from the highest to the lowest, become,

* Our Correspondent is unfortunately too late in drawing attention to this subject; as, on enquiry, we find the Vessel was broken up a few weeks since. EDIT.

come, from attachment, but too sensible of the superiority of their own institution over that of every other of a similar description, that if a poor person were to enquire for the names and address of the governors of any other charity, it is not likely, in such case, that the inquirer would be well and kindly received. But independent of these arguments, there are others against the admissibility of such a measure, still more cogent, which prudence on the present occasion bids me refrain from adverting to.

It has been already stated that the above regulations, if adopted, would much more effectually answer the ends for which these Institutions were originally founded, namely, the insuring prompt medical and chirurgical aid to the poor, and that they would tend very materially to lessen the poor-rates—as, also, increase the funds of the charities themselves. The first is answered by the greater facility this plan offers to the poor in ascertaining the names and residence of the governors or subscribers. The second, by procuring more early assistance to the father of a family, for instance; for in that case the disease with which he may be attacked will be the sooner subdued, and will also enable him the sooner to provide for that family, which during his illness is, in most cases, of necessity maintained by the parish. Numberless are the instances of this nature which have fallen under my own observation, and on this point I have farther to refer you to the concurrent opinion of the profession, particularly those members of it who are attached to such charities.

Surely, then, if self-interest do not call out loudly against such difficulties and restrictions for the admission of patients to relief from the numerous charities in London, *humanity will*; and I am confident of the fact, that an appeal like the present need only be mentioned to Englishmen to insure the establishment of some plan, like the one described, having for its object, as that has, the amelioration of the condition of the poor in sickness.

The plan I have ventured to suggest is that which appears to me the best calculated to remedy the evil, for it is simple, is easy of execution, and will eventually be attended with no expense, and very little trouble. The detail of the plan, and arrangements,

I shall leave to the vestries of the different parishes, with this intimation, that should any difficulty be started by individuals, I shall be most happy to offer to them the result of my experience and reflection on the subject, either verbally, or in writing, as may be most convenient to the parties seeking it.

Thirdly and lastly, to increase the funds of the charities. We have only to mention the fact, that as matters now stand, many subscribing members who reside at a distance from the Institution to which they contribute, are yearly withdrawing their names and support from them, because they are not aware of the extensive benefits they are conferring, owing to their not being applied to for letters of recommendation, application being principally confined to such subscribing members as reside nearest to the institution. Whereas, if the plan suggested be adopted, there is not any part of London, or of the suburbs, where subscribers do reside, that will not be visited by the neighbouring poor, for the purpose above adverted to, and thus the subscribers will become the more sensible of the charitable purposes for which they have given away their money. Besides, from local circumstances, the subscribers will necessarily be better acquainted with the characters of the applicants, and which latter circumstance will likewise afford to them, or to their wives, the opportunity of occasionally contributing to the domestic comforts of the poor labouring under sickness and disease.

The publicity thus given to charitable institutions would, by demonstrating their usefulness to the subscribers, induce many to add to their donations; and others to become subscribers who were before doubtful of the extensive benefit they thereby rendered society, and, in addition to which, it would lessen that degradation of spirit which is attributed to receiving parochial relief; for, it must be apparent to most men, that when the mind has once determined to receive such parochial relief, it is no easy matter to induce such individual to return to habits of labour and industry; but you, Gentlemen, to whom this letter is addressed, are better acquainted with this part of my communication than I can have any pretensions to.

The

The case of the industrious sick mechanic and labourer is one that ought to awaken the feelings of all men, and I am quite sure that I have now only to request a patient and attentive perusal of this letter, and of the plan suggested, to the Gentlemen to whom it is addressed, to insure its adoption, or the adoption of some other to answer the end in view.

A. COPLAND HUTCHINSON.

Mr. URBAN, *West Square, May 7.*

AS you have occasionally honored my Latin versification with a place in your valuable Miscellany, perhaps you may likewise grant admission to the following French lines, which I penned for the sole purpose of giving to a foreign Correspondent an idea of our English ballad-metre.—They are a paraphrase of two stanzas in Bishop Percy's "*Hermit of Warkworth.*"

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

"DARK was the night, and wild the storm,
And loud the torrent's roar;
And loud the sea was heard to dash
Against the distant shore.

"Musing on man's weak, hapless state,
The lonely Hermit lay;
When, lo! he heard a female voice
Lament in sore dismay."

La sombre nuit, d'un voile épais,
La nature a couvert;
Le courroux des vents déchaînés
Retentit dans les airs;

Le bruit du torrent furieux
Fait mugir les forêts;
La mer, grondant en sons affreux,
Bat, au loin, les rochers.

* "Although it is only of late years that steam has been extensively applied to the propelling of vessels on water, yet a knowledge of its capabilities for this purpose is of old date. As far back as the 21st of Dec. 1736, Mr. Jonathan Hulls took out a patent for 'A new invented Machine for carrying Vessels or Ships out of or into any Harbour, Port, or River, against Wind or Tide, or in a Calm,' and in the following year he published a pamphlet at London, which is now extremely rare, detailing at length the nature of his invention. In the introduction to his pamphlet Mr. H. prophetically remarks, 'there is one great hardship lies too commonly upon those who propose to advance some new though useful scheme for the public benefit; the world abounding more in rash censure than in a candid and unprejudiced estimation of things; if a person does not answer their expectation in every point, instead of friendly treatment for good intentions, he too often meets with ridicule and contempt.' We are willing to think that there is less of this ungenerous feeling to be met with now-a-days than formerly; and yet even at the present time how many are the projects of genius for the benefit of mankind, which lie thrown aside and contemned? How can we be certain that our children's children may not have as much cause to wonder at the stupidity of their grandfathers in not adopting some palpable improvements revealed to them, as we have to wonder at the stupidity of ours in leaving untried so fair an invention as the steam-boat?—*Mechanic's Magazine*, No. VII. Oct. 11, 1823.

Pendant ce fracas effroyable—
En son obscur réduit,
L'Ermite, seul, inébranlable,
D'un doux repos jouit.

Tandis qu', en son esprit serein,
Le pieux Solitaire
Repasse des faibles humains
Le sort plein de misère,

Soudain, la voix d'une affligée
Vient alarmer ses sens,
Qui plaint sa triste destinée
En lugubres accens.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to add (from Burmann's "*Anthologia*," 2, 306) a pretty little epigram, with my imitation.

A Dove's Nest in a Helmet.

Militis in galeâ nidum fecere columbæ.—
Apparet, Marti quam sit amica Venus.

Imitation.

Lo! in the warrior's helm the nestling dove!
To Mars so partial is the Queen of love!

Mr. URBAN, *Nottingham, May 1.*

THE practical economy of Steam power is already so fully proved by its universal adoption in our mining districts, in our manufactories, and on board our packets, as to afford demonstrative evidence of the numerous, but yet unforeseen advantages which might daily be derived from its general application to our inland conveyance*.

By the establishment of a General Iron Railway in a direct line, the distance between the capital and the manufacturing towns and principal cities might be reduced one quarter, and in many cases one-third, instead of the ridiculously winding course the stage and mail coaches now daily run.

The permanent prosperity which

would

would arise to commerce from this rapid communication would soon be felt in every corner of the United Kingdom. The mails from London to Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, might be conveyed within the space of twelve hours, and those to Glasgow and Edinburgh within twenty-four. The ordinary stage-coaches, caravans, and vehicles, for the conveyance of every description of merchandise, might also be transported on the same improved principle.

The farmer would also greatly participate in this national improvement; the land now required to feed his horses might be cultivated for other purposes far more profitable: the various products of the farm, as well as live-stock of every kind, might be conveyed to any market, and manures brought back, without employing a single horse, in one-half the time and at one-half the expense now incurred.

The introduction of fresh fish throughout the interior of the kingdom would open a source of trade to numerous individuals, and very essentially contribute to the improvement of our fisheries, as well as to the establishment of new ones. This branch of commerce requires most particular attention on account of its forming a valuable nursery for seamen.

The inhabitants of London might be regularly supplied with coal on comparatively reasonable terms (were their markets thrown open to the free competition of trade), instead of labouring under the most abominable extortion as they now do: the many disadvantages attending the coal-trade in London are sufficiently apparent in the expense of vessels, seamen's wages, protracted voyages, insurance, tonnage dues, light dues, &c. &c. and it should also be remembered that vessels in this trade generally, I believe, return from London in ballast; whereas coal-waggons coming to London on rail-ways might obtain lading on return to all the populous districts through which they might pass. One gang of coal-waggons, carrying the full freight of a vessel, might be forwarded from Newcastle to London in three days by the simple expense of one steam-engine: but the manifold benefits which this measure would throw open to the general commerce of London, and throughout the interior of the country, can only be justly appreci-

ated when they become known and understood. It remains only to know the exact amount of capital required in order to shew the feasibility of this scheme; and on this head, if we reckon each *single* rail-way at two thousand pounds *per* mile, and allow two rail-ways for vehicles going down, and two rail-ways for those returning, the whole sum *per* mile would be eight thousand pounds; in order, however, to guard against contingent expenses, let the sum be stated at twelve thousand pounds *per* mile, and this, I think, the most experienced engineers and surveyors will allow to be the very extent. The distance between London and Newcastle, in a direct line, will be about 200 miles, which at 12,000*l.* *per* mile, cost of the rail-way, will amount to two millions four hundred thousand pounds.

Taking, for a calculation, the number of chaldrons of coal consumed annually in London to be two millions, and reckoning the toll *per* rail-way at five shillings only *per* chaldron, for the whole distance from Newcastle to London, this branch of commerce alone would yield a revenue of five hundred thousand pounds to the proprietors of the rail-way, without taking into account the numerous daily vehicles of every description for the conveyance of persons, and of merchandise of every kind.

The superior facilities and advantages which rail-ways would afford, when compared to ordinary turn-pike roads (with all their recent *scientific* improvements,) are so apparent that it may truly be said of the present generation, "Eyes have they but they see not; they have ears, but they hear not!" There are not less than ten thousand steam-engines employed daily in this country, but not one is yet applied to our inland conveyance; the many attempts made to improve still further our steam-engine, instead of a due application of its present commanding power to the purpose now recommended, must, one would hope, in time, disturb the lethargic slumbers of the public, who are hourly smarting under the most oppressive tax upon the conveyance of persons and merchandise.

As a permanently improving source of revenue to our capitalists, this plan would have no parallel; the diurnal returns, at the most moderate toll upon

upon each vehicle, would annually produce many millions; indeed, no limits can be assigned to the increase of wealth which this change in our inland conveyance might produce; there is no branch of agriculture, no branch of commerce, or of arts, but would partake of its endless prosperity. In support of this statement, it is merely necessary to remark here, that one steam-engine, *on an improved railway*, would draw from London to Edinburgh three stage-coaches, (each carrying twice the luggage and number of passengers of ordinary coaches) in thirty hours, which now require three hundred horses, and at least fifty hours time for the performance of the journey.

For further information, I beg to refer to my fourth edition of "Observations on a General Iron Railway," containing plates and maps illustrative of the plan.

If a public meeting were convened by the wealthy merchants and capitalists of the Metropolis, in order to canvass the relative properties of the scheme, the example would soon be followed in the manufacturing districts and principal cities, and the many millions, now *annually* squandered away in purchasing and feeding unnecessary horses, might be divided by the holders of shares in a General Iron Rail-way Company, and the numerous Branch Companies which would be established throughout the United Kingdom.

Yours, &c. THOMAS GRAY.

On the Variation of the Dispersive Power of the Atmosphere in different places of the Earth, and at different periods of Time.

Mr. URBAN, May 17.

THE extraordinary though fallacious notion of a *Southern motion* in the Stars, lately agitated in the Royal Society, suggested to me the idea of submitting the following hints; since the apparent Southern motion evidently originated in overlooking the refractive correction necessary for Greenwich. My attention having been directed towards Atmospheric Phenomena for many years past, the subject of Refraction naturally presented itself as one which, from its close and im-

mediate relation to Astronomy, could not fail to engage particular attention, and to become a principal object of enquiry. Always impressed with an idea of its importance, I have not neglected to use such means as my varying local situations at different times have afforded, to ascertain the varieties in the refractive powers of the atmosphere, since there is nothing more manifest than that this branch of celestial philosophy has been too much neglected, and that some anomalous results have been put forth in the world in consequence of the partial and otherwise erroneous application of tables of refraction to the apparent places of stars, in order to determine their real positions.

When I speak however of this erroneous and partial application of the aforesaid table, it seems necessary to be more explicit in order to develop any meaning to the meteorological reader. The general Tables of Refraction which I have seen, appear to me to be founded on an erroneous principle, and to presuppose the quantities which it is necessary to subtract to be the same all over the globe; whereas the refractive power of the atmosphere is so exceedingly different at different places, that very accurate tables of mean refraction ought to be constructed for every individual Observatory which may be at any considerable distance from the others. If this had been already done, I suspect a much greater difference would have been found than is commonly imagined between the tables made out for different observatories.

Another consideration is the difference in the refractive properties of the atmosphere at *different times*, even in the *same place*. The various colours produced at different times, when the reflected light of the sun and clouds is refracted in its passage to the earth, shews the great importance of this observation; for the same temporary peculiarities of the atmosphere would affect the apparent place of the stars at night.

The above observation leads to another equally important:—*The composition of the light of certain stars is essentially different from that of others, and this will cause a difference in their apparent place, and render necessary the*

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the application of a different correction. Thus ARCTURUS, ALDEBARAN, and the red stars, are less refrangible than SIRSUS, PROCYON, LYRA, CAPELLA, and the white stars in general.

The above circumstances duly considered will explain the great disproportion in the results of different observations on particular stars, and shews the necessity of some further corrections to be adopted in general.

Yours, &c.

T. F.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

AS Clionas has answered my letter regarding his *ingenious and new* notions of the death of Richard the Second, rather as if sore at the observations made by me, permit me to make a few remarks upon his letter; and first, to notice the *candid and fair* way in which he quotes my remarks, "that the bad title of Henry the Fourth kept his reign, and that of his successors unquiet, till the Crown fell to the House of York." Now "Clionas," in his usual *ingenious* way, builds upon this plain passage the following strictures, and *exact quotations*; no doubt meaning, *in limine*, to throw his opponent *en mauvaise odeur*; (he says) "I purposely pass over the important information he affords us, that the Crown fell from the House of Lancaster to the House of York, presuming that it is not particularly new to your readers." With one who uses his ironical weapons with so much *force*, and *truth*, and *admirable dexterity*, it may, indeed, seem folly to engage; but stubborn facts may prove rather too hard for even "Clionas." To proceed; "Clionas" seems to think that the only way a prisoner has of being cautious against poison, is to refuse all food; forgetting that a prisoner may shew his caution by the selection of his food, and even by the putting the matter to the test, of having it previously tasted by the jailor, whose refusal would at once shew the nature of his office; for Richard *being in the way of plotting and forming plans* (as "Clionas" quotes Henry's words), shews he was not so far withheld from notice as to be unable to give any publicity to what was attempted against him.

Pomfret is about 160 miles from London, and therefore (even in those days, when mail coaches were unknown) ten or fourteen days cannot (merely to suit "Clionas") be taken

for the fair return of a Royal Post or Courier; we have ample proof of very great celerity in many journeys about the time in question; and indeed there can be no reason for assigning any great difference to equestrian dispatch from what we now enjoy. Robert Bruce made his escape from London to Airshire in four days; and Charles the Sixth, and his brother the Duke of Orleans, travelled from Montpelier to Paris, by cross roads, equally fast; we may therefore give four days in place of fourteen, as an ample allowance for the 320 miles in question.

What "Clionas" means by the examination of Richard's skull, is more than we can guess at. When his body was exhibited in Cheapside, it was guarded with royal pomp, and his head reclined upon a black velvet cushion; so of course the state of his skull could not be publicly examined. If "Clionas" alluded to any after-examination, and calls that *convincing evidence*, "surely he forgets that a pole-axe may fall upon many mortal parts of a man's body besides his skull; but we know of no fact regarding the examination to which "Clionas" may allude. As to the state of Richard's health, it can, in the absence of the medical *bulletins* of the day, only be inferred from contingent circumstances. Now the pages, which (though less full of ingenious and new surmises than those of "Clionas") are held as of the best authenticity of modern English historians, state such a vigorous resistance by Richard to Exton and his men, some of whom were slain, as no man could make, unless a strong and healthy man. We may likewise quote the long journey in bad weather, which he made on horseback to Pomfret; and as to the mode in which his deposition affected him, the whole account of his conduct to Henry, when first seized by that prince, shews a great degree of apathy. As to the quotation from Froissart, it is *substantially* correct, as I gave it; though perhaps (as it was from memory) "Clionas" may have ingenious grounds to cavil on some difference of expression; but what man will join "Clionas" in putting any value upon Henry's expression of his intention "not to put Richard to death, unless he plotted against him, and then feeding his falcon, and forgetting all in feeding him." How could any man know what Henry forgot

forgot or not? but "Clionas" thinks it not *candid*, not to state every thing Froissart stated on this subject; if so, a long treatise, and not a letter fit for a Magazine, must have been the vehicle. "Clionas" proceeds (after a laudable doubt about the meaning of my assertion) to investigate the disputes or assertions of the historians who wrote up to 1461; that is, for 62 years after Richard's death; and here he is very unfortunate, for Fabian (who wrote soon after 1461) states the fact as a *murder by Exton*; while Walsingham, who was historiographer to Henry VI. so far saves Henry the Fourth, by assigning the death to grief; no doubt from partiality to his master's grandfather. Harding states the death as violent; and the majority of the French writers (as "Clionas" himself says) ascribe the death to murder. Now these last will (as being of no party, and at some distance from the theatre of action) be probably held as the best evidence; for the partiality which "Clionas" surmises, is a mere chimaera. Henry the Fourth was a great favourite in Paris, and lived long at the Croix de Tivoir there, a pensioner of the French Court; and the contemporary writers had no cause to blacken Henry, in order to please a Court which cared very little about what they wrote on the subject. In fact, Henry the Fourth was a prince extremely admired, and popular before his usurpation; and a good sovereign (as was Richard the Third) after being an usurper; and Richard the Second was so dispised for his misgovernment, and detested for his cruelty, and the murder of his own uncle the Duke of Gloucester, that the mere deposition would never have blackened Henry's good fame; but the *murder* has sent him down in a very different point of view. To conclude, we beg to say that what we meant when we have stated things as "*known facts*," &c. is, *facts* which the best historians are agreed upon in our own times, after comparing the historians of the period in question: nor do we wish to pass over the account given by Shakspeare (who is a very correct English historian), and who, with less *ingenuity*, is, we think, considerably more a matter-of-fact man (though a poet) than "Clionas" seems to be.

Au reste, as the French say, "Clionas" seems just as partial to his hobby

the Creton manuscript, which we never saw, as he guesses rightly, as we are to honest Froissart; who after all was too good a courtier to forget that kings had long hands, and of course was careful to keep as clear of the effects of their ill-will as possible; which policy makes him often what is termed a trimmer; and his ideas of morality very equivocal and contradictory in every thing in which such weighty personages as Henry the Fourth, Gaston of Foix, &c. &c. &c. are concerned as agents. Being tired of so much discussion, *de minimis*, we hope that "Clionas" will, with us, see the propriety of our grounding our arms, till some more important duty calls upon us to take the field, of which, indeed, he has given a kind of promise; probably presuming that his letter was unanswerable, and that he had given us the *coup de grace*.

Yours, &c.

H. R. D.

Mr. URBAN,

May 1.

AT a recent sale by auction, I purchased a splendid copy in royal quarto, entitled, "Metamorphoses d'Ovide, en rondeaux, imprimez et enrichis de figures par ordre de sa Majesté, et dediez à Monseigneur Le Dauphin. A Paris, de l'imprimerie royale, par les soins de Sebastien Mabre Cramoisy, imprimeur de sa Majesté, et directeur de son imprimerie royale, 1676." This magnificent and costly edition is introduced to the literary world with all the advantages of superb embellishment, together with a formal letter to Benserade himself, dated 1 Nov. 1674, from Charles Le Brun, first painter to the King of France, in the Augustan administrations of Richelieu and Mazarin. For writing and printing these pretty trifles, the poet became with equal injustice the idol of court applause, and the butt of invidious satire. Not aware that the very pointed *jeu d'esprit* which I find written at the 464th page in an old character, has ever been published, I take the liberty of transmitting it to you for the amusement of my fellow-readers of the Gentleman's Magazine.

A L'INIMITABLE BENSERADE.

A La Fontaine où s'enivre Boileau,
Le grand Corneille et le sacré troupeau
De ces auteurs que l'on ne trouve guere
Un bon rimeur doit boire à pleins equeurs:
S'il veut donner un bon tout au Rondeau.
Quoique

Quoique j'en boive aussi peu qu'un moineau,
Cher Benserade, il faut te satisfaire,
T'en écrire un, si c'est porter de l'eau

A La Fontaine.

De tes Rondeaux un livre tout nouveau
A bien des gens n'a pas eu l'art de plaire :
Mais quant à moi j'en trouve tout fort beau,
Papier, durure, images, caractère,
Hormis les vers qu'il failloit laisser faire

A La Fontaine.

That frivolous nation in which the author of these lines flourished, can best appreciate their value. By us they may be tasted rather than approved; in fact, like the light wines of France, they would lose their zest by transfusion into a foreign vehicle, for all their spirit would evaporate in the process. B.*

WEST INDIA SLAVERY.

Mr. URBAN,

May 15.

YOUR readers must not take alarm at the title of this article, as I shall trouble them with few observations upon Mr. FISHER's copious reply to my letter at p. 224. I leave to them the decision of the question with perfect confidence. However feebly I may have advocated the cause of the West Indians, it possesses an inherent strength and justice, which the answer of my opponent has certainly not impaired, and I now willingly resign your pages to the far more interesting topics of Cromlechs and Cathedrals.

Mr. FISHER is an advocate for *free labour* in the Colonies;—has he ever tried the experiment, and has it succeeded? It has been tried, and it has failed most lamentably. One fact is worth a hushel of theories; and the following letter, on the subject of Mr. Joshua Steele's system of Copyhold Labour in Barbadoes, is given, as coming from an *eye-witness*. Mr. Steele's system has been highly eulogized by Mr. Clarkson, the Edinburgh Reviewers, and Mr. Cropper, but not one of them has seen what Mr. Sealy thus describes from personal knowledge.

Bristol, Feb. 26, 1824.

"I have lately met with a most ingenious statement by Mr. T. Clarkson, which is admirably calculated to impose on all those who are ignorant of the true state of the case. I allude to Mr. Joshua Steele's Copyhold System in Barbadoes.

"It so happened that I resided on the nearest adjoining estate to Mr. Steele's, and superintended the management of it myself for many years. I had therefore a far better opportunity of forming an opi-

nion than Mr. Clarkson can have. He has read Mr. Steele's account—I witnessed the operation and effects of his plans. The results have since spoken for themselves, and the following statement may be relied on. Any one judging from Mr. Clarkson's publication, would conclude that the resident proprietors, attorneys to absentees, and managers in the Island of Barbadoes, must be the most blind, ignorant, and perverse people in the universe, seeing that they would not adopt Mr. Steele's plans, and that even that most powerful of all human excitements, self-interest, failed to operate upon them. But if, instead of relying upon Mr. Clarkson's account of that system, we were to suppose the very reverse, we should be more likely to arrive at the truth. Mr. Clarkson tells us, 'that it was attended with considerable advantage (in a pecuniary point of view) to Mr. Steele, and most agreeable to the negroes.' I am ready to make great allowance for Mr. Clarkson. He has evidently been misled by Mr. Steele's plausibility. That gentleman, like many of our philosophers and enthusiasts of the present day, was visionary and theoretical. He made a great figure in his study with pen, ink, and paper, whilst more than one-third of his land was actually overrun with bushes, and his cane-fields and provision-grounds always grassy and in bad order. He possessed one of the largest and most seasonable plantations, in a delightful part of the island. With all these advantages, his estate was never in as good order as those in the same neighbourhood, and the crops were neither adequate to the size and resources of the estate, nor in proportion to those of other estates in the same part of the island. The copyhold system was noxious to the slaves, because the power was placed in the hands of a few ignorant and unfeeling negroes, slaves like themselves, frequently governed by motives of private pique and secret malice. This could not fail to produce jealousies and heart-burnings among them. They were paid for the work which they actually performed, not in the currency of the island, but in copper-pence, *which would not pass out of the plantation*, so that they were obliged to lay them all out in the estate. To avoid this regulation, they would purchase articles from the plantation store-keeper, and sell them again to the neighbouring negroes, at a loss, in order to obtain the money of the island. Finally, after an experiment of 30 years under Mr. Steele and his executor Mr. F. Bell, Mr. Steele's debts remained unpaid, and the plantation was sold by a Decree of the Court of Chancery. After the debts and costs of suit were paid, very little remained out of 45,000*l.* to go to the residuary legatees.

"It was very well known that the negroes rejoiced when the change took place, and thanked their God that they were relieved

lieved from the copyhold system. Such was the final result and success that attended this system which has been so much eulogized by Mr. Clarkson."

"My residence adjoined Mr. Steele's estate; and as the copyholders did not grow enough food for their own consumption, I for many years undertook to plant a large field of Mr. Steele's land in Guinea Corn, a moiety of which, when reaped annually, was allowed to me as an equivalent for the labour of planting, reaping, &c. I had therefore an opportunity of witnessing the management under the copyhold system. After the estate was sold, and the system changed, I had equally an opportunity of observing the management; and certainly the manifest improvement was strong evidence in favour of the change. Fields which had been covered with bushes for a series of years, were brought into cultivation, and the number of pounds of sugar was in some years more than doubled under the new management. The provision crops also were abundant; consequently, the negroes and stock were amply provided for.

"If Mr. Clarkson, or any other person, should doubt the correctness of what I have

advanced, they may apply to the records in the Secretary's and Master's in Chancery's Offices in Barbadoes, where what I have asserted will be fully confirmed.

"I am, &c. &c.

HENRY SEALY."

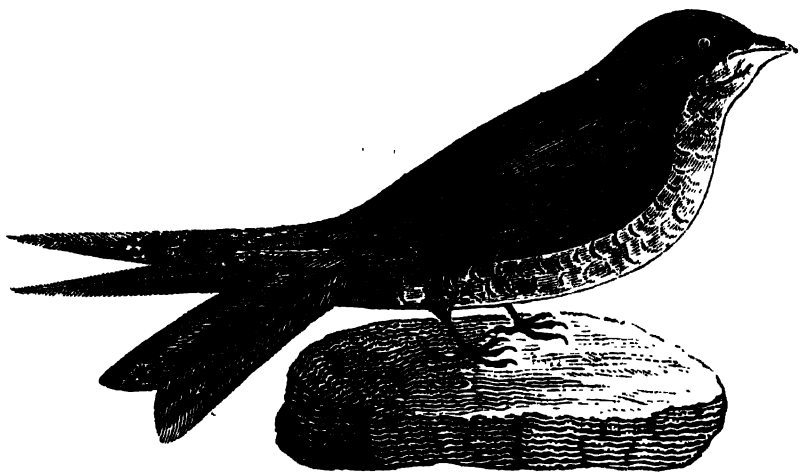
Mr. FISHER talks of the law *recognizing*, but not *sanctioning* or *approving* of slavery. If he will take the trouble of looking through the Statute Book from the reign of Charles II. he will find that he is grievously mistaken, and should he not wish to undergo this labour, he will find in Mr. Barham's Pamphlet, at p. 26, &c. a few facts which may induce him to alter his opinion.

S. D.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

IN your Volume for last year you did me the favour to insert engravings of the four British *Hirundines*. I herewith send for your insertion one of the celebrated esculent Swallow of China, the *Hirundo Esculenta* of Linnæus and his followers.



I must beg however to observe here, that I do not consider this bird as properly an *hirundo*; but since the subdivisions of that genus made by some naturalists have not been generally adopted, it is better to continue to register the bird under its old name. This bird is remarkable for the kind of nests it makes: they are composed of materials of a gelatinous kind, which the bird collects in maritime situations, and which the Chinese consider a great delicacy when boiled. The *Seaqualm*, the *Mollusca*, and the *Agal*,

a glutinous sea plant, are the substances chiefly employed by this bird to compose its nest. The natural history of this species has never been fully developed, nor is it much known, but the circumstance of its nest being so great a luxury renders the few particulars we have been able to collect of some general interest.

T. F.

Mr. URBAN, Retford, May 7.

IT is highly probable that it was in the power of Mr. J. Lawrence of Somers's Town to have produced some well-

well-authenticated evidence of the ripeness of intellect of the Cow-boy, mentioned by him in the detail of Minor Correspondence, at page 194, for March last, but the instance he *has* given totally fails.

As conjectured by your Correspondent, Mr. G. YATES, probability would *not* favour the supposition, that the Stratford inscription should have *met the eye* of so humble an individual in so remote a place—yet the *original* was accessible to every one that could read; being given in a work of great celebrity in its day, printed nearly two centuries ago; and it will also satisfy Mr. YATES's enquiring mind, that the verses painted on the walls of Trinity Chapel (discovered in 1804) were only transcripts of some lines engraven on brass in *Edmonton Church*, which *Weever* in his work, entitled "*Antient Funeral Monuments*," &c. printed in 1631 (page 534) says, *then* were remaining a tomb-stone, thought by some to have been for one of the antient and honourable family of the Mandevilla; by others, for one of the noble family of the *Darcies*; but which *Lysons*, with more probability, supposes (from the coat of arms delineated by Norden) to be the tomb of *Adam Francis* who purchased the Manor, [of Edmonton], or his nephew *Sir Adam*.

The lines, as given by *Weever*, are below, but I am unable to account for the nearly similar variations from them in the Stratford and Beaumont-Hall Paintings, which tend in my opinion to *lower* the strength and beauty of the original.

"Erth goyth upon erth as mold upon mold
Erth goyth upon erth al glysteryng in gold
As thogh erth to erth ner turne shold
And yet must erth to erth soner then he wold."

Yours, &c.

INVESTIGATOR.

ON METROPOLITAN COURTS OF REQUESTS.—No. V.

IT would perhaps be necessary to appoint a Deputy to assist the President in the discharge of the duties of his office, in order that the public might sustain no inconvenience, if illness, or any other unavoidable cause, prevented the President's attendance, or if the business in the Court at any one time was too great for one Court to determine; in which case the De-

puty, or Vice President, might hold another Court at the same time, or dispose of one part of the business of the Court, such as granting summonses, deciding upon applications for an extent of time for payment of the debt, or in matters relative to executions, concealments of goods, and commitments to prison.

The salary of the Deputy should of course be much lower than that of the President, probably one-half the amount would be a sufficient remuneration; and in order to secure a proper person, a man of ability and integrity to fill the situation, he should succeed to the higher office upon a vacancy, if his conduct deserved promotion. A knowledge of the rudiments of English law and equity should be an indispensable qualification, and care should be taken in the selection both of President and Deputy to secure not only a person thus qualified, but possessed also of patient discrimination, of a cool temper, and of the most unbending firmness; since all these requisites are equally necessary with a knowledge of Jurisprudence. In a Court for the recovery of small debts much injustice will frequently take place if the Court is not possessed both of patience and discrimination. Persons unused to narrate any circumstances in a connected manner, find it scarcely possible to convey to the mind of another the peculiar features of their cases; embarrassed by perhaps the novelty of the scene in which they are engaged, they cannot state their case with perspicuity. Many interrogatories are required to draw the facts from them, and much care to prevent them from diverging from the case before them, without confusing their ideas. Nor is it an easy task to controul the sallies of anger and abuse which sometimes take place upon these occasions. For these reasons, and for many others which will, upon consideration, suggest themselves to every sensible mind; patience, discrimination, coolness, and firmness, ought to be, together with incorruptible integrity and undoubted ability, essential requisites for the offices either of President or Deputy President of a Court of Requests.

With regard to the Clerks, nothing beyond common honesty and diligence need be required. If the President exert a proper degree of vigilance, it is scarcely possible for the Clerks to fail

in either of these qualifications. The books ought to be frequently inspected, and the Court ever open to receive any complaint against its officers. The Clerks' duty would of course be chiefly performed in the presence of the Court, and therefore it would not be very easy to evade the rules and orders of the Court if the President bestowed a proper degree of attention upon their conduct.

The Bailiffs of the present Courts of Requests are generally suspected, whether justly or not, of very improper conduct in the discharge of their duties, of giving information to persons upon whom they may have processes to serve, of delaying to serve those processes, and of many other flagrant deviations from rectitude. So strongly does this opinion prevail in some parts of the Metropolis, that particular individuals are mentioned as being in constant communication with these officers for the purpose of receiving intimation upon any execution being sued out against them; and if any delay take place in the service of summonses, it is generally attributed to a concerted plan between the officers and the party sued. Another practice of the Bailiffs is to make use of their officers as the means of obtaining payment of debts, by falsely stating, upon some occasions, even that they have a warrant for the apprehension of the party, in their possession, and by other means disgraceful both to themselves and the Court to which they belong. It is impossible that any Court of Justice can meet with due respect, or that justice itself can be fairly administered, if conduct such as this be tolerated in the establishment; therefore, of the new Courts of Requests the utmost care should be taken that the moral characters of the Bailiffs should be certified, as well as their vigilance and diligence. They should receive no compensation, unless they were successful in the discharge of their instructions; and instant dismission should be the consequence of dishonesty or gross negligence, a reward being offered to such persons as would give information against any officer violating his trust, and betraying his duty. No doubt need be entertained that able active men may be procured to discharge their duties, if a proper competition be allowed; if the situation be offered to all those who are willing to become candidates. In very

flagrant cases it might, perhaps, be advisable to render the Clerks, Bailiffs, &c. liable to the criminal judicature of their country. In minor cases the punishment of suspension from their situations, or of dismissal, would, no doubt, be fully sufficient. In the event of a criminal prosecution being necessary, the President should have the power to order the payment of prosecutor's expences from the funds of the Court.

If the President and Deputy President had the powers of a Justice of the Peace, they would have it in their power to prevent many abuses, and might become very serviceable to the parishes within their jurisdiction, by discharging many of those duties belonging to the office of a Magistrate, regarding the different parochial rates, &c. &c. which at present occupy so much of the time and attention of the different Police Magistrates, to the exclusion of more important business. The President would doubtless soon become acquainted with the local circumstances of his jurisdiction; indeed, the very nature of his duty would soon render him so; and would thus become well qualified for the discharge of the functions just alluded to; and thus, to a certain degree, that mixture of criminal and civil proceedings, which sometimes occur at the different Police-offices, would be prevented;—a respectable parishioner would not be jostled against a felon, or a trivial dispute about a few shillings succeed an examination for a capital crime; and the inevitable confusion which must be produced in the mind of any Magistrate who has to decide upon so many cases of such different importance, would be removed and prevented.

A BARRISTER.

Mr. URBAN,

May 2.

DURING the Usurpation, it is well known that Oliver Cromwell caused the Wills of persons dying in the country, to be proved in Doctor's Commons; and we consequently find a chasm in most provincial Registries between the years 1652 and 1660. The following extract from an Index of Wills, in the Registry of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury in Suffolk, may perhaps be deemed sufficiently curious to obtain a place in your Miscellany: it appears to have been written to ac-

count

count for there being no wills therein, in the period above mentioned.

Yours, &c.

CLIONAS.

"Cœtera ab hoc Anno desiderantur Testamenta. Cœpit jam Cromwelli Usurpatoris istius ambitio rabide sævire; cujus sub vexillo grassabantur undiq' Seditio, violentia, Rebello, Sacrilegiu', et quod (horrendum dictu est) Regicidium. Huic sequita sunt, confusio in Ecclesia, in Republica militum insolentia, in Parochiis factio, in Familiis atheismus. Et Plæba miserrima cum maximo suo damno et detrimento, (apud nescio quæ Tribunalia Londinensia) ad Cromwelli libitum, coacta est se sistere ad Testamenta proband'.

"Tandem misertus est tribulaco'um nostrarum Deus, et illuxit auspiciatissimus ille dies, vicesimus nonis Maii, Anno Incarnaco'is Christi, 1660.

"Quo die Serenissimus noster REX CAROLUS SECUNDUS, defensor fidei, assertor libertatis, postliminio rediit; cujus felicissimo adventu et ecclesia religionem et ordinem suum, respublica leges et libertatem suam recuperavit. Et nos denuo ad officiu' n'rum Registrale cum Deo revertimus; undelicum est sine timore sequestratoru' proditoru' regicidioru' seditiosorumq' homicidiaru' qui tam nefarii in hoc regno nuper sæviebant, et in contemptu eor' omniu' in modum sequen' subscribere."

Gulielmus Colman, } Reg'rarius.
Notius pubes

Mr. URBAN, Muirtown, March 17.

I HAVE been very much annoyed during a long residence in the Highlands (my native country), by the very unpleasant custom prevalent among the natives, of evading a direct answer, by the convenient substitute of "*I don't know*"—(in Erse, *Ramcil isam-ous*), or some expression of that sound. The evident cunning, want of civility, and good will which this evasion indicates, is most offensive, and has, no doubt, resulted from customs and times when fate hung upon an unguarded word.

The fable in Fontaine, of the Lion's court, is quite in point—the poor bear is torn to pieces for honestly expressing his dislike of the stench; and the ape shares the same fate by his over-acting his part, and making the lion ridiculous by praising the exquisite fragrance of the den; while the fox escapes by pretending to have a cold, and so being unable to give his opinion of what he did not feel: in short, giving his "*I don't know*."

The caution of the Highlanders is indeed most pointed; they always gain

time for considering every tendency of a question, by a previous evasion, or a dilatory answer, and often, when they think the enquirer knows they are fully able to answer what is asked, qualify their caution by "*I am not sure*," or "*I am not quite sure*," &c.

I find that in Russia the same cause (very barbarous tyranny) has effected the same circumspection. The Appendix to "*Clarke's Travels*," Vol. I. octavo edition, contains the following extract from Suwarroff's *Discourse under the Trigger*; being an essay of instruction to his soldiers.

"For the healthy—drink, air, and food; for the sick—air, drink, and food; brothers, the enemy trembles for you! but there is another enemy greater than the hospital,—the d-mned "*I don't know*."—From the half-confessing, the guessing, lying, deceitful, the palavering equivocation, squeamishness, and nonsense of "*I don't know*!" how many disasters originate, stammering, backing, and so forth, it's shameful to relate! A soldier should be sound, brave, firm, decisive, true, honourable! Pray to God, from Him comes victory and miracles! God conducts us! God is our General! for the "*I don't know*"—an officer is put in the guard—a staff officer is served with an arrest at home—instruction is *light*—not darkness. The work fears its master! If a peasant knows not how to plough, the corn will not grow! One wise man is worth three fools! and even three are little, give six! and even six are little, give ten! one clever fellow will beat them all!—overthrow them, and take them prisoners."

I heartily join with the Russian hero in my horror of "*I don't know*," as must many other Caledonians of the Highlands. H. R. D.

MUSEUS says, "As it is of such great importance to the Republic of Letters that every facility should be afforded to studious persons, of consulting the noble Library at the British Museum, I take the liberty of suggesting that, from Lady-day to Michaelmas the Reading-room should not be abruptly closed at four o'clock, as at present, but should continue open until five, or even six. I feel confident that whatever small addition the Trustees may think it just to make to the salaries of the officers for such increased attendance, will not be any obstacle to the carrying into effect a public benefit. From the great attention which all reasonable claims invariably receive from the gentlemen connected with the Museum, I have no doubt but this favour would be granted to the petition of a few individuals."

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

94. Oxfordshire. *The History and Antiquities of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley.* By John Dunkin, *Author of the History of Bicester.* Vol. I. *Comprising the parishes and hamlets of Ambrosden, Arncott, Blackthorn, Beckley, Horton, Studley, Bucknell, Chesterton, Launton, Islip.* 4to. pp. 319. Vol. II. *comprising the parishes and hamlets of Merton, Middleton Stoney, Noke, Oddington, Piddington and Muswell, Stratton Audley, Wendlebury, Weston-on-the-Green.* 4to. pp. 261. Harding and Co.

THE attractions of Oxfordshire appear to have been more considerable to the Romans than to the moderns. Their positions were, comparatively speaking, numerous; and, in our judgment, they throw light upon ancient history. Oxfordshire formed part of the territory of the Dobuni, of whom the Silures were the potent enemy. It is generally understood that the stations and roads of the conquering nation are subsequent to the campaigns of Ostorius and Caractacus; and it appears very probable that these stations were established as *points d'appui*, in case the barrier fortresses on the Gloucestershire line of the Severn had been unfortunately forced. It was also the rule of that wise nation to secure their rear and conquests before they advanced further. However this may be, no county better elucidates the destructive character of Roman and British positions. In the former we find at Alchester, where the Prætorium was an elevated ground, the unusual circumstance of the site being occupied by a villa, of which the Hypocaust has been excavated (II. p. 175). In the latter we find at *Ensham*, a place taken from the Britons by Cuthwulf, and *Benson*, taken by Ceaulin, Diocletian's sites of British towns, viz. borders of rivers, marshes, and pastures. The cromlech at Enstone, the pavement at Stunsfield, &c. &c. also occur to mind. We mention these things, because the attention of our Antiquaries is so limited to antiquities subsequent to the Conquest and family record, that a very important period of the national history, the gradual advance of the Roman conquest, and

the exhibition of their refinements of this island, becomes a mere introductory part of Topography—a catalogue raisonné, and no more. Whoever has read the Ancient Wills of Sir R. C. Hoare, and seen the exquisite maps of the Roman roads in particular, will, however, easily perceive that local histories are very incomplete without a more extended notice of the subjects appertaining to the period prior to the Norman conquest. In fact, we would have a county historian consider it as a duty to excavate barrows, as far as is practicable, trace Roman roads and British trackways, make plans of earth-works, and do as Stukeley would have wished to do, and Sir R. C. Hoare has done, before he enters upon record.

We give this as a general hint, not from any disrespect to Mr. Dunkin, but because Oxfordshire, seeming to us a county not half explored in this way, naturally suggested the ideas which we have stated.

The work contains the usual matter of county histories; and, one or two instances of bad taste upon religious and political subjects, which we shall specify, excepted, does Mr. Dunkin credit. We shall therefore confine ourselves to important passages.

In p. 60 we have the following account of a British interment:

“1819. This summer a human skeleton was found *doubled up* in a field called *Fresman's Hill*; at a little distance was an earthen pot filled with black mould; and near the same an ivory whistle, about a foot long, much like those used by children. In 1775 six skeletons were found in a row, without any vestige of coffins, on Blackthorn Hill, nearly opposite the stone pits.”

Now the first sepulchre was evidently British; and, according to the ancient custom, could not have been far from a settlement or residence. Discoveries of this kind ought to stimulate further investigations; for they are a sort of divining rods, often showing the existence of a mine of archæology. A British flute would have certainly been a valuable accession to the British Museum; for it might have

thrown

thrown some light upon the wind-music of the Britons, especially the flute kind, of which among the Greeks and Romans our accounts are by no means perfect.

In p. 77 we have Kennett's account of the practice of the Quintain; and his opinion, that the sport was not used anywhere but in the neighbourhood of Roman roads and garrisons. That the Tyros in the Roman armies did practise the use of arms upon a post or stake, is well known; and that a kind of Campus Martius for such exercises was also annexed to stations, as was Moorfields in London, just outside the walls, the *ante urbem pueri*, &c. of Virgil, is undoubted; but the limitation of the sport to the place in question is not, according to our knowledge, supported by authority.

In p. 78 we have an account of a congregation of dissenters, who, in 1820, had set up a place of worship in a baker's house, and the names of two ministers who preached there. Now we utterly object to making such dignified publications as county histories the advertisers or criers of schism, or registries of itinerants who officiate in bakers' shops.

In p. 79 we find the details of a long law-suit concerning a church house and lands which had been given so early as the time of Edward I. at least, for the reparation and ornament of the parish church. Of this benefaction a parish stock was made; but, after much difficulty, it was again applied to its original purpose. We know of some instances where lands given for repairs of the church have been in like manner recovered. We doubt not but many estates have been thus usurped; and from what we have seen in manuscript collections, they are more numerous than is supposed; indeed it is probable, that in most instances the church house was originally a contemporary annexation to the church, purely that the profits of the Whitsun ales, &c. &c. however devoted otherwise in after-times, might be expended upon ornamenting and repairing the church; and we further think that such profits did contribute in no small degree to those rich embellishments which still remain in numerous obscure village churches.

In p. 86 we have a gentleman's memory stigmatized for ever, though his family may be still living, merely

because he interrupted a dissenting preacher. We really wonder that such an inconsistency as the union of bitter vindictive feelings with warm advocacy of Christianity and toleration, has not struck Mr. Dunkin.

In the following account of the cruel conduct of persons interested in enclosures, we cordially agree with our author; for we could specify other instances of similar shocking injuries.

"On the division of the land [of Otmoor] allotted to the respective townships, a certain portion was assigned to each cottager, in lieu of his accustomed commonage; but the delivery of the allotment did not take place, unless the party to whom it was assigned paid his share of the expenses incurred in draining and dividing the waste; and he was also further directed to enclose the same with a fence. The poverty of the cottager in general prevented his compliance with these conditions, and he was necessitated to sell his share for any paltry sum that was offered. In the spring of 1819, several persons made profitable speculations by purchasing these commons for 5*l.* each, and afterwards prevailing on the commissioners to throw them into one lot, and thus forming a valuable estate." P. 124.

We are astonished at this, because we have read of a portion of the waste being sold on purpose to cover the expenses, in various advertisements, under Inclosure Acts.

No position is more evident than that, instead of the institution of the Poor Rates, the donées of Abbey lands should have been subjected instead to an annual deduction of the profits for the maintenance of the poor. This burden in the main many modern politicians would throw upon the clergy, a monstrous absurdity and injustice; for it is somewhat like compelling a poor heir at law, who only retains a small fragment of the family estate, to pay the expenses of the whole in its original extent. So far as regards the consequence about to be mentioned, of the suppression of Monasteries, we perfectly agree with our author:

"After the suppression, for want of employment and adequate provision the poor were involved in the deepest distress, and perished by thousands. Humanity, shocked at the sight, instituted the Poor Laws for their relief, instead of compelling the rapacious possessor of church lands to do his duty. Thus to enrich a few individuals, the nation became saddled with an incumbrance which has destroyed the independence of the poor,

poor, and bids fair to eat up the vitals of the country." P. 166.

In p. 207 we have a plate, and account of the rich remains of a Rood-loft in the parish of Charlton, "decorated by the villagers, with two large hooped garlands of flowers, appropriately surmounted with crosses,"—the remains of an ancient custom, the funeral garlands at the decease of virgins, placed in a conspicuous part of the church. *Popular Antiq.* II. 206.

A farmer having thought proper to leave his church and turn dissenter, a crafty Minister of that persuasion made a long statement of the circumstance, with broad insinuations that dissenting is a merciful institution of Providence, that so men might have the means of saving their souls, which otherwise would be impossible. Of this childish and absurd trash Mr. Dunkin has given us no less than five pages! (p. 230 seq.) Furthermore, as we would not have county histories stuffed with polemics and extracts of sermons, so also we beg Mr. Dunkin to exercise some reflection before he prints any more such anecdotes concerning *living* persons as he has done in the note of p. 242, which he prefaces by observing that it is *only village scandal*. *Littera scripta manet*. Why is a prudent and respectable person made a subject for laughter? We know that Mr. Dunkin had no such intention, and approving as we do of his book in most other respects, we only wish to ameliorate his taste and judgment.

We have known incumbents presented by churchwardens for planting trees in church-yards; and from the roots extending themselves among the graves, and occasioning indecencies in crowding bodies into one grave to avoid the trouble of cutting through great roots, it is only eligible in very large church-yards around the walls. Still it is no offence; for in the endowment of the vicarage of Chesterton, in 1403, is the following entry:

"Item habebit vicarius arbores et fructus quocumque in cemeterio excrecentes." P. 253.

The font at Islip, presumed to have been that in which Edward the Confessor was baptized, is, it seems (p. 278), of the age of Edward I. Hearne has recorded that an old lady kept meat to cram her turkies in this font, but that

the turkies all died! (P. 277.) We add to this another equally curious, and strictly true. The duty of a small church in the West of England is done only once a month. The officiating minister was one Sunday requested to deliver his sermon in the reading-desk, because the farmer's wife had placed her turkey to sit in the pulpit; "it was such a snug place, and so likely to enable her to bring a good brood."

Here we shall leave Mr. Dunkin for the present.

55. *A Guide to the Mount's Bay and the Land's End; comprehending the Topography, Botany, Agriculture, Fisheries, Antiquities [dele ANTIQUITIES], Mining, Mineralogy, and Geology of Western Cornwall. Second Edition. To which is added, for the information of Invalids, a Dialogue on the peculiar Advantages of the Climates of Penzance, Devonshire, and the Southern Parts of Europe. By a Physician. 12mo. pp. 272.*

WITH the oddity of our author, who ascribes the prettiness of the Newlyn fishwomen to rapes committed by Spaniards, who landed at Penzance in 1595 (p. 38, note *), we have bracketed the title with *dele ANTIQUITIES*; for all poor Borlase's Druidical monuments he sweeps away at a breath; and we should very much fear accidentally encountering his presence, lest he should, like Medusa's head, in his geological conjurations, convert us into natural stone. Of this, however, we shall speak hereafter; and shall only observe, that, *antiquities excepted*, a book of more real, more valuable, and occasionally curious instruction, we have seldom met with. A *Guide*, as our Author modestly styles his delightful performance [*antiquities excepted*], we repeat, like the sturleon in Sterne], could not have been better modelled; and it will ever exist an excellent standard for interesting and useful topography. Cornwall is in the main a mass of rock; and our author has made of it a grotto of beautiful and fairy-like construction, in which, however, in revenge for his sneering at us Antiquaries, we shall smile at his making the Circæ-inhabitants pretty *poissardes*. However, a topic *de gustibus* is not to be discussed, and if a geological idolator chooses to place the Paphian temple of Venus in Mount's Bay, all this will be just as reasonable

as his discussions in archæology; of which he seemingly destroys every memorial, except camps, castles, abbeys, and churches.

However, before we enter upon this very entertaining work, we beg particularly to enforce upon the minds of our readers its important object, viz. that Penzance in particular is equal or preferable to Montpelier, Nice, or Lisbon, for consumptive invalids. Dr. Withering's Memoirs show the fallacy of these foreign voyages, and the equal advantages of our own Balaes. The reason is this, that the climate of Mount's Bay is never sultry in summer, while the winter is so ameliorated, that there is rarely any thick ice; only a few hours frost, and no permanent snow, because, through the sea,

"The mass of water held in the vast basin of the ocean preserves a far more even temperature than the atmosphere, and is constantly at work to maintain some degree of equilibrium in the warmth of the air; so that in the summer it carries off a portion of the caloric from it, while in the winter it restores a part of that which it contains. It is this fact that permits the cultivation of many plants in the open ground about London, which in the vicinity of Paris will not live without a green-house." P. 5.

Though we have heard of a certain orator of the Cornish Geological Society, who much amused its learned members by the dactylization of arcana, and getting up his speech from an Encyclopedia, yet we know that the Society has honourably distinguished itself, and we fully agree with our Author,

"That the advantages and enjoyments which such Societies are calculated to afford, are not only obtained without any expence to the country in which they are encouraged, but that they actually repay in *wealth* and *emolument* much more than they require for their support. Had the Cornish Society been earlier called into existence, we should never have heard of the most valuable productions of our country having been thrown into the sea, nor of their having been used as materials for the repair of roads or the construction of cottages: on the contrary, how many thousand tons of ore might have been gained; how many years of unprofitable but expensive labour saved; and how many individual adventurers preserved from disappointment, or rescued from ruin? Amongst the efforts made by this Society to improve the theory and art of mining, through the application of

science, not the least interesting and praise-worthy is that which relates to the prevention of accidental explosion in the methods of blasting rocks with gunpowder, by the introduction of '*safety instruments*.'" P. 30.

The summer fires of the Druids, though as well supported as any other historical fact, is tried (p. 36) to be deduced from the Eleusinian Mysteries. In p. 40, we find that Sir Humphrey Davy was born at Penzance in 1779; and placed as an apprentice to a surgeon named *Tonkin*, from whence he was removed into the scientific world by "a gentleman well known for his strong perception of character." This gentleman was, we believe, Mr. Davies Gilbert; and we have heard (if we do not mistake the person) that Mr. Gilbert, then Mr. Giddy, and his friend Dr. Beddoes, wishing to make some experiment with nitrous acid, resolved to step into a shop to purchase some, but observed that they supposed it must be asked for under the vulgar appellation of *aqua fortis*. To their great surprise, they found the apprentice perfect master of the *ites* and the *ates*, and the other nomenclature of the new chemistry, and, on further acquaintance, found such talents and energy and utility, as vindicated the patriotic measure adopted; for scientific excellence among mere country people would be Garrick performing Richard III. on Salisbury Plain to the shepherds.

As we firmly believe that Strabo, Cæsar, Diodorus, Suetonius, and many others, who were contemporary with the Druids, knew better than modern geologists whether such persons existed or not; and as we also know, notwithstanding our Author's *pity* for the "errors of Borlase, as an inevitable consequence of the infant state of the sciences indirectly connected with his pursuits," p. 175, that the work of Borlase, though he may have occasionally strained an hypothesis too far, is nevertheless a book of authority, supported by classical information; and that his Druidical lucubrations were not results of *any infant state of science*, but of authentic history. We beg to add the following account to our Author's disquisition concerning St. Michael's Mount, because he does not appear to know any thing about it prior to the Christian æra. See p. 63.

"Before the introduction of Christianity, Mount

Mount St. Michael was called *Mount Bolen*, because it was consecrated to *Belenus*, one of the four great gods whom the Gauls worshipped. There was upon this mount a college of nine Druidesses. The oldest of them gave out the oracles. They sold also to sailors arrows, which had the pretended virtue of appeasing storms, provided they were shot into the sea by a young man twenty-one years old, who had never lost his virginity. When the vessel was arrived, the young man was deputed to carry to these Druidesses presents more or less considerable."—*Essais sur Paris*, tom. v. p. 48.

In p. 75 we find that the venerable remains of Druidical castles, cromlechs, crosses, &c. are barbarously sawed up into gate-posts, or converted into pig-troughs. Why do not the landlords, who are gentlemen and men of education, interfere for the preservation of these, as well as of the game? In p. 77 we are told that the convenience of furze for baking has occasioned every article of food to be dressed in a pie; whence has originated a proverb, that "*the devil would not come into Cornwall, for fear of being put into a pie.*" From p. 78, it appears that the blocks of granite, employed in the construction of the Waterloo Bridge, were procured from Penrhyn Downs. Of the Druidical circle at *Boscawen Un*, called by Borlase a monument of religious institution, and sometimes used as a place of council, &c. our Author speaks thus:

"This must certainly be acknowledged as one of the most extraordinary specimens of *antiquarian dreaming* ever presented to the public." P. 82.

Here we beg to observe, that Moses, who was *certainly* not an *antiquarian dreamer*, does not mention any temple of architectural construction, but the erection of stone pillars, even many at a time; that these circles still exist in many parts of Asia, and were the only places of worship and sanctity prior to the knowledge of the orders of architecture, when beautiful temples succeeded them. An uninterrupted tradition, preserved by Holinshed, shows that they were called by the people "*chapels of the gods,*" and *cromlechs* the altars of them: and Welch churches still exist, which were erected within stone circles. In all ages and countries, temples were places of public business and assemblage. Unfortunately because the Greeks and Romans did not minutely investigate the antiqui-

ties of barbarous nations, we have no direct account of these stone circles. But the presumptive inferences from such knowledge as we notwithstanding possess are far too strong, not to lead to the Druidical appropriation of them; because it is evident that they were not Christian fabrics, and yet were held and considered as temples in the sixteenth century, when Druidism was not studied. How are we to account for this phenomenon, their reputed sanctity, by any other appropriations? No man, who is unable to ascribe satisfactorily the extraordinary things in Brand's *Popular Antiquities* to other sources, has any right to call such appropriations "*antiquarian dreams.*" Ducange, the most learned man in the archæology of the barbarous ages ever known, assigns numerous customs, of which no traces exist in the classics, to the Druids. So far in vindication of Borlase, who was a very learned and able man, who has exhausted the subject of Druidism, supported it in the main by a mass of knowledge, profound, curious, and recondite, and evidently does not merit "*the insult of pity*" from a gentleman utterly unacquainted with the subject, who, from geological spectra perpetually affecting his vision, sees every thing through a mist of diseased imagination.

In pp. 83, 84, we have an account of *Cuerbran Castle*, in which poor Borlase comes in for another sneer; and Mr. Polwhele for half of one. Now this castle and its seven companions are fine specimens of genuine British fortresses; hills hooped with trenches and walls. Squinting is certainly seeing; but as certainly not the most graceful form of so doing, with regard to any objects, no more than making faces at Antiquaries.

We are glad now to turn to our Author, where he looks as handsome as one of his *Nymphs of the Cowel*, of Spanish extraction, of whom we have a wood-cut, p. 34.

"It has been remarked that a deformed person is not to be found in the islands [of Scilly]; but we apprehend that this fact requires an explanation, very different from that which is usually assigned; it cannot be received as any test of the salubrity of the spot, or of the superior healthiness of the race. The fact is simply this; that exposure to inclement weather, want of proper food, and those varying privations which necessarily

necessarily increases as we recede from the luxuries of civilization, kill, during infancy, those feeble subjects which might otherwise have become deformed during the progress of their growth. It is for the same reason that we so frequently observe the troops of barbarous countries composed of the most athletic individuals; for the hardships of their service weeds out the feeble and invalid." P. 95.

In p. 98 we find that woodcocks generally arrive in Scilly before they are observed in any part of England, most frequently with a N. E. wind; and that it is commonly believed that they come from Norway, not so much to avoid the cold, as to obtain the worms which are locked up in the earth during the frost.

In p. 99 we learn that not more than six days of perfect calm occur in the course of a year.

In p. 103 we come to the *Logan Stone** at Castle Trelyn; of which, *mirabile dictu*, our author does admit (p. 105) that the Druids may have made a superstitious use. He conceives, however, that they were formed by the elements only disintegrating the *granite*; but some of them we know to be formed of stone which indurates, instead of decomposes, by time; and we believe that a rock suitable for the purpose was selected, and artificial means employed to form the upper ledge into a point below, sufficient to effect the vibration by the aid of the preponderance above.

In p. 109 we are told,

"That the ancient Roodloft [of St. Bryan's] has been lately removed, from an idea that it deadened the voice of the preacher; and that the parishioners have also converted the original forms into modern pews; a change which has cruelly violated the venerable uniformity of the interior."

Fearful of having conceded too much, our Author proceeds with ano-

ther throw at Dr. Borlase (who perhaps has really misapplied Druidism to the rocks at Carn Boscawen (p. 113); and then (p. 124) tells us, that the Cromlech *could not be an altar*, on account of its gibbous superfluities.

In p. 150 we find that the Athenian Tunny fishery was carried on by the same means, as that of the Pilchards, so admirably described in Mr. Bond's *East and West Looe*†.

In p. 163 a most curious fact is recorded, viz. that Nature may be detected "at work in changing calcareous sand into stone;" a process which explains the appearance of fossil fish and shells; "as the sand in several parts of the coast is passing into the state of a solid compact rock," we are inclined to think that these fossil phenomena followed the first separation of the sea from the land, and may be anterior to the Deluge. We warmly recommend to the notice of our readers our author's account of the modes by which the *lapidification* of calcareous sand may be effected; because it appears to us calculated to furnish a probable method of fabricating artificial stone.

Rock Basins (mentioned in p. 211) we give up as not Druidical; but though he has made tobacco of poor Borlase's book, and tried to puff it away in his geological pipe, we are happy to see, from p. 174, that he speaks with respect for his talents, when he comes to his burial place at Ludgvan.

Here we take our leave of this instructive and interesting Guide; and if we have indulged ourselves in a little revenge for his gibes upon us Antiquaries, by a *quid pro quo* concerning pretty *Poissardes*, &c. we rest satisfied here; because, in the language of Burchell, in the Vicar of Wakefield, "if he has had his joke, we have had our answer."

* It is deeply to be regretted that the celebrated Logan Stone, which has for so long a period been regarded as an object of great national interest and curiosity, and which has been visited by persons from the remotest extremity of Europe, has within these few weeks been overturned by one of the *Lieutenants of his Majesty's Navy*, now commanding a revenue cutter stationed between the Lizard and Land's End, assisted by a party of his men. (See p. 363.) The wanton folly which could induce an officer bearing his Majesty's commission to commit so unwarrantable an act, as to remove a great national curiosity from a position in which it had stood for ages, defying the hand of Time, and affording to the enlightened traveller an object of such singular interest, will, we conceive, be visited with the displeasure of the Admiralty. Cornwall, by this wanton outrage, has lost one of its most interesting monuments.

† See vol. xciii. i. p. 234.

96. *Sketches of the Philosophy of Apparitions, or an Attempt to trace such Illusions to their physical Causes.* By Samuel Hibbert, M.D. F.R.S. Edinb. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 460.

THE power of seeing apparitions is plainly (miracles excepted) an optical question. With regard to divine interposition, our author proves "the supposed special mission of apparitions to be absurd," by the case of Col. Gardiner, in which a miracle was claimed by Dr. Doddridge in *favour of revelation*; by Lord Herbert of Cherbury in *behalf of deism* (pp. 190, 194); by the extraordinary conduct of ghosts, in not revealing murders, &c. to Justices of the Peace, and parties seriously concerned, instead of servants and ignorant people; and (we add ourselves) by the direct prohibition of Providence, in regard to the Rich Man and Lazarus. The fact appears to be simply this; that as there are glasses by which phantasmagoric forms may be created in empty air, so there are certain morbid states, often connected with indigestion, in which ideas become actually visible and personified. The fact of such extraordinary creations is philosophically attested by the inhalation of nitrous oxide, febrile miasmata, undue sanguineous action (which imparts extraordinary vividness to our ideas), and other existing causes, which this sound and well-written book most satisfactorily displays. All that is necessary to get rid of being haunted is bleeding, purgatives, and re-commencement of digestion. See pp. 43, 44, &c.

Books like these we rejoice to see; for the age is absolutely crazy with fanaticism and poetry. Moreover, superstition insults the wisdom of Deity by supposing that things are not conducted according to reason; and that a true account of physical action is superseded by utter impossibilities, viz. that man can actually determine what are, and what are not divine interpositions; a branch of knowledge which the Scripture positively says, we are to leave to the end of all things.

We only speak thus of ghost stories, converted into pious frauds; for of the actual existence of ghosts, as non-entities of morbid creation, there can be no doubt. In such states of disease, the eye, we repeat, gives a visible bodily form to mere ideas or delirious ravings.

We have before (XCIII. ii. p. 241)

given an instance of a horse-jockey in Bedlam, who absolutely believed a woman to be a mare; and the instances quoted by our author of similar perversions, are too numerous to be quoted.

By works like these Religion is more established than by the anile absurdities which it is the intention of such works to expose. It is plainly proved, with regard to existence, that only inhalation of a particular atmosphere may confer feelings of pleasure or pain. Sir Humphry Davy exclaimed, after inhaling the nitrous oxide, "Nothing exists but thoughts; the universe is composed of impressions, ideas, pleasures, and pains." (P. 18.) Blumenbach, or his editor Elliotson, says, that the more profound and accurate our philosophical knowledge becomes, the more clear and incontrovertible will be the conformity of the Word of God to his works; and when we find that the simple inhalation of a particular air produces such wonderful changes in the action of the human mind; when men in their present mode of existence can see and feel another and a different world, by processes so simple, nothing in revelation concerning a future existence becomes improbable, or even unphilosophical, with regard to the very modes of such being, whatever they may be. Girtanner, many years ago, presumed that the principle of vitality existed in the base of pure air; and though the forms and processes of an immortal state of existence cannot be made the subject of Physiological Knowledge, yet Science may obtain such analogical information, as to produce an effect devoutly to be wished; viz. removing Religion out of the hands of the ignorant, as it has done medicine out of the hands of barbers.

Books like this, logical, deductive, precise, and luminous, but very multifarious, cannot be briefly analysed. There is no form of spectral illusion (we can only say) which our author does not treat in the most satisfactory manner. He shows the very methods which disease takes to create such illusions in all their various manners of exhibiting themselves; nor does the book contain technical terms so as to confine it to the medical library. In short, it is a most instructive book, a fine intellectual tonic; a book which ought to be read by all who consider the foundation of their thinking upon truth

truth and reason an acquisition of high value.

Referring our readers to the book itself for details, we shall extract for circulation a very latent part of science, —a delineation how the nervous acts upon the material part of our frames :

“According to the very important physiological experiments of Dr. Philip, it appears that the nervous system consists of parts endowed with the vital principle, yet capable of acting in concert with inanimate matter ; and that in man, as well as in certain well-known animals, electricity is the agent thus capable of being collected by nervous organs, and of being universally diffused for purposes intimately connected with the animal economy throughout every part of the human system. The agency, therefore, of the nerves in contributing to produce numerous changes on the blood, and with them equally numerous states of the mind, must be very great ; and it is for this reason, that throughout every part of the human body they accompany the vessels in their course. One set of nerves takes a direction from the surface of the human body, or from its cavities ; also, agreeably to the impressions received from external matter, as well as to the differences of animal structure which occur in sensible organs, corresponding sensations and renovated feelings* are excited. Hence, when we take into consideration the effect of certain gases on the blood in inducing definite qualities and degrees of vividness in our mental feelings, the conclusion is inevitable, that the nerves belonging to the sensitive organs of our frames cannot generate any mental affections, without first producing those peculiar sanguineous effects, to which the immaterial principle of the mind seems in some unknown manner to be related. It may be also observed, that the mental feelings thus excited by the nervous influence on the circulation, bear a further relation to a set of nerves proceeding from small portions of the brain and spinal cord, which supply the muscles of voluntary motion ; each distinct state of mind stimulating with a definite degree of force particular muscular fibres. But besides the class of nerves concerned with voluntary motion, there is another and far more extensive description, which exercises through the medium of the blood an influence on the states of the mind. Nerves of this kind, consisting of a chain of ganglions, to which communications from all parts of the brain and spinal marrow are sent, form the cause of the processes of secretion. The healthy exercise of these functions is attended with a temperature consi-

derably raised above that of the surrounding medium, and hence the different sensations liable to result from salutary and morbid assimilations, or from the moderate, intense, or languishing circulation of the blood. It is then from these causes that various degrees of vividness may be imparted to our feelings.” pp. 55—57.

It appears from p. 71, in further elucidation of the above account, that the class of nerves which merely obey the stimulus of the will in inducing muscular motion, have no immediate connexion with our mental states.

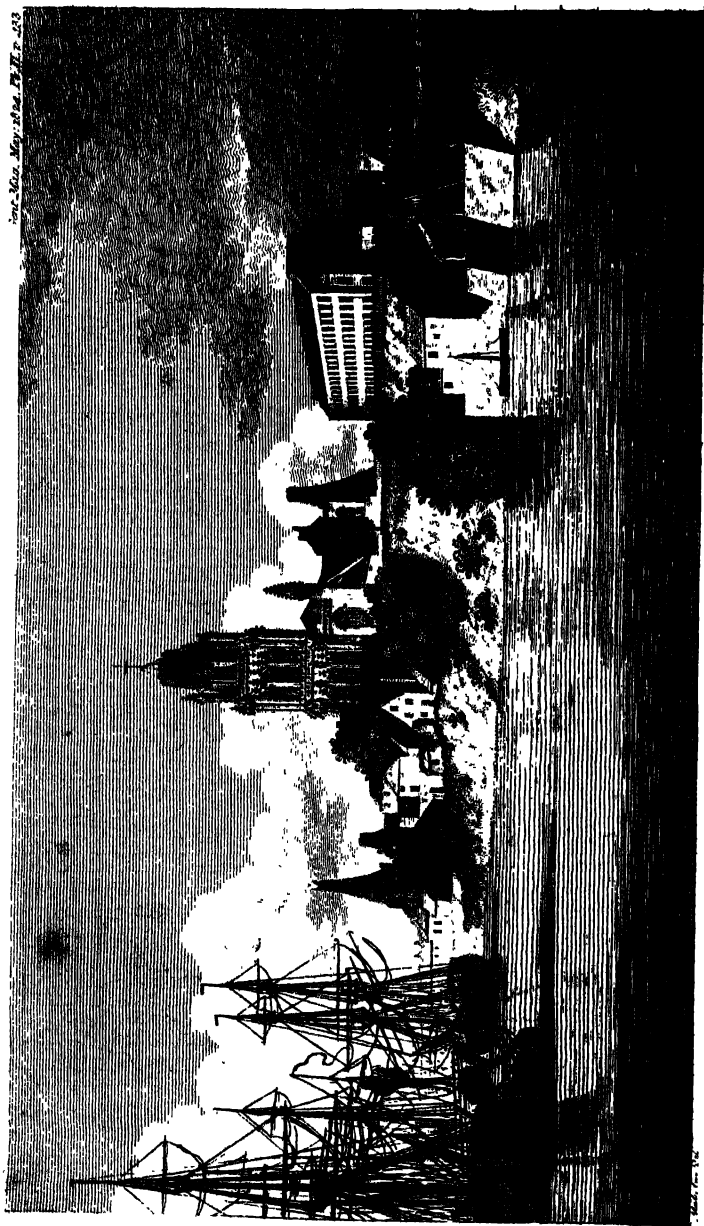
97. *A Supplement to the History and Antiquities of Eynesbury and St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire.* By George Cornelius Gorham, B.D. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 187.

THIS Supplement consists of well-digested abstracts of Chartularies, an Anglo-Saxon Homily of St. Neot†, and various other particulars usual in Appendices. Under circumstances, i. e. disputed or forgotten claims, such documents may be very valuable; and in prudence should always be preserved. Among these abstracts in pages 161—166, is an account of the ancient benefactions for the repairs and decorations of the church. In these are five benefactions of the precisum of 6s. 8d. and some of 12s. 4d.; thus proving the antiquity of these sums as fees—a fact which we could corroborate from other authorities. Among these benefactions also appear pewter dishes, pans, sheep, lamb, corn, table-cloths, contributions out of the proceeds of sales, all for the purpose of being prayed for. The lively interest which our ancestors took in the decency and beauty of their parish churches, is a good reprimand of their degenerate descendants. In our judgment the poorest of these venerable fabrics had more of the intrinsic character of holiness, than the finest of the preaching-houses now erected, fitter for auction marts in construction, than for exciting sentiments of piety. It is certainly strange that there is no taste for the imitation of ancient

† In this Homily (p. cii.) mention is made of *Doomsday being nigh*. It has escaped Mr. Gorham, that from mistaking the thousand years of St. John, the termination of the world was placed on or about A. D. 1000 ; and the effect of this notion upon society is noticed by (we believe) Mosheim ; certainly many familiar authors.

* By this term Dr. Hibbert and other writers designate ideas.

churches,



W. & A. R. B. D. L. L. T. B. R. I. S. T. O. L.

churches, when the most beautiful window mullions and tabernacle-works can now be cheaply imitated in cast-iron.

This Supplement, however useful and well-executed, contains no novelty which requires further notice; and we shall therefore here leave it, with expressing our satisfaction with the judgment of Mr. Gorham shown in this compilation.

98. *Report of the Incorporated Society for the Conversion and religious Instruction and Education of the Negro Slaves in the British West India Islands, from July to December, 1823.* 8vo. pp. 48.

THIS Society is instituted for the purpose of sending out Ministers of the Church of England who may promote the education, catechising, and introduction of Christianity among the slaves. The Ministers proceed only under permission of the masters, and exercise no compulsion; for so we judge by the Report, which is reasonable and modest, and, unlike other Reports of similar institutions, uses no pious frauds.

The following is the statement of Mr. Curtin, who observes, that, according to his belief, the Negroes would prefer the Established Church to any other, if the Ministers could attend to them (p. 17); and so we believe also, for we see nothing in the intimidations and absurdities of Calvinism likely to induce a love of God. The amiable and philanthropic ecclesiastic adds,

"It may also be worthy of notice, that of the slaves which I had baptized in the town of St. John's, during the first ten or twelve years of my ministry, more than one fourth, or perhaps a third part, are now free people, some off the island, some sea-faring people at sea."

"From all this I infer, that slavery would gradually die away by a steady uniform perseverance in the performance of all the sacred duties of Christianity, which, by its own action, would imperceptibly produce more certain and lasting effects than all the speculative theories which can be devised for emancipation. A venerable Bishop of the English Church, with a conscientious and efficient Clergy, and a few pious catechists, would do more toward the general improvement of the religious and moral state of our colonies, than all the laws that could be enacted for the purpose." pp. 17, 18.

GENT. MAG. May, 1824.

That all this may be the ultimate result we heartily pray; but it is a rule with us on political topics to consider the possible worst, not the possible best, and therefore we decline committing ourselves, till time and experience produce sound data. We wish for two things in particular, the creation of an adequate population to supersede slavery, and Anglicism of habits among the Negroes, in the Roman modes of civilizing. See our Mag. for April, p. 350.

99. William of Wyrcestre Redivivus.

(Concluded from p. 340.)

THE second object of Mr. Dallaway's attention is the celebrated Church of St. Mary, Redcliff, certainly one of the most beautiful parish churches in England. We shall therefore enter rather at large into the early history of this elegant fabric; having already, in a former volume*, given very full accounts of its present state, from the elegant works of Mr. Britton and Mr. Malcolm.

Nor can we mention Mr. Britton without observing that gratitude is due to him for his admirable portraits of this Venus of Gothic-architecture. Rivals and imitators may have succeeded him, but the works of Buck and Grose still exist to prove that application of the powers of fine chalcography to Gothic buildings, and, of course, a superior powerful influential effect in regard to public taste, have been created by Britton. Before, things of this kind were valued as antiquities only; for their beauties we did not form an affection, because we did not perceive them.

From Mr. Malcolm's entertaining work we shall copy a distant view of this interesting Church, in its present state, taken from the river. (See Plate II.) Mr. Malcolm regrets that it should be so surrounded with buildings as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain an uninterrupted view of the general outline of the Church.

"It appears very certain," says Mr. Britton (in his Account of Redcliffe Church, page 4), "that an ancient religious edifice was standing on

* See vol. LXXIII. ii. 252, 429, 545, 569, 570.

or near the site of the present church anterior to the erection of the existing fabrick, the initiation of which is ascribed to Simon de Burton, who was Mayor of Bristol, not only, as Britton says, in 1292, 1293, 1294, and again in 1304 and 1305; but in 1302 also. (*Hist. of Bristol, MS. penes the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke.*)

In this MS. are passages which throw light upon the history of this first unknown church. The first entry is taken from the confirmation charter of Henry III. to the Priory of Bradenstoke, printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 210, old edition: "Ex dono Johannis filii Willelmi Capellani de Radeclive, totam terram suam, quæ fuit Ricardi de Merà, quæ est contra clocharium Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Radeclive," i.e. *from the gift of John, son of William, all his land, which was Richard de Mere's, [and] which is opposite the Belfry of the Church of St. Mary de Radeclive.* That this was no relation to the Nottinghamshire Radeclives is, in our opinion, evident from the following further passages in the same MS. which show an intimate connection of the De la Marcs, Meres, or Mores, with Bristol and the vicinity. In the year 1290, a Ralph de la Mare held the castle and town at a yearly rent (*Originalia* 19 Edw. I. rot. 23); and a Richard de la Mere held lands in Milbourn port in this county. (*Id.* 8 Edw. II. rot. 34.) Moreover, Isabelle de Kenefeg gave to the Abbey of St. Augustine all her land in Redclive Street, which was Matilda de More's, relict of Adam de Kerswelle. (*Regist. Abbat. S. August. Bristol.* f. 176.) It is further to be recollected, that Redcliff was a distinct manor, in private hands, at the early periods alluded to, and seemingly belonging, once at least, to a family of the same name; for another extract from the same Abbey Register (fol. 188) says, that Hugh de Bloedune, *by assent of his Lord, John de Radcliff*, gave to Nicholas, son of Horwin, &c. the angular land upon Trivele, &c. It is certain, too, that Robert Lord Berkeley (the third) died seised, 4 Hen. III. in 1219, of a manor of Radeclive Street (Berkeley MSS. p. 90); and that, in fact, Bristol was parcelled out among various great landed proprietors, and divided into the Old and New Town. These points are distinctly exhibited in the MS. quoted. The old Stone-house, inhabited

by Rob. Fitzharding, has been recently discovered; and an account of its remains was published in the *Bristol Observer* of Sept. 3, 1823; and the testamentary regulations of this Robert give some account of this house, as well as of the hold of certain great Barons in Bristol, whom he bought out. Robert, son of Harding (says the Abbey Register, fol. 34 a.), gave to Maurice, his son, the land which he had in Bristol *of the Barony of Rich. Folliott*, which Boso held; and the land which he had *of the Barony of Rich. de St. Quintin*, in the Great Street; and the land which he had *of the Barony of Gilbert de Umfraville*; and the land which he had in Broadstreet, where he first dwelt, *et totum managium**, which he had there; besides the great Stone-house which he built upon the Frome; and this land he gave to his son, "Ita quod Eva [his wife] tute meam terram illam teneat in vita sua, et post mortem ejus ad Maur. fil. meum et heredes ejus liberè et quietè revertetur, &c.;" together with the land, in which I had a bakelhouse, towards the wall, as you go to St. James's, &c." As to the second point, the New Town, in the confirmation charter by King Henry II. of the Priory of St. James's, Bristol, is the following item:

"Et unum burgagium in *Novo-Burgo Prati*, et quod totum *Novum burgum de Prati*, apud Bristol, quod est situm inter castelium et eandem ecclesiam sancti Jacobi, sit' de parochia ejusdem ecclesiæ." (*Dugdale's Monasticon*, i. 518).

The object of this digression is to show, that there was probably a Church, situate upon the same spot as the present, founded by and for the use of some manerial proprietor. The distinction of St. Mary *Redcliffe* is obviously accounted for. There was another Church of *St. Mary* at Bristol, which William Earl of Gloucester gave in the time of Henry II. to the Priory of Keynsham (*Dugdale's Monast.* ii. 300). All this is explained in the following further extract from the MS. under the year 1247.

"This year the mayor and commonalty of the town of Bristol concluded to build a bridge over the river Avon, with the consent of Redclyft, and the Governors of Temple fee, thereby minding to incorporate them

* Familia—Menage—Demesne farm. Dugdale, v. *Managium*.

with the town, and ſoe make of two but one corporate town, for they paſſed by boat from St. Thomas's ſlip into Mary-le-Port, to come to Briſtoll; for at that time the port was where now St. Nicholas Shambles is, and there the ſhipping did ride; for the Church is called the Church of Lady her Aſſumption, and the port of St. Mary Port," &c.

It was after this union of the two corporate bodies, that Simon de Burton, in 1292, is affirmed to have laid the foundation of the preſent Church. The MS. proceeds to ſay,

"William Cannings was the firſt founder of Red-cliff Church, which afterwards [was] finiſhed by William Cannings his grandſon, in the reign of Henry VI. with the help of the Corporation."

This is placed under the year 1369, and Mr. Britton rejects the account, becauſe no direct mention is made of Simon de Burton; but we reconcile the omiſſion in this way, that what Burton did was either very trifling, or was pulled down when Cannings firſt began the preſent moſt beautiful ſtructure.

Under the year 1441, when Will. Cannings, *junior*, was Mayor, and John Shipward, Sheriff [the munificent founder of St. Stephen's Tower, in 1463. Dallaway, p. 13] the MS. ſays,

"This William Cannings, with the help of others of the worſhipful town of Briſtow, kept maſons and workmen to repair and beautify, cover and glaze, the Church of Redcliff, which his grandfather had founded in the dayes of Edward ye Third."

We are of opinion, that Briſtol was cramped and oppreſſed by the various territorial feudalists before the 14th century, when it began to flouriſh, and exhibit the uſual ſigns of commercial munificence; becauſe they, who know any thing of the nature of landed property, know that it is a capital not to be augmented but by paſſimony; a proceſs which, under the age of fifty, people are not inclined to adopt, and then only for the ſake of children; whereas ſkilful tradesmen increaſe, with their expences, their capitals alſo, by judicious management; and if they ſpend a crown extraordinary, know that it is only the fourth part of a new pound gained. Such a man appears to have been William Cannings.

We make no apology for having gone this length concerning ST. MARY

REDCLIFF. The hiſtory of the foundation, the ſurpaſſing elegance and perfection of the fabrick, is a proud monument of the munificent and noble-mindedneſs of the old Engliſh merchants. It is not within our recollection, that England can boaſt of a ſimilar building, the work of private citizens.

The known defects of the preſent ſteeple, are pinnacles on the pedestal tower, out of the perpendicular; and a truncated quarter-ſpire, finiſhed off with a top-maſt and ſhrouds, as in a hulk, to ſupport a vane. Mr. Dallaway, accordingly, in p. 21, offers a plan for the renovation of the ſpire, in the manner of the Cathedral of Rouen, and the Church of Boſton, which in our judgment is very ingenious, harmonious, and elegant.

Concerning altar-pictures (of which there are in this Church three by Hogarth, who was out of his way in hiſtorical painting), Mr. Dallaway ſpeaks thus:

"For the reception of this extenſive canvass, the original altar-ſcreen, and the richeſt tabernacle work were deſtroyed, and the great Eaſt window above it, hidden in utter darkneſs. When the ſublime efforts of the painters of Italy were applied to the decoration of Churches, it was of thoſe which were the works of their contemporary architects, and not of the Gothic age; in which the ſcriptural ſubjects were univerſally ſtained in glaſs, or painted in freſco. It has, therefore, excited a doubt in my mind, whether modern pictures can be placed in Gothic Churches, with that ſtrictneſs of local appropriation which muſt ever be demanded by good taſte." P. 24.

We believe that our Readers will agree with Mr. Dallaway, that all paintings in Churches (the glaſs excepted) have a tawdry and incongruous aſpect. Mr. Dallaway further adds, p. 30, concerning altar-pictures in the centre of ancient ſcreens:

"The fineſt picture of our own or the Italian ſchools of painting, would not, in my humble judgment, ſtrictly accord. For it would become the concentrating point of ſight, and predominate over the ſhrine work, which would be thus rendered its frame only. Perhaps a double curtain of velvet embroidered, as the ſacerdotal veſtments were, would not be out of place. Such were formerly uſual over altars, for the purpoſe of concealing the ſacred elements."

Mr. Dallaway proceeds, laſtly, to the

the restorations of the high altar-screen, Poyntz's sepulchral Chapel, and the great western window at St. Mark's, of the Gaunts, or the *Mayor's Chapel*, all of which he very judiciously commends, and which have been very ably executed by the talent and ingenuity of Messrs. Clarke and Edkins. With cordial sincerity we join our Author in the following eulogy, p. 32,

"In the centuries which have succeeded each other, the inhabitants of Bristol have distinguished themselves by a devoted attachment to their sacred edifices. In the piety and opulence of individuals only, have originated several Churches, Chuntries, and Towers, all of which are beautiful—some of them magnificent. The same good feeling dictated the *furnishing* of their Churches after the restoration; when in fact, to *repair* was to deface or conceal all projecting sculpture; and to *beautify* was to render all surfaces glaring, either by the raw uniformity of white lime, or by surrounding the wainscot altar-pieces, with ruddy cherubs, ogling the decalogue; supported by a many-coloured Moses and Aaron, not less gaudy than harlequin himself.

"It may now be said, that we live in an age, when good sense has pointed out the investigation of first principles. Embellishments can never be produced by employing ornamental particles which are incongruous in their effect."

100. *Sketches in India, treating on Subjects connected with the Government; civil and military Establishments; Characters of the European, and Customs of the native Inhabitants.* By William Huggins, late an Indigo Planter in the District of Tirhoot. 8vo. pp. 237.

SO frequent and intimate is the intercourse and connexion between India and Great Britain, that a precise knowledge of the manners of the former almost comes under the character, as to utility, of a school or university education. Life is a voyage, and the art of navigation is not more necessary in the latter than in the former knowledge of the habits of the people, among whom we are going to sojourn. Books of this kind, therefore, partake of the utility of charts. They enable us at home to form better judgments of the prudence or imprudence of our undertakings, and prepare those going abroad with proper precautions. There is less precarious dependence upon interested advice, less time lost in acquiring the indispensable modes of business, and many blunders and much unhappiness

are prevented. All that we would seriously impress upon the writers of such books, is, that they should make it a point of honour to be well informed and accurate; for in many respects they stand in the situation of pilots. Lives may be lost through their misinformation. Every country has its distinct manners, climate, and diseases; and to give false or even grossly negligent accounts, would be as wicked as to send a ship to Greenland, and give the place the character of a hot country, where the credulous crew might in consequence be frozen to death, for want of being provided with suitable clothing. If we could admit the subjection of books to a censorship to be at all right, it would be in regard to accounts of foreign countries; for most certainly many flourishing statements about America and the Cape colonies, have involved numbers of our fellow countrymen in misery, or ruin, or death.

Mr. Huggins could have none but honest motives in publishing this work; and, setting aside now and then a little turkey-cock strutting in fustian description, we have no fault to find. That there is no deficiency of mind, however, in this inflation, will appear from the following account of commerce, which in poetry would have made a fine appearance. Speaking of Calcutta, as a grand emporium, Mr. Huggins thus figures away in the buskins:—

"In this point of view, commerce appears a noble profession, like Minerva, extending the olive-branch of peace to mankind; subduing their prejudices and passions, binding them together in a chain of harmonious concord. Her head touches the heavens; her foot treads upon the ocean; her wings are upborne by the winds; her hand is a reservoir of plenty and luxury, which she scatters bountifully over the earth. The Sciences are in her train; the Arts wait upon her steps, and Civilization follows her path. Wars of rancour and folly are stopt at her nod; she bids mankind live together like brethren." P. 90.

The best known matters connected with India are here at home cadetries and writerships. We shall, therefore, extract our author's account of both:

"When a young cadet comes from England, he has heard like other people of Indian luxuries, and has generally his head stuffed full of the fine things which are to
be

be met with there. After landing, he is charmed with the variety of new sights, the faces, customs, every thing different from what he has witnessed before; but he is posted to a battalion, ordered to a distant station, and the bubble bursts. Although an officer's pay in the Company's service is handsome, it will go but a short way to procure him luxuries; indeed, for many years, he will be barely able to live comfortably; for as promotion goes by seniority, and is consequently very slow, he cannot expect to obtain command in less than sixteen years; and until that period an officer without any appointment is but indifferently off. The expences for servants, for show, and for idleness, are so numerous, that his pay is consumed by them, and very little is left to procure him wine, or articles of real comfort, particularly at a distance from Calcutta, where every thing of that kind is extremely dear. Thus, then, subalterns in the Company's service live during a long period in a state of genteel poverty, anxiously longing for war to cause casualties, and accelerate their promotion. In the mean time they are on the alert, ready to take advantage of any opportunity which may present itself for bettering their condition. Of these the most common is, forming a connexion with some mercantile house in Calcutta. If an officer, through letters of recommendation or other means, can procure a handsome employment or support from one of these merchants, he resigns the service, *sans ceremonie*, and becomes a man of business, so that one is constantly meeting in agents' offices, auction rooms, and shops, with military men." pp. 27—29.

India civil service is a hen which lays golden eggs, and some of the best pullets of the breed are the writerships. Of the lucky possessors of a chicken of this kind, our author gives the following account:

"These young gentlemen [the writers], generally the sons of respectable families, have received the rudiments of a good education at home; perhaps the height of their ambition and extent of their means in England was to purchase a dandy coat, and strut upon the flags; or on a journey to the country to travel in a mail-coach. But in India how altered! Arabs, English blood-horses, Pegu ponies, carriages and phaetons, come prancing before them with most bewitching fascination. Their pay three hundred rupees per month, is quite sufficient to keep them respectably, but not at all sufficient to purchase all these fine things. How are they to be procured? These young gentlemen who have got excellent situations in expectancy upon their arrival in Calcutta, generally find some wealthy Baboo [native merchant] to advance them large sums at

an exorbitant interest, or else obtain a credit with some house of agency; so that, like young birds which dirty their wings in the mire, and are rendered incapable of flying, these youngsters incur a burthen galling to them many a day afterwards; they make their appearance at the courses on high mettled horses, or in equipages; go to balls dressed out in all the puppyism of dandies; keep the first company; drink claret and champagne; have houses in Garden Reach; in fine, live far beyond their means: debts accumulate, and the economising judge often regrets the follies of the writer. There is a college, founded by that liberal and high-minded nobleman, the Marquis Wellesley, to which these young men are attached, for learning the languages of India; here Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Hindostanee, and the other dialects, are taught. Every writer must make some proficiency in them, and undergo an examination, before he can be appointed to any employment. There are some who live within their income, attend to their studies, and are sure to be rewarded with speedy appointments; young men of capacity are not uncommon among them; so that, endowed with classic and Eastern literature, they possess a variety of knowledge not sought after, and not obtained in Europe. To sum up these young gentlemen's character, barring the ridiculous extravagance to which I have alluded, their manners are in other respects inoffensive." pp. 63—65.

We seriously recommend to the proper authorities (Letter xi. p. 77) a proper consideration of Mr. Huggins's suggestion concerning the incorporation of Indo-Britons, or half-cast men, with the army; and a perusal of the work by all persons going to India.

101. *Dyer's Privileges of the University of Cambridge.*

(Concluded from p. 339.)

THE contents of the Supplement to which we are arrived are miscellaneous; generally speaking, biographical and critical minutiae.

Concerning the former, we have to express our dislike to the dissection of religious opinions which pervades the biographical part. We do not blame Mr. Dyer, for it is an ancient custom in this kind of literature, but one against which we solemnly protest. The best of men may be the victims of error, unknown to them as such, and the error after all be only one so deemed in the opinions of men as fallible as themselves. Absurd classifications of trifles and shades of doctrine,

trine, even of verbal definitions, are uncharitably made; and good and right-minded men, perhaps from a simple expression and very innocent opinion, are called Socinians, Arians, or what not, exactly upon the same custom as all men in their politics must be either ministerial or oppositionists, though they take neither side. Wherever faith is a duty, there must be a creed; but in human affairs it implies no more than an assent to certain doctrines, and an engagement to support them for good and useful purposes. The "devils believe and tremble," but surely a man does not become a devil, because he believes also; nor because certain doctrines of the thirty-nine Articles were adopted by Calvin or Arminius, does a man become a Calvinist or Arminian, by subscription to those Articles. He only admits a coincidence to a certain extent. Instead of this, he is immediately put into an heretical class, and transformed into a regular disciple of a teacher, with whose doctrines he is utterly unacquainted. The injury to the success of his ministry and his interests in life may be very serious, he may even become an object of persecution. We are by no means advocates for latitude of faith, or the indifference about doctrine; but we would not have opinions converted into principles. A man may have many of the former, which from respect to authority he does not choose to act upon, no more than because he thinks that a particular medicine would be of a service in his disease, he would yet choose to take it.

The navigation of the ocean of Divinity is so difficult, there are so many shoals, quicks, and rocks, and such contrary currents, that if the vessel should strike upon one in the voyage, it almost happens in the nature of things. We have read sermons of the first orthodox divines, of which passages might be cruelly perverted; but they are not to blame, because they are not upon principle propagators of error. They have only shown themselves fallible in judgment.

In pp. 77, 78, Mr. Dyer has given us a confutation of Bishop Horsley, in regard to the Unitarianism of Sir Isaac Newton. Mr. Dyer maintains the position upon the following testimony:

"A person of strict probity and respectability, who lived on terms of the greatest intimacy with Sir Isaac for many years, which

Horsley could not do, assures us that he was a Socinian, and expressed his fears that Dr. Clarke, who had embraced only the Arian hypothesis, would injure the cause of Christianity. The person here alluded to was Mr. Hopton Haynes, author of a miscellaneous work, under the title of 'The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ.' Haynes was Assay Master of the Mint at the time that Newton was Master.—Newton was, also, in his private judgment, a Baptist, though not practically so. This he declared to a man of veracity, his deputy Lucasian Professor Mr. William Whiston, as may be seen in Whiston's Memoirs, written by himself." P. 78.

Now, even under admission of the fact, it is necessary to prove first, in order to allow the inference, that Sir Isaac Newton was infallible; that he should have the actual qualification which has been refused to the Pope, and not allowed to any human being whatever. If, moreover, Sir Isaac could talk so foolishly as Hopton Haynes makes him to do, viz. "that he was a Socinian, and yet expressed his fears that Dr. Clarke, who had embraced only the Arian hypothesis, would injure the cause of Christianity," we think either that Sir Isaac is misrepresented, or that his opinions on divinity subjects are not worth a straw; at all events we cannot make common sense of the passage. It seems to us to have been something got up by Hopton Haynes for a purpose of his own, out of some loose and desultory conversation which he has either garbled or misrepresented. But even if it be correct, the passage proves only that Sir Isaac Newton thought that Christianity would sustain injury from adoption only of the Arian hypothesis, which it would not sustain by adding to it that of Socinus; the only interpretation of which that we can give is, that the Arians would only torture Christianity, but that by adding Socinianism to it, the *coup de grace* would be conferred, and the sufferer be put out of his misery.

Mr. Dyer adds,

"That his reason for saying any thing now about the faith of Sir Isaac Newton, will perhaps appear on another occasion."

We are sorry for it, for we cannot see what good the world will derive from it, unless it be to multiply faction, and unsettle the public mind still further upon religious topics.

We turn from these unpleasing subjects to one more lively, an epigram written by another *torment* upon religious subjects, among the numerous ones honoured with Mr. Dyer's commemoration; viz. Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, of unsettled principles and morbid feelings.

A Mr. Foster, a hair-dresser of Cambridge, on account of his rapidity in conversation, in walking, and more particularly in the exercise of his profession, was called the *Flying Barber*. The epigram is perfectly classical, with the exception of a pentameter, ending with an adjective, *parem*:

"Tonsor ego: vultus ralendo spumeus albet,
Mappa subest, ardet culter, et unda tepet.
Quàm versat gladium cito dextra, novacula
lævis,

Mox tua tam celeri strinxerit ora manu.
Cedite, Romani Tonsores, cedite Graii;

Tonsorem regio non habet ulla parem.
Imberbes Grantam, barbati accedite Grantam;

Illa polit mientes; et polit ille genas." p. 91.

Here we must take our leave of Mr. Dyer, who is a most industrious writer, and has stored his museum very amply. Whoever reads the catalogue of his writings, *eight pages*, will be astonished at his industry. The volume before us, as supplementary only, cannot place Mr. Dyer's literary picture in

the light most favourable for viewing it. We, however, point out to the scholar, with high pleasure, the able and elegant "*Dissertatio Generalis* *." We wish that he had not chosen here, as elsewhere, to walk upon burning embers (see pp. cxxv. cxxvi. about subscription to the Articles). We do not expect unanimity of creeds; for it would be insane: but the *teachers* of a faith ought not to assent directly or indirectly, *in foro conscientie*, to aberrations from it, or where is their integrity?

102. *A Picturesque Promenade round Dorking in Surrey*. By John Timbs. 12mo. pp. 304.

THIS neat little volume displays much industry and research. It is written with ease, and abounds with reflections naturally arising upon a view of the beauties of nature and art here so liberally bestowed.

Among many other biographical and historical notices interspersed in the work, are some interesting anecdotes of that bright luminary of classic literature, Jeremiah Markland, whose beneficence and piety were equally conspicuous with his classical abilities.

In p. 122 is introduced the annexed vignette of



MILTON COURT, NEAR DORKING.

"A spacious and substantial farm-house, which appears, by the style of building, to have been erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Here that excellent scholar and critic JEREMIAH MARKLAND passed the last twenty-four years of his life. In this pleasant and sequestered spot Markland saw little company. His walks were almost con-

fined to the narrow limits of the garden at the back of the house. The widow (Mrs. Rose) with whom he lodged at Milton Court, became involved in a family litigation, by the injustice and oppression of her son, who persuaded her to assign to him the whole of her property. Mr. Markland, in defending the widow, expended a consider-

* The typographical errors are dreadful.—"*Scripta hoc dogma*" for "*Scripta hæc dogmata*." See p. cxxviii.

able sum, and the case being decided against her, he benevolently employed his fortune in relieving the distresses of the family. Repeated attacks of the gout, and an accumulation of infirmities, at length put an end to his life, at Milton Court, in July 1776, in his 83d year, and he was buried agreeably to his own request in the chancel of Dorking Church*."

The description of Wotton, the residence of the patriotic Evelyn, and its neighbourhood, is peculiarly pleasing. Many interesting anecdotes of this great scholar and his times are introduced, and his character duly appreciated.

Leith Hill, near Dorking, celebrated by the critic John Dennis, as surpassing the prospect of the Valdarno from the Apennines, and of Rome and the Mediterranean from the mountains of Viterbo, comes in for its portion of our author's notice. Mr. Dennis says,

"I saw from one of those hills, at about two miles distance, that side of Leith Hill which faces the Downs; it appeared the most beautiful prospect I had ever seen. But after we had conquered the hill itself, I saw a sight that would transport a Stoic; a sight that looked like enchantment and a vision beatific!"

Whoever may be tempted from this description to make a personal survey of this hill, which surpasses all "the boasted charms of Swiss scenery," will find a very intelligent and useful guide in this volume.

We can only allow room for one or two articles; among which we cannot pass over *Norbury Park*, for some time the seat of William Lock, esq. whose father purchased it in 1764. The old house was by him pulled down, and the present noble mansion erected.

"On completing his mansion, he conceived the original and ingenious design of uniting the grand amphitheatre of Nature viewed from the windows of his saloon with the master-piece of the late Barrett's inimitable pencil. The magnificent scenery with which he had embellished the walls, is artfully managed, so as to appear to be a continuation of the view. In the Western compartment is introduced an assemblage of the lakes and mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland blended together, and form-

ing a landscape expressive of the most majestic idea of rural grandeur. The rude crags and distant summit of Skiddaw are contrasted with the placid expanse of water below, which seems genially heated by the rays of a summer's setting Sun, rendered more brilliant in effect by the tints of a retiring storm, shadowing the mountain's side.

—The second compartment presents a nearer view of immense rocks rising in all the frowning magnificence which characterizes those stupendous works of Nature; the Sun here scarcely sheds a ray to cheer the gloomy scene.—The fire-place forms the third; the chimney-glass being so let into the wall, that were it not for the real appearance of the hearth, imagination would suggest the entrance to an elegant arbour.—In the fourth compartment the scene is continued, but with the placid effect of evening serenity: here the shepherd is telling his amorous tale to the attentive fair one. This scene opens to an organ, with a figure of St. Cecilia by Cipriani, who painted the landscape figures, as did Gilpin the cattle.—The ocean, bounded on one hand by hills and rocks, with a variety of characteristic accompaniments, completes the fifth scene.—The ceiling by Pastorini represents a corresponding sky, seen through a circular treillage, and the carpet resembles a new-mown lawn. The whole is admirably connected with the view from the saloon windows, and calculated to convey a vivid idea of a perfect landscape. Mr. Lock's painted room consequently soon became a subject of much conversation among the lovers of the picturesque; and has long been a powerful object of attraction, especially as it is the only successful attempt of the kind in this country."

In 1819 it was sold to E. F. Maitland, esq. the present proprietor.

At Denbies, the seat of W. J. Denison, esq. M. P. for Surrey, the late eccentric Mr. Jonathan Tyers, who established Vauxhall Gardens, resided; and here he passed much of his time,

"In planning several theatrical allusions and devices, and in rendering this spot a perfect contrast to the bewitching routine of gaiety and merriment, with which he electrified his metropolitan votaries. The anomaly is said to have been conducted with strict adherence to that effect. Here every object tended to impress the mind with grave contemplation, and led to a conviction of the frivolity of the celebrated resort at Vauxhall, then in the zenith of its success. The principal scene was a wood of eight acres, denominated *Il Penseroso*, where he contrived to represent, in terrific similitude, the 'valley of the shadow of death.' Here, instead of protracted vistas of festive lamps with their matchless reflection, and
long

* An ample memoir and a good portrait of Mr. Markland are given in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," and in Manning and Bray's "Surrey;" and accounts of him will be found in our vols. XLVI. p. 351, vol. XLVIII. p. 309, and his epitaph, vol. XLVII. p. 433.

long rows of boxes containing groups of lively gallantry, was the stillness of the mazy walk! Instead of the choral orchestra—a small temple on which were numerous inscriptions, calculated to produce the most gloomy effect on their reader.—Instead of captivating glees, airs, and ballads, and the heavenly harmony of instruments,—the monotonous solo of a clock (concealed from view) broke the solemn silence at the end of every minute, and forcibly proclaiming the rapid march of Time, served as a memento of its vast importance.—Instead of the spacious rotunda, saloons, and piazzas, a dismal alcove, in which were some curious paintings by Hayman, particularly the dying Christian and the Unbeliever, and a statue of Truth trampling on a mask, directed the attention to those awful objects. At the termination of a walk were two excellently-carved pedestals with two human skulls, each of which addressed the male or female visitant in verse.

“Such eccentric imageries making irrefragable appeals to the feelings of the dissolute debauchee, might form a persuasive penitentiary, and urge the necessity of amendment with better effect than all the farcical frenzies of mere formalists and fanatics. They were, however, entirely removed by the Hon. Peter King, who, on the death of Mr. Tyers in 1767, purchased the estate.”

Some neatly-drawn sketches of eminent living characters are introduced, particularly of Thomas Hope, esq. of Deepdene (to whom the work is dedicated); Rev. James Dallaway, the historian of Sussex; Sir Lucas Pepys, bart.; Madame D'Arblay, the admired novelist; Jeremiah Dyson, esq.; S. W. Singer, esq.; W. J. Denison, esq. M.P.; and the venerable Historian of Surrey, Wm. Bray, of Shere, esq. &c. &c.

The volume is embellished with a neat view of Burford Lodge, and with numerous picturesque vignettes.

103. *The Lives and Memoirs of the Bishops of Sherborne, Wilts, Old Sarum, and Salisbury, from the dismemberment of the See of Sherborne from that of Winchester, by Ina, King of the West Saxons, in the year 705, down to the present Time. By the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Caledon, K. P. and Curate of Mere and West Knoyle, Wilts.* 8vo. C. and J. Rivington.

NOVELTY is always pleasing, especially in Literature, and the work we now announce has strong claims to it, as we do not possess one of the same comprehensive nature; for whilst the press is fertile in Travels, Novels,

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Poetry, &c. it has not (in modern times at least) produced a *general* history of our English Episcopacy. We have indeed many detached lives of our English Prelates; but no work exclusively devoted to the biography of an *entire* See.

This great desideratum has been supplied by Mr. Cassan, in a *general* History of the See of Salisbury, from the earliest to the present time; and if we may judge from his very extensive references to the authors he has quoted, we must commend those active researches which have enabled him to correct the many errors of the old Chroniclers, Godwyn, and many others, who have erred, particularly in misquoting dates.

Our Author has been fortunate in selecting the See of Salisbury, for few Sees present a greater vicissitude of fortune, or have produced more illustrious Prelates.

In the early period of its history, when the seat of Episcopacy was held at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, we find the illustrious names of Aldhelm, and Asser, the tutor and contemporary of Alfred the Great, and of Bishop Osmund.

The next period presents to our notice the names of JEWEL and SEYMOUR, whose lives have been reprinted from the originals, which are now become scarce, and merit considerable attention.

In more modern times we greet the names of BURNET, Hoadly, Sherlock, and DOUGLAS.

The whole of this episcopal biography is truly interesting, and abounds with many pleasing and curious anecdotes.

At the conclusion of this large volume (840 pages), Sir R. C. Hoare, after congratulating the Author on the happy termination of his work, has given a short account of the various changes the Cathedral has undergone; and recommends most strongly the re-establishment of the *altar screen*, which was very injudiciously removed some years ago from its destined and proper situation*, as from the PRESENT situation of the altar, at the East end of the Lady Chapel, the voice of the officiating minister is totally inaudible to the congregation in the choir. He at the

* On this subject, see our General Index, vol. iii. p. 385.

same time gives a sketch, by Mr. Buckler, of an appropriate screen, corresponding with the style of architecture (temp. Hen. III.) in which the Cathedral is built.

104. *Professor Buckland's Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*.

(Continued from vol. xciii. ii. 528.)

WE are confident our readers will be gratified by a perusal of Professor Buckland's account of a remarkable Cave at Paviland, near Swansea, containing the fossil bones of many animals, a human skeleton, and various British antiquities. It is interesting in an Antiquarian as well as in a Geological point of view, and has, we believe, never yet been transferred from his *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ* to any more appropriate medium of archæological information.

After describing six other instances of bones deposited in caverns similarly to those in the cave at Kirkdale in Yorkshire, the learned Professor proceeds to detail, in the following terms, the circumstances of

THE CAVE OF PAVILAND.

"The seventh and last case that has occurred in this country, is that of another discovery recently made in the coast of Glamorganshire, fifteen miles West of Swansea, between Oxwich Bay and the Worm's Head, on the property of Earl Talbot. It consists of two large caves facing the sea, in the front of a lofty cliff of limestone, which rises more than 100 feet perpendicularly above the mouth of the caves, and below them slopes at an angle of about 40° to the water's edge, presenting a bluff and rugged shore to the waves, which are very violent along this North coast of the estuary of the Severn. These caves are altogether invisible from the land side, and are accessible only at low water, except by dangerous climbing along the face of a nearly precipitous cliff, composed entirely of compact mountain limestone, which dips North at an angle of about 45°. One of them only (called Goats' Hole) had been noticed when I arrived there, and I shall describe it first, before I proceed to speak of the other. Its existence had been long known to the farmers of the adjacent lands, as well as the fact of its containing large bones, but it had been no farther attended to till last summer, when it was explored by the surgeon and curate of the nearest village, Port Inon, who discovered in it two molar teeth of elephants, and a portion of a large curved tusk, which latter they buried again in the earth, where it remained till it was extracted again, on a further examination of the Cave in the end of

December last [1822], by L. W. Dillwyn, esq. and Miss Talbot, and removed to Penrice Castle, together with a large part of the skull to which it had belonged, and several baskets-full of other teeth and bones. On the news of this further discovery being communicated to me, I went immediately from Derbyshire to Wales, and found the position of the Cave to be such as I have above described; and its floor at the mouth to be from 30 to 40 feet above high-water mark, so that the waves of the highest storms occasionally dash into it, and have produced three or four deep rock basins in its very threshold, by the rolling on their axis of large stones, which still lie at the bottom of these basins; around their edge, and in the outer part of the Cave itself, are strewn a considerable number of sea pebbles, resting on the native limestone rock. The floor of the Cave ascends rapidly from its mouth inwards to the furthest extremity, so that the pebbles have not been drifted in beyond twenty feet, or about one-third of its whole length; in the remaining two-thirds no disturbance by the waters of the present sea appears ever to have taken place, and within this point at which the pebbles cease, the floor is covered with a mass of diluvial loam of a reddish yellow colour, abundantly mixed with angular fragments of limestone and broken calcareous spar, and interspersed with recent sea-shells, and with teeth and bones of the following animals, viz. elephant, rhinoceros, bear, hyæna, wolf, fox, horse, ox, deer of two or three species, water-rats, sheep, birds, and men. I found also fragments of charcoal, and a small flint, the edges of which had been chipped off, as if by striking a flint.

"The entire mass through which the bones are dispersed, appears to have been disturbed by ancient diggings, and its antediluvian remains thereby to have become mixed with recent bones and shells; the latter of Mr. Dillwyn has examined, and refers to the following species: *buccinum undatum*, *turbo littoreus*, *patella vulgata*, *trochus crassus*, *nerita littoralis*; these are all common on the adjacent shore, and the animals that inhabit them are all eatable. That portion of the diluvial mass which lies on the East side of the Cave, adheres together in a loose breccia, and has been less disturbed than the rest, which it overhangs with a cliff about five feet high, and extending to the interior extremity of the Cave, where it enters into and covers the floor of the small hole that terminates the Cave. In one place the recent shells and bones of birds are most abundant, and the earthy mass containing them is cemented to a firm breccia by stalagmite; and this is almost the only point within the Cave at which any stalagmite or stalactite occurs. The two elephants' teeth were found in a small cliff, at a distance from the head and tusk, which

lay

lay close together in the loose earth. The anterior part of the skull, and the sockets of both the tusks were found nearly entire, but have been much broken by removal. They were but slightly covered with earth, and very tender; the portion of tusk also being about two feet long, is so much decayed that the whole of its interior has crumbled to small angular fragments, so soft as to be cut by the nail, whilst the outer laminae alone remain entire, and in the form of a hollow shell, which is preserved at Penrice; so also are the fragments that composed great part of the entire skull, and were broken in extracting them; and another portion of ivory, in which has been formed an irregular cavity, about two inches in diameter, similar to those effects of ossific inflammation which are produced in recent ivory by gun-shot wounds, and encircled with concentric laminae of bony matter, placed obliquely to the grain of the ivory: it is probably the effect of a blow or puncture received whilst this part of the tusk was yet in its pulpy state, and within the socket. No large bones of the skeleton have as yet been discovered entire; they seem to have been destroyed and broken to pieces by repeated diggings.

"The other ancient bones also have been much broken, and appear generally in the state of fragments dispersed irregularly through the earthy matrix, together with ancient teeth and fragments of horn, and with the modern bones and recent shells above enumerated. None of these remains have any marks of having been gnawed or rolled, nor have the fragments of limestone and of calcareous spar that occur with them, lost much of their angles. Among the horns I noticed the base of two that are separate from the skull, and appear to have been cast off by necrosis; and among the bones was the entire skull of a deer, from which the horns had been broken off by violence. In the centre of the Cave, and about two feet deep, I found under and among the broken bones of elephant, bear, and other extinct animals, a portion of the scapula apparently of a sheep, which had been smoothly cut across as if by a butcher's saw; and, from its state of preservation, was decidedly not antediluvian. This mixture of ancient and comparatively modern bones must have arisen from repeated diggings in the bottom of the cave.

"In another part I discovered beneath a shallow covering of six inches of earth, nearly the entire left side of a human female skeleton. The skull and vertebrae, and extremities of the right side were wanting; the remaining parts lay extended in the usual position of burial, and in their natural order of contact, and consisted of the humerus, radius, and ulna of the left arm, the hand being wanting; the left leg and foot entire to the extremity of the toes, part of

the right foot, the pelvis, and many ribs; in the middle of the bones of the ankle was a small quantity of yellow wax-like substance resembling a dipocere. All these bones appeared not to have been disturbed by the previous operations (whatever they were) that had removed the other parts of the skeleton. They were all of them stained superficially with a dark brick-red colour, and enveloped by a coating of a kind of ruddle, composed of red micaceous oxide of iron, which stained the earth, and in some parts extended itself to the distance of about half an inch around the surface of the bones. The body must have been entirely surrounded or covered over at the time of its interment with this red substance. Close to that part of the thigh-bone, where the pocket is usually worn, I found laid together, and surrounded also by ruddle, about two handsfull of small shells of the *nerita littoralis*, in a state of complete decay, and falling to dust on the slightest pressure. At another part of the skeleton, viz. in contact with the ribs, I found forty or fifty fragments of small ivory rods nearly cylindrical, and varying in diameter from a quarter to three quarters of an inch, and from one to four inches in length. Their external surface was smooth in a few which were least decayed; but the greater number had undergone the same degree of decomposition with the large fragments of tusk before mentioned; most of them were also split transversely by recent fracture in digging them out, so that there are no means of knowing what was their original length, as I found none in which both extremities were unbroken; many of them also are split longitudinally by the separation of their laminae, which are evidently the laminae of the large tusk, from a portion of which they have been made. The surfaces exposed by this splitting, as well as the outer circumference where it was smooth, were covered with small clusters of minute and extremely delicate dendrites; so also was the circumference of some small fragments of rings made of the same ivory, and found with the rods, being nearly of the size and shape of segments of a small tea-cup handle; the rings when complete were probably four or five inches in diameter. Both rods and rings, as well as the *nerita* shells, were stained superficially with red, and lay in the same red substance that enveloped the bones; they had evidently been buried at the same time with the woman. In another place were found three fragments of the same ivory which had been cut into unmeaning forms by a rough-edged instrument, probably a coarse knife, the marks of which remain on all their surfaces. One of these fragments is nearly of the shape and size of a human tongue, and its surface is smooth, as if it had been applied to some use in which it became polished, and by which the scratches of the coarse knife from

from which it received its shape have been nearly obliterated: there was found also a rude instrument, resembling a short skewer or chopstick, and made of the metacarpal bone of a wolf, sharp and flattened to an edge at one end, and terminated at the other by the natural rounded condyle of the bone, which the person who cut it had probably extracted, as well as the ivory tusk, from the diluvial detritus within the Cave. No metallic instruments have as yet been discovered amongst these remains, which, though clearly not coeval with the antediluvian bones of the extinct species, appear to have lain there many centuries.

"The charcoal and fragments of recent bone that are apparently the remains of human food, render it probable that this exposed and solitary Cave has at some time or other been the scene of human habitation, if to no other persons, at least to the woman whose bones I have been describing. The ivory rods and rings, and tongue-shaped fragments, are certainly made from part of the antediluvian tusks that lay in the same Cave; and as they must have been cut to their present shape at a time when the ivory was hard, and not crumbling to pieces as it is at present on the slightest touch, we may from this circumstance assume to them a very high antiquity, which is further confirmed by the decayed state of the shells that lay in contact with the thigh-bone, and, like the rods and rings, must have been buried with the woman. The wolf's toe-bone also was probably reduced to its present form, and used by her as a skewer, the immediate neighbourhood being wholly destitute of wood.

"The circumstance of the remains of a British camp existing on the hill immediately above this Cave, seems to throw much light on the character and date of the woman under consideration; and whatever may have been her occupation, the vicinity of a camp would afford a motive for residence, as well as the means of a subsistence, in what is now so exposed and uninviting a solitude. The fragments of charcoal, and recent bones of oxen, sheep, and pigs, are probably the remains of culinary operations; the large shells may have been collected also for food from the adjacent shore, and the small nerite shells either have been kept in the pocket for the beauty of their yellow colour, or have been used, as I am informed, by the Rev. Henry Knight of Newton Cottage, they now are in that part of Glamorganshire, in some simple spe-

cies of game. The ivory rods also may have either been applicable to some game, as we use chess-men or pins on a cribbage-board; or they may be fragments of pins, such as Sir Richard Hoare has found in the barrows of Wilts and Dorset, together with large bodkins also of ivory, and which were probably used to fasten together the coarse garments of the antient Britons. It is a curious coincidence also, that he has found in a barrow near Warminster, at Cop Head Hill, the shell of a nerite, and some ivory beads, which were laid by the skeletons of an infant and an adult female, apparently its mother*.

"That ivory rings were at that time used as armlets, is probable from the circumstance of similar rings having also been found by Sir Richard Hoare in these same barrows; and from a passage in Strabo, lib. 4, which Mr. Knight has pointed out to me, in which, speaking of the small taxes which it was possible to levy on the Britons, he specifies their imports to be very insignificant, consisting chiefly of ivory armlets and necklaces, Ligurian stones, glass vessels, and other such like trifles. The custom of burying with their possessors the ornaments and chief utensils of the deceased, is evident from the remains of this kind discovered every where in the antient barrows; and this may explain the circumstance of our finding with the bones of the woman at Paviland the ivory rods and rings, and nerite shells, which she had probably made use of during life. I am at a loss to conjecture what could have been the object of collecting the red oxide of iron that seems to have been thrown over the body when laid in the grave: it is a substance, however, which occurs abundantly in the limestone rocks of the neighbourhood.

"The disturbed state of the diluvial earth all over the bottom of the Cave, and fractured condition of the ancient bones, may have been produced by digging in search of more ivory, or to gratify the curiosity which the discovery of such large and numerous remains must naturally have excited; and in the course of these diggings the antediluvian bones would become mixed with those of modern animals, which had been introduced for food. The preservation of so large a part of the elephant's tusk may probably have arisen from the use to which it was destined, and had been in part appropriated in the making of rods and rings.

"From all these circumstances there is reason to conclude, that the date of these

* "A long and rude-shaped pin made of bone, of very high antiquity, being of the size and length of a large wooden skewer, and very similar to the smaller fragments of ivory from Paviland, has recently been found on Foxcomb Hill, near Oxford; and my friend the Rev. J. J. Conybeare has discovered a bone bodkin, nearly of the same size, among the remains of the British or Belgic settlements which he has lately been tracing out with great success on the flat summits called Charny Down, Banner Down, Salisbury, and Claverton Down, in the immediate neighbourhood of Bath."

human bones is coeval with that of the military occupation of the adjacent summits,

and anterior to, or coeval with, the Roman invasion of this country."

105. *The Sacred Period*, by THOMAS MOTT, Esq. is a well-meant, but indifferently executed poetical description of the most prominent and pathetic events that occurred from the nativity of our Saviour to his ascension, as recorded by the Evangelists; illustrated with theological and historical notes. The author is a respectable solicitor in Cambridge, and has, for a short time, laid aside the law for the gospel.

106. A severe and admonitory *Letter* has been addressed to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, respecting the irreligion and immorality prevalent in the Metropolitan see. If the statements there adduced are true, and we have no reason to doubt them, the capital of the Protestant Hierarchy is certainly the most depraved place in the United Empire. To what are we to attribute this? the apathy of the dignified Clergy, or the neglect of the Churchwardens. Perhaps a little to both parties. However the subject requires most serious consideration; particularly when the Establishment is so audaciously assailed on every side by domestic enemies. It is a peculiar and lamentable circumstance, that nearly all the metropolitan sees of national Hierarchies have exhibited the most dissolute manners; Papal Rome, for instance, prior to the Reformation. It is also a solemn truth, that the inhabitants most distant are generally the most moral; witness Cornwall, Scotland, &c. The author of this pamphlet, who is doubtless a good and religious man, has certainly carried his notions respecting the duties of the Sabbath day to an unreasonable length.

107. Mr. STORIE'S *Mountain Rambles* display much poetical talent. His stanzas are smooth and harmonious, and the moral sentiments impressive; but as there is no plot or story in the poem, little interest can be excited; and few readers of the present day, we apprehend, will have the patience to wade through fifty-eight pages of sentimental reflexions. We should recommend Goldsmith's "Edwin and Angelina" to the studious attention of this youthful aspirant for poetical fame. The minor poems annexed we have perused with considerable satisfaction.

108. A very cheap little work, to be published in monthly parts, has recently appeared, entitled, *The Modern Traveller*. The two first parts comprehend "Palestine, or the Holy Land," and are embellished with a map and some neat engravings. The information is evidently gleaned from the most recent authorities, and from very ex-

pensive works. We hope the publisher will receive the encouragement which so useful a publication merits.

109. It must be admitted, that during the last twenty years great pains have been taken to improve the class of books for juvenile readers; but when "Tom Thumb," "Blue Beard," and "Cinderella," with all the host of fairy tales, only gave way to baby novels, the improvement was but doubtful. The advantage, however, of the early reading of the present day is more decided, as either history, biography, or science, is ingeniously conveyed through the medium of a moral tale, without which, perhaps, it would be thrown aside, at a period of life when dry detail cannot force attention. *Adelaide, or the Intrepid Daughter*, by the author of "Theodore," "Son of a Genius," &c. is founded on history. *Hofer the Tyrolese*, by the author of "Claudine," "Always Happy," &c. with very pretty engravings, gives an embellished and interesting life of Hofer, the Tyrolese Chief; whilst *Female Friendship, in a Tale for Sundays*, by a Churchwoman, is highly interesting, and conveys information on points not often presented in a sufficiently engaging form to young minds. We think this little work highly worthy of recommendation.

110. *Le Babellard*, with its amusing pictures, may engage an early scholar in the French language with success, and among the numerous pretty books for young children deserves to be remembered.

111. *The Adventures of Congo in search of his Master* well deserve a place in the juvenile library, being recommended by truth. The incidents are all founded on fact, a merit well appreciated by children, who, it is well known, enjoy a story much more when they are assured it actually happened.

112. *The Little Historians*, in 3 small volumes, by JEFFERIES TAYLOR, author of "Æsop in Rhyme," "Harry's Holliday," &c. may beguile the young mind into an early acquaintance with English History, the distant periods of which are more discussed than we usually find in such abridgements; and the task of rendering it sufficiently engaging to those for whom it is intended, is done with great ability. The history is continued to the end of George III. and is furnished with an index at the end of each volume, with a glossary at the close of the last.

113. The Italian language is made so much the general object of attainment at present, and by our intercourse with the continent brought so much more than formerly into our notice, that a knowledge of

it is generally desirable, and as the pronunciation forms a great obstacle to the enjoyment of its beauties, *The Italian Interpreter*, by S. A. BERNARDO, will be a useful assistant towards the acquisition of that desirable object.

114. MR. TIMBS's *Chronicles of the Year 1823*, is an Annual Register in miniature. It is divided into four departments: 1. Remarkable occurrences; 2. Memorabilia in

Literature, &c.; 3. Popular Literature; and, 4. Obituary of Eminent Characters. The third head is not an elaborate critique, but a simple outline; all trite and extraneous details being studiously avoided. It adverts to the principal departments in which Literature has received assistance, through the medium of the press, during the past year. The idea is capable of considerable improvement.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

A Key to the Gospel of St. Luke, consisting of the original Greek, and an Inter-linear literal Translation, upon the Hamiltonian System.

Part II. of Sermons and Plans of Sermons on many of the most important Texts of Holy Scripture. By the late Rev. JOSEPH BENSON.

No. I. of Civil and Military Costume of the City of London. Published in monthly numbers in imperial folio. By T. L. BUSBY.

Physiological Fragments; to which are added, Supplementary Observations, to show that Vital and Chemical Energies are of the same nature, and both derived from Solar Light. By JOHN BYWATER.

The Relapse, or true and false Morality. By the author of the Unfortunate Russian.

The first part of Views in Australia; or New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land Delineated.

The Etymologic Interpreter; or, an Explanatory and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language. Part the First, containing a full Development of the Principles of Etymology and Grammar, &c. By JAMES GILCHRIST.

Mornings at Bow Street, with twenty Illustrative Drawings. By G. CRUIKSHANK.

A Key to the Science of Botany, comprised in a familiar and pleasing conversation between a Mother and her Daughter. By MRS. SELWYN.

Typographia; or the Printer's Instructor. By J. JOHNSON, Printer. Dedicated by permission to the Roxburgh Club. The first volume commences with a complete history of the origin and progress of the Typographic Art.

Clark's Myriamata, second series, consisting entirely of Italian Scenery.

The Principles of Rhythm, both in Speech and Music, especially as exhibited in the Mechanism of English Verse. By the Rev. RICHARD ROE.

A Treatise on the Distribution of Wealth, shewing what are the Natural Laws of Distribution as connected with Human Happiness derivable from Wealth, and application of the same to the newly proposed

System of Voluntary Equality of Wealth. By WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Letters between Amelia in London, and her Mother in the Country. From the pen of the late WILLIAM COMBE, Esq. the popular author of the *Three Tours of Doctor Syntax*, &c. &c.

A Diagram illustrative of the Formation of the Human Character, suggested by Mr. Owen's Development of a new View of Society.

Preparing for Publication.

M. DUPIN, late his Britannic Majesty's Envoy and Consul at Ashantee, is about to publish a Journal of his residence in that kingdom, which is expected to throw considerable light on the origin and causes of the present War. It will comprise also his notes and researches relative to the Gold Coast, and the interior of West Africa.

A History of Pembroke College, Oxford. By the Rev. T. D. FOSBROKE.

The Works of VICENTINUS KNOX, D.D. in seven vols. 8vo, with a Portrait.

Memoirs of Painting; containing a chronological history of the different collections of Pictures of importance which have been brought to Great Britain since the French Revolution. By W. BUCHANAN.

Five Years' Residence in the Canadas, including a Tour through the United States of America, in 1823. By E. A. TALBOT, Esq. of Talbot Settlement, Upper Canada.

An Appendix to the Pharmacopoeias, containing a critical examination of the London Pharmacopoeia of 1824. By J. H. SPRAGUE. To which is added, a correct Translation of the last Edition of the London Pharmacopoeia, with explanatory Notes.

Saint Patrick's Mission, or Ecclesiastical Retrospect of Hibernia.

The Oratory, or Devotional Anthology.

A new and complete System of Cookery and Confectionery, adapted to all capacities, and containing many Plates. By CONRAD COOKE.

A Treatise on the Steam Engine; Historical, Practical, and Descriptive. By JOHN FAREY, jun. Engineer.

The Principles of Medical Science and Practice,

Practice, deduced from the Phenomena observed in Health and in Disease. By HARRIWICK SHUTE, M.D. Physician to the General Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, Gloucester.

Memoirs, Anecdotes, Facts, and Opinions, collected and preserved. By Miss L. M. HAWKINS.

The Author of "Conversations on Botany," is about to produce Conversations on Geography and Astronomy, illustrated with Plates, Wood-cuts, &c.

The Two Rectors. In Ten Papers.

The Sisters of Narsfield. A Tale for Young Women. By the Author of the "Stories of Old Daniell," &c.

An Encyclopedia of Agriculture; or the Theory and Practice of the Valuation, Transfer, Improvement, and Management of Landed Property; and the Cultivation and Economy of the Animal and Vegetable Productions of Agriculture. By Mr. LONDON.

The Emigrant's Note Book, with Recollections of Upper and Lower Canada during the late War. By Lieut. MORGAN.

An Essay on the beneficial direction of Rural Expenditure. By R. W. SLANEY.

Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Richard Wilson, R.A. with some account of his Life, and remarks on his Landscapes. By T. WRIGHT, Esq.

A Voyage to Cochín China. By Lieut. WHITE.

A new Edition of the Guide to all the Watering and Sea-bathing Places, &c.

Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem: a Picture of Judaism in the Century which preceded the Advent of the Messiah. Translated from the German of F. Strauss, with Notes and Illustrations by the Translator.

A fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

Mr. HARRIS NICOLAS has in the press a small work chiefly intended for the use of Antiquaries, Genealogists, the Legal Profession, and others who have occasion to consult ancient records. The volume will, among other articles, contain an extensive Table, shewing *exactly* the year which corresponds to the *Anno Regni* of each Monarch; an alphabetical and chronological Table of Saints days, and other Festivals; an account of the contents of all the works published by the Commission of Public Records; Tables exhibiting the day of the month on which each Moveable Feast occurred, and also the day of the week on which each day of the month fell in every year since the Conquest; an account of the different Registries of Wills and Administrations in each Diocese, with a List of such Parishes as are subject to a peculiar jurisdiction; the Names of Places and Persons as they occur in Charters, and other documents explained by the modern names, &c.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. J. Burton, who is employed by the Pasha of Egypt in a geological examination of his territories, has made several important discoveries in the desert to the eastward of the Nile, and along the shores of the Red Sea. In the Eastern Desert, and under the parallel of Syout, is a mountain called Gebel Dokham (the hill of smoke). The summit of Gebel Dokham is traversed by roads and paths which terminate in large quarries of antique red porphyry. Immense blocks, coarsely chiselled, lie about. Others, already squared, are upon props, marked and numbered. There are also an infinite number of sarcophagi, vases, and columns of a large size. At the side are some ruins of huts, and the remains of forges. At Belet Kebye, a village in ruins, in the valley on the south side of the mountain, Mr. Burton found a circular well, twenty feet in diameter, and sixty feet deep. In the same village still stands a pretty little temple of the Ionic order, on the pediment of which is the following inscription: "For the safety and eternal triumph of our lord Cæsar, the august and absolute, and for those of all his house, this temple and its dependencies were dedicated to the Sun, to the great Serapis, and to the other Divinities, by Epaphroditus + + + of Cæsar, Governor of Egypt. Marcus Ulpius Chresinius, superintendent of the mines under Procoluanus." Mr. Burton has collected, at Fstieri, several inscriptions; among others this fragment.

Ann. xii. imp. Nervæ Traiano

Cæsari Aug. Germanico

Dacico

P. I. R. Solpicius simium

Præf. æg.

The quarries of vert antique, between Ghene and Cosseir, have also supplied him with a great number of inscriptions; which a mixture of Greek and Hieroglyphics must render very interesting to those learned persons who employ themselves in interpreting the hieroglyphic language of the Egyptians.

LONDON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION.

At the last meeting of the members of this Society, the first of a course of lectures on Chemistry was given. The lecturer was Mr. R. Phillips, who never had a more delighted or more attentive audience. The sight of eight or nine hundred artificers thus collecting, after their daily toils are over, to listen to the voice of science, is something new in this Metropolis, and marks an era in the history of its population that future historians will dwell on with pride. Nor can the Statesman, or the Chronicler of the times, overlook it. The change which is indicated in the manners of our people, by their hastening in the evening to attend scientific lectures, must be pregnant with great future improvement.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

VERSES

Recited at the thirty-fifth Anniversary of the Literary Fund Society, in honour of his most gracious Majesty King George the Fourth.

By SIR WILLIAM ASHBURNHAM, BART.

SAY, shall no Bard in animating strains
Proclaim to Britain's Sons a Brunswick
reigns?

Shall we, who feel his mild paternal sway,
No joy evince, no thankfulness display?
Shall Erin deem herself supremely blest,
Allowed to clasp her Monarch to her breast?
Shall Scotia greet her chief with loud acclaim,
And blend her blessings with his honour'd
name;

And yet shall England pour no votive strain
To him who holds the trident of the main?
Will no bold independent Briton sing
The heart-felt praises of our Patriot King?
Shall Gallic Bards their boasted Louis praise,
And Horace chaunt Augustus' golden days?
Yet shall no grateful lays to George extend,
The friend of Learning, and the Muses'
friend?

Shall apathy still slumber o'er the lyre,
No merit waken, and no virtues fire?
Shall charge of adulation still restrain,
Shall fear unstring each harp, each tongue
enchain?

Forbid it, gratitude! forbid it, zeal!
A theme like this must make the coldest feel;
A theme like this must every breast inspire,
Tune every voice, and rouse each dormant
lyre.

Let British Bards a bright example show,
Of the just tribute we our Sovereign owe.
Fir'd at the thought, my ardent voice I'll raise,
And with the trumpet's clangor sound his
praise.

Waft it, ye winds, Oh! waft the glorious strain
To every clime that boasts our Sovereign's
reign;

To Erin's emerald Isle, to India's bowers,
Canada's shore, and great Augusta's towers!

To praise ere we decide our Sovereign's
claim,

Think how he acted in his Father's name;
Think in his Father's steps how close he trod,
True to the Laws, his Country, and his God.
Say, did he not, in peril's storm-girt hour,
Accept the sceptre of restricted power?
Who can affirm he e'er that power abus'd?
By whom is he arraign'd? of what accus'd?
Oh! may he not with righteous Samuel say—
O'er whom have I e'er held oppressive sway?
Whom have I injur'd? whom have I op-
press'd?

When did I turn my face from the distress'd?
O'er any if my regal terrors wave,
'Tis to protect them I am bound to save.

If e'er coercion's cords I'm forc'd to draw,
'Tis to support the Majesty of Law.
Did not our Monarch, in his Father's name,
Exalt our country to the heights of fame?
Say, did he not, with well-directed blow,
Hurl his red bolts 'gainst Europe's slaugh-
tering foe?

His arms victorious bade war to cease,
And British victory pav'd the path for peace.
Praise to the Heroes who on land or sea
Maintain'd the lion's proud's supremacy;
Praise to the Chiefs who British valour led,
Conquer'd with Wellington—with Nelson
bled.

To other scenes now let us turn our eyes,
To humbler valleys, and to milder skies.
Philanthropy, that Heaven-descended guest,
Has fix'd her mansion in a George's breast,
To misery he gives unask'd relief;
His joy it is to stop the source of grief;
To aid the wretched, hear the orphan's prayer,
And snatch from death the victim of despair;
Like Nile, with plenty flood th' impoverish'd
plain,

And bid pale indigence to smile again;
On Arts and Science beams of favour shed,
And place the laurel-wreath on Learning's
head.

Such, such are deeds that Christian Virtue
owns,

And true to Christian Virtue, Glory crowns*.
No gems of pity ever brighter shone,
Than those which decorate the British
Throne;

Those gems that glisten in a Monarch's eye,
The tribute feeling pays to charity.

Long may our Sovereign live, by Hea-
ven's decree,

To rule a Nation loyal, brave, and free!
His people's love his great, his best reward;
He our Protector, we his faithful Guard.
True Freedom's pillars prop Britannia's
Throne,—

We in a Brunswick's rights defend our own.
Let our glad voices make this roof to ring
With a just tribute to a Patriot King.

THE SEA SHORE BY MOONLIGHT.

By MR JAMES BIRD.

'TIS sweet to wander on the lonely shore,
When all around is silent and at rest,
Save the wind's whistle and the billow's roar,
Or sea-bird screaming from her rocky nest;
While moon and stars a flood of splendour
pour, [white crest.
That gilds the rock, the shore, the wave's
And glittering bark that sails majestic by,
Her couch the wave—her canopy the sky!

* Vide Butson on the love of our Country.
Here

Here the sacred stillness of the night,
 When her fair Queen leads forth the host
 of Heaven;
 Then all is peace—the soul's unclouded light
 Burns with ethereal flame; and then are
 given
 Thoughts that refine the spirit, and excite
 The hope that is immortal; and the heaven
 Of earth is purified; then joy and love
 Beam forth, serenely as the orbs above.

LINES ON STONEHENGE.

[From an unpublished Volume of Odes, &c.]

GIGANTIC pillars of colossal stone,
 That rear 'mid Sarum's plain your de-
 sert throne,

And darkly frowning with terrific brow
 O'er the wide waste in lonely grandeur show!
 Here, with fond lingering eye, the traveller
 sees

Nor Doria's triglyph—nor Ionia's frieze—
 No polished shafts of sculptured marble rise,
 Such as are seen beneath Italian skies,
 But rough and rude, as they who placed
 them here, [uprear.

Th' unchiselled blocks their craggy fronts
 Year after year hath fled, and age on age,
 In close battalia, crowded History's page;
 And many a change hath o'er the peopled
 earth

Spread, far and wide, a fairer, happier birth,
 Since first (fanatic Zeal) one common
 hand— [mand,

One common cause fulfill'd the high com-
 And bade the ponderous pile, in awful state,
 Proudly uprise, and scorn the shafts of Fate!
 Yet, though stern Fate hath failed, and still
 we see

Thy pillars tower in lonely majesty—
 Time—and what cannot Time?—hath round
 thy head

The murky gloom of dark Conjecture spread,
 Which, like the storm-cloud's flash, a me-
 teor light, [night—

Shrouds but each object in still deeper
 Serves but to throw "a mockery lustre" o'er,
 And leave them darker than they were before.
 Say—was it thine to aid the Briton's sword,
 Inspiring terror e'en to Rome's fierce lord;
 Or, 'chance th' effect of Merlin's magic
 power, [shore—

Ere Roman eagles waved on Britain's
 Ere Roman vessels rode an unknown tide,
 Or British chiefs for home and freedom died?
 There are who deem that blue-eyed Saxons
 bade

Thy pillared circle thus the air invade.
 To tell the future sons of Earth where rest
 The warrior-forms that once its surface
 pressed;

And many a knoll around of verdant green
 Point where the combats of those days have
 been.

Others, and gifted with poetic mind—
 Souls by no common bounds of thought
 confined—

GENT. MAG. May, 1824.

Have deemed that Superstition here hath held
 Her open court, and here her zealots kneeled,
 Raised to Andates' name the hymn and
 prayer, [air,

Ere yet the day-star breathed its freshening
 What time the Druid, crowned with oaken
 wreath, [tim's death.

Stained the curved stone, and sealed the vic-
 Bright hursting here on Fancy's visioned gaze
 Are seen the faded rites of by-gone days—
 Here, with slow step, the white-robed priest
 appears [rears—

With hallowed hand the golden chalice
 Light with funeral torch the heaped-up pyre,
 And wakes with mystic words the slumber-
 ing fire. [night

Soon as hath beamed yon orb that gilds the
 Her sixth fair crescent on th' expectant sight,
 In long procession, through the dubious
 gloom

And shadowy grove, the Druid elders come,
 And, graced with choral song and bardic lay,
 Lead to the sacred fane their long array.

And now, behold the captive victim bound
 With fetters, panting on the blood-stained
 ground;

In vain to heaven he lifts his pleading eyes—
 In vain alike his looks, his prayers, his sighs,
 Till, the sad rites performed, the fatal steel
 In mercy strikes, and cheeks his last appeal.

But Superstition's days of blood are o'er,
 And human victims stain her rites no more—
 No more fanatic zeal and bigot pride
 Religion's meeker, milder gifts deride—
 A humbler path with pilgrim foot is trod,
 And prayer—not blood—delights the Chris-
 tian's God.

April 28th.

H. B.

TO LORD BYRON.

On reading his 'Stanza on the Silver Foot
 of a Skull mounted a sa Cup for Wine.'

By THOMAS MOORE, Esq.

[From the Leeds Intelligencer.]

WHYY hast thou bound around, with silver
 trim,

This once gay peopled palace of the soul?
 Look on it now! deserted, bleached, and grim,
 Is this, thou feverish man, thy festal bowl?

Is this the cup wherein thou seek'st at the balm,
 Each brighter chalice to thy lip denies?
 Is this, the oblivious bowl whose floods be-
 calm,

The worm that will not sleep and never dies?

Woe to the lip to which this cup is held!
 The lip that's palled with every purer
 draught;

For which alone the rifled grave can yield
 A goblet worthy to be deeply quaffed.

Strip, then, this glittering mockery from the
 skull,

Restore the relic to its tomb again;
 And seek a healing balm within the bowl,
 The blessed bowl that never flowed in vain!

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 4.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* moved the committal of the UNITARIAN'S MARRIAGE BILL.—The Bishop of *Chester* (Law) opposed the law, upon the ground that it would amount to a surrender of the doctrines and discipline of the Established Church. The Rt. Rev. Prelate concluded by proposing as an amendment, that the Bill should be read that day six months.

The Bishop of *Exeter* supported the motion. The Bill he thought but a reasonable concession to the scruples of the Unitarians.

The Bishop of *St. David's* expressed a doubt whether opinions, repugnant to the doctrines of Christianity, were entitled to so much consideration. So pernicious to society, his Lordship observed, were the opinions of Unitarians once declared to be by the Legislature, that persons professing them were not, till within these few years, even a tolerated party in the State. But being tolerated, their conscience is now made a plea for privilege. And yet we are told by a very high authority, that dissent, seeking for more than toleration, is not conscience but ambition. If conscience had any share in the objections which Unitarians make to the language of the Marriage Service, they must equally object to the Scriptures themselves; for the obnoxious terms are the express words of the New Testament, and are retained by the Unitarians in their translation of that Testament; and, incredible as such inconsistency may appear, they are the very words of their own baptismal office, and are there introduced as the foundation of the Christian faith. Whatever meaning therefore they may be accustomed to attach to the words in one service, they may equally retain in the other. For the words, which the Marriage Service requires them to use, contain no declaration of faith, but are simply the conclusion of a mutual contract, by which the contracting parties engage to fulfil their promise as Christians,—on the faith of a Christian,—that faith, into which they were introduced by baptism. They call themselves Christians, and cannot reasonably object to the terms of their own baptism. But, continued his Lordship, the objections which Unitarians make to the doctrines of the Trinity, are objections to doctrines, which are essential to Christianity. They deny the divinity of Christ, and the personality of the Holy Spirit. They hold, therefore, no other belief of the Deity, than what is professed by Deists and Mahometans. Their Lordships, therefore, could not con-

sent to the proposed indulgence to conscientious scruples respecting the doctrine of the Trinity, without being prepared to grant the same or any other indulgence to conscientious scruples respecting the truth of Christianity. If Unitarians would at once publicly declare themselves to be what they are, not Christians,—they have the remedy in their own hands, as well as the Jews, and need not come to Parliament for the proposed relief.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* supported the motion. He professed to set no value upon the insincere and reluctant conformity extorted from Dissenters by the existing Marriage laws.

The Marquess of *Lansdowne* defended the Bill at great length. He asserted it professed nothing more than to restore the Unitarians to the privileges which they enjoyed before Lord *Hardwicke's* Marriage Act; which Dissenters still enjoy in Ireland, and which are now freely indulged to Quakers and Jews in this kingdom.

The Lord Chancellor opposed the Bill, as inimical to the supremacy of the Established Church, which Church he venerated not only as the purest in her doctrine, but as the great bulwark of civil liberty, and the only security for a permanent toleration. The details of the Bill, he said, went to degrade the Church to the condition of handmaid to the Dissenters; and therefore he should oppose it.

Lord *Holland* supported the Bill, and ridiculed the exaggerated strain which he said had been used in canvassing a measure so limited in its operation and probable influence.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, professing the most devoted attachment to the Church of England, nevertheless supported the motion, which he thought only a reasonable concession.

The House then divided on the amendment—Contents 105;—Non-Contents 66. The Bill was consequently lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 6.

Mr. *Hume* brought forward a motion to institute an inquiry, whether the Irish Church establishment was not unnecessarily numerous and expensive, with relation to the amount of the population! The hon. member introduced his motion with a speech of vast extent. He declared that the change which the church of Ireland demanded would come by some means; there was a point beyond which it was not given to human nature to endure; and much as he should regret to see that

that change brought about by violence, yet this would arrive if it were not prevented by more conciliatory measures. The increase which had taken place in the population of Ireland (and which, in the time of Bishop Boulter, had been as four catholics to one protestant) had gone on increasing, although it had had no assistance. The Protestant Establishment, protected as it was by all the advantages of wealth and power, seemed to consist of 1,289 benefices, as appeared by the last returns. By the returns in "The Clerical Guide," the numbers appeared to be 4 archbishops, and 18 bishops, 33 deans, 108 dignitaries, 178 prebends, 52 vicars choral, 107 rural deans, and 512 minor canons, &c. Here was a staff (*a laugh*) for so small an army. The population of Ireland consisted of seven millions, one million of which was Protestant, half of that number being Dissenters, and the other six millions Catholics. According to the best calculation which could be made, the valuation of church property in Ireland was stated at 3,200,000*l*. The hon. Member estimated, that the number of benefices with cure of souls was 1270; churches, 140; benefices without churches, 192; unions, 453; glebe-houses, 717; benefices, without glebe-houses, 529; benefices, without glebe-lands, 343; incumbents resident, 763; incumbents absent, 507. He would ask, why did not the Bishops of the Irish Church do their duty? Why were they not obliged to be more attentive to it? He would assert, and he could prove it, that they neglected it. The hon. Gentleman concluded by observing, that his object was not to injure the Established Church in Ireland, or its possessions, but to pledge the House to an inquiry.—Mr. Stanley opposed the motion in an extremely eloquent argument, in which he exposed the exaggerations of the wealth of the Irish Church, upon which all the hon. Mover's arguments rested. Mr. Grattan and Mr. Dominick Browne supported the motion.—Mr. Robertson suggested the possibility that, by mutual concessions, it might be found practicable to adopt the Roman Catholic clergy into the Established Church; and cited the examples of Prussia and some other German states, in which it had been found easy to unite Lutherans and Calvinists, sects as repugnant as the Protestants and Catholics of Ireland.—Mr. Plunkett spoke at some length against the motion.—Mr. L. Foster and Mr. Dawson also opposed it.—Sir F. Burdett warmly supported the proposition for inquiry.—The House then divided, when the motion was rejected by a majority of 152 to 79.

May 10. Sir G. Hill moved the second reading of the Bill for the repairs of Derry Cathedral. He proceeded to justify its provisions by analogy to other Bills which had received the sanction of the House.—Dr. Lushington disputed the fairness of

this analogy. He warmly opposed the Bill, which, he said, was merely a scheme to tax the people of Derry for purposes which were amply provided for by the funds in the hands of the Dean and Chapter; he concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the Bill should be read a second time on that day six months.—Mr. S. Bourne opposed the Bill; the Dean and Chapter were bound to keep their cathedral in repair.—Mr. Plunkett pronounced a panegyric upon the Bishop of Derry, and suggested that it might be prudent to withdraw the Bill.—Mr. Hume and Mr. W. Smith took the opportunity to repeat their demands of an inquiry into the state of the Established Church. The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Manning moved the second reading of the WEST INDIA COMPANY BILL.—Mr. Sykes, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Smith, and Mr. F. Buxton opposed the Bill, as likely to raise the price of sugar, by giving a monopoly to the company to be incorporated, as holding out a temptation to delusive speculation, and as threatening to procrastinate the period at which the Negroes might be emancipated.—Mr. Huskisson, protesting that he saw nothing in the Bill to take it out of the class of legislative incorporations, to which he had a general dislike, proceeded to answer the particular objections to its provisions. He denied that the bill would give any monopoly of the sugar-trade, that it was likely to lead to any delusion, or that it could affect the condition of the Negroes otherwise than favourably.—On a division, the motion for the second reading of the Bill was carried by a majority of 102 to 30.

Mr. Maberly brought forward his motion for the REPEAL OF THE HOUSE, WINDOW, SERVANT, HORSE AND CARRIAGE TAXES, amounting, in the whole, to three millions and a half. The general purpose of his speech was to shew that the Sinking Fund might be abandoned without injury, in order to set the surplus revenue free for the reduction of taxes.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the Sinking Fund, by which, he said, thirty-nine millions of debt had been redeemed since 1816; he professed an unwillingness to indulge in anticipations of any kind.—The House divided, Ayes 78; Noes 171.

May 11. Lord Althorp introduced a motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the STATE OF IRELAND generally, with relation to population, employment, commerce, the church, tithes, rents, the military establishment, the insurrection act, the state of education, and the Catholic question.—Mr. Goulburn, at some length, vindicated the conduct pursued towards Ireland, by Parliament and by Ministers; he deprecated engaging in so wide a field of inquiry as that suggested by the noble mover, and

and proposed as an amendment, "That the inquiry of the Committee be limited to the nature and extent of the disturbances that have prevailed in those districts which have been subjected to the Insurrection Act, that is, to Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, and Kilkenny."—Lord *Milton* supported the original motion. He thought that the widest scheme of inquiry was necessary to throw open to the people of England full information as to the state of the Sister Island. He argued in favour of Catholic emancipation, and called upon the Government to discountenance the Orange system, by excluding all Orangemen from office.—Mr. *North* supported the amendment in a very brilliant speech. He seemed to think that colonization presented the only effectual remedy for the evils which oppress Ireland. He defended the Clergy of the Established Church in that country from the attack which had been made upon them on a former evening, and declared without hesitation, that the property in their hands was (even with a view to secular advantages only) more bene-

ficially bestowed for the people, than it would be in the possession of the lay gentry.—Sir *F. Burdett* followed on the other side; he charged Mr. *North* with inconsistency, in resisting the most ample inquiry, while he acknowledged the dreadful evils to exist in Ireland; but concurred with that gentleman in the opinion that colonization was the most promising remedy for these evils: of such a bold and comprehensive policy as colonization on a proper scale, he had, however, he said, no hope from the present ministers.—Mr. *Peel* supported the amendment, and pointed out the advantage which must result from limiting the inquiry to what the Committee could effectually engage with.—Mr. *Canning* supported the amendment. He spoke less to the question, than in explanation of his own views upon the subject of Catholic Emancipation.—Mr. *Tierney* supported the motion in a very humorous and sarcastic speech.—On a division, the numbers were, —For the amendment, 184; against it, 136.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Ministry are now proceeding in the execution of three measures of great importance. The first, a law introduced to the Peers, is for raising 60,000 men yearly, instead of 40,000, as at present, and extending their time of service to eight years instead of four: by this measure France will have an immense standing army in time of peace. The second project relates to education; by it all professors and masters of schools are required to provide themselves with licences from Government to carry on their establishments. The third measure is that extending the duration of the Chambers to seven years, like that of England.

The great financial operation of reducing the interest on the whole debt of France one per cent. has created a vast sensation in Paris, and, as a matter of course, excited considerable opposition. This measure is intended to "close the last wounds of the Revolution," by enabling the Ministry, without apparently entering into new or additional engagements, to give the emigrants a certain property in the public funds, as an equivalent for the claims which they still assert to the estates wrested from them during the French Revolution, and which have been so long in the possession of other persons.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain issued a declaration on the 6th of May, setting forth that he never would consent to the independence of his former Colonies, but that he would appeal to the judgment of a Congress of European Monarchs, and that he would use all the

means in his power again to reduce them to subjection.

The amnesty which has been published makes the following exceptions:—The chiefs of the insurrection of the isle of Leon; the members of the Cortes who proclaimed the deposition of the King at Seville; the chiefs of the military insurrections in the different parts of Spain; the assassins of Venuesca, the judges of Elio, and the authors of the massacres in the prisons of Grenada.—It will be seen that the above exceptions comprise every person of eminence connected with the late Constitutional Government, or who may be supposed inimical to the present state of things.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon has been the scene of some extraordinary events, and which have caused an unusual sensation. On the 30th of April, there suddenly appeared the following proclamation by the Infant Don Miguel:—"Soldiers! if the day of May 27th 1823 shone with memorable glory, that of April 30, 1824, will not obtain less celebrity. These two days will occupy a glorious place in the history of Lusitania. At the first of these epochs I left the capital to put down a disorganizing faction; I saved the Throne, the King, the Royal Family, the whole nation—and also set an example of attachment to the holy religion which we profess, as the best support of royalty and justice. This day I shall complete the great work which I have begun, by assuring its stability, and by exterminating the pestiferous sect of Freemasons, who, in the silence of treason, were planning the destruction and extinction of the

the House of Braganza. Soldiers! to attain this object I now call you to arms—entirely convinced of the firmness of your character, of your loyalty, and of your complete devotedness to the cause of the King. Soldiers! be worthy of me, and the Infant Don Miguel, your commander in chief, shall be worthy of you. Long live the King our Lord! live the Roman Catholic Religion! live her Faithful Majesty the Queen! live the Royal Family! live the generous Portuguese Army! live the Nation! and periah the infamous Freemasons.

“The INFANT, Commander in Chief.

“*Palace of Bemposta, April 30*”

This proclamation was repeated the following day in the journals, with another proclamation addressed to the people, and a letter to the King. Two thousand troops of the garrison assembled April 30th at the Roscio; the Infant Don Miguel was at their head. The greater part of the ministers, several military chiefs, and other persons, were arrested by orders of the Infant. In the mean time the Queen arrived at Lisbon. At the request of the French ambassador, the Corps Diplomatique repaired to the King. Don Miguel arrived soon after, knelt down, kissed his father's hand, and declared to the ambassadors and ministers that a conspiracy against the life of his father, and against his own, had been discovered; and that he had been obliged to take the measures he had taken to prevent it; and that he now came to receive his Majesty's commands.

It appears that the Prince Don Miguel still remains in the possession of all the substantial power of the state, for the King has been induced to lend the sanction of his name to all the steps that were taken without his concurrence and previous knowledge. On the 3d instant the King issued a proclamation, in which he directed that summary proceedings should be adopted throughout the kingdom towards the guilty, that their punishment might speedily take place; while, on the other hand, he pardoned all that had been done by his son, upon the ground that the urgency of the case would not allow of his previously consulting with his Majesty or his ministers.

NETHERLANDS.

The Dutch and Flemish papers contain a copy of an important Treaty between Great-Britain and the Netherlands, in relation to their respective possessions in the Indian Seas, signed in London in March last. The principal feature appears to be a resignation of islands by Great-Britain, and of settlements on the continent of India by the Netherlands.

GREECE.

The Greeks, on hearing of the preparations at Constantinople for invading the Morea, dispatched European engineers to the north of Corinth, to form an entrenched camp, for the purpose of offering an effectual resistance. Engineers are occupied in raising fortifications on the side of Thebes, and on all the principal mountains.—On the receipt of information that the Capitan-Pacha was about to sail from Constantinople with a large body of troops for the relief of Patras, the Greeks sent reinforcements to the blockading army, with positive instructions to carry the place by assault in the event of the Turkish Governor refusing to capitulate. Among these reinforcements are several distinguished English, French, and Polish officers.

AFRICA.

Intelligence has arrived, by the Barbadoes mail, that the British force near Cape Coast Castle has been defeated by the Ashantees. The governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles McCarthy, commanded the troops in person, and was not heard of after the battle. It is said that most of the officers were killed, and Sir Charles himself wounded. The Ashantees came down 15,000 strong; Sir Charles's division was not more than one-third of that number. The battle was fought on the 21st of January, near Sicondee. There were 14 officers with Sir Charles when the action commenced, and only one, a Lieut. Erskine, escaped to tell the tale of woe. Among the slain are some of the principal and oldest merchants of Cape Coast. They were expecting an attack at Cape Coast, by the latest intelligence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The continued frequency of trials for murder in Ireland, is an afflicting evidence of the condition of that country. At the assizes of Cork, four men were tried; and one, named Linehan, found guilty of having deliberately way-laid and put to death a constable of the name of Orpen, on the 7th of last December, for no other crime that appeared on evidence but that of belonging to the po-

lice.—A scene of another character took place at the Derry assizes, when the trials of several parties who had been engaged in a bloody riot at Maghera were about to be proceeded in. The prisoners, *Orange* and *Rutland*, having shaken hands in the dock, the Counsel on both sides addressed the Court, for the purpose of inducing it to discharge them all, on the assurance of their going home in peace; pledging themselves to live friends and neighbours; keeping clear of factious processions; and, in the event of their

their immediate liberation, abstaining from every show and symptom of triumph. The Judge felt it politic to adopt this course, the misguided men of both parties gave the required pledges, and appeared in their intercourse with each other cordially disposed to forget and forgive.

April 28. The excavations for the foundation of the new buildings at King's College, Cambridge, were begun, and a considerable quantity of stone being already landed, the erections will be commenced immediately. It is expected that the Hall and the Provost's lodge will be covered in by the end of October. The College, when completed, will present a pile of buildings unrivalled in this kingdom, and scarcely equalled by any Gothic edifices in Europe. The architect is William Wilkins, Esq. of Caius College.

May 5. As some workmen were employed in removing a mulberry-tree, near Barton-mill, at a short distance from one of the entrances to *Oakley Park*, the seat of the Earl of Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, they discovered some *Tesselated Pavement*; and pursuing their search, by the direction of his Lordship, who immediately ordered a tent to be erected over the spot to protect the pavement from the effects of the weather, it was ascertained that the curious remains must have been the floor of an apartment. The subject is presumed to relate to Orpheus, as the centre figure is seen with one hand resting on a musical instrument, and surrounded, as the classic legends describe the great master of song, by the quadruped and biped auditors, the fierceness of whose savage natures had been subdued into gentleness by the magic charm of his melody.—Amongst other objects are distinctly seen, a lion, a panther, a peacock, a peahen, and various beasts and birds, the greatest part of which are in excellent preservation, and the colours vividly bright. The whole of the tesserae yet developed occupies a space of about 12 feet square, one corner of which was accidentally mutilated by the workmen before the importance of the curiosity was discovered. Already has this vestige of Roman antiquity attracted a vast concourse of people.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The entire skeleton of a large Mammoth, i. e. a fossil elephant of the same species with those which occur in Siberia, and all over Europe, has been very recently discovered near London, at *Ilford*, in the county of Essex, near Stratford and Bow. It lay buried at the depth of about sixteen feet, in a large quarry of diluvian loam and clay which is excavating for making bricks. Mr. John Gibson, of Stratford, has been diligently exerting himself in collecting and preserving as much as possible of this skeleton; and a few days since he invited Professor Buckland and Mr. Cuff to assist him in disinterring the

remainder of the bones which he had purposely left in their natural position in the quarry. These gentlemen found a large tusk and several of the largest cylindrical bones of the legs, also many ribs and vertebrae, with the smallest bones of the feet and tail lying close upon one another, so that there can be no doubt, that with those before collected by Mr. Gibson, they had made up an entire skeleton, at least fifteen feet high; they were imbedded in tenacious clay (which is dug for bricks) being part of the great superficial covering of diluvian clay, sand, and gravel, which is spread over a large portion of the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and along the whole east coast of England, at irregular intervals, and is almost every where occasionally discovered to contain remains of antediluvian animals similar to those at *Ilford*, viz. the tusks, teeth, horns, and bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, horse, and stag, &c. &c. Many other tusks and bones have, within these few years, been discovered and preserved by Mr. Thompson, the proprietor of the *Ilford Clay Pits*, some of which he has presented to the Royal College of Surgeons, whilst others are still in his own possession. Two enormous tusks, also, and a large thigh bone of an elephant, from the same place, have been presented by J. W. Russell, Esq. to the Geological Society. These bones at *Ilford*, when first uncovered, are usually entire and perfect in their form, but are so extremely tender whilst wet, that it is almost impossible to extract them unbroken. On being dried, however, they acquire a considerable degree of firmness. It is much to be regretted that, although Mr. Gibson has preserved fragments of almost every limb of the elephant in question, they are so much broken that it is impossible for the skeleton to be restored and mounted, as has been done in the case of the elephant of the same species, which was found, with even his flesh and hair perfectly preserved, in a cliff of ice on the shore of *Fungusia*, and which is now standing, with the dried flesh still adhering to the head, in the Imperial Museum at *St. Petersburg*.

May 20. His Majesty's Drawing-room, which has been postponed several times from unavoidable circumstances, to celebrate the King's birth-day, took place at the King's Palace, *St. James's*. It was the first Court that had been held there for upwards of ten years. The new rooms were both commodious and lofty: and the throne consists of a brilliant canopy, finished in the style of that in the House of Lords. The Guard Room was lined with the Yeomen Guard, dressed in their ruffs, rassettes in their shoes, and red stocks, as they wore at the Coronation. The Gentlemen Pensioners, under the command of the Earl of Courtown, wore the costume in which they appeared at the Coronation. The Court was most numerously attended.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, April 23. 46th reg. Foot: Maj. Alexander Ogilvie to be Lieut.-col. Prev. Lieut.-col. T. Willshire, to be Major. Unattached, Brevet Maj. Robert Ellison, Foot Guards, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry. Maj.-gen. John Vincent to be Lieut.-governor of Dumbarton Castle.

Downing-street, April 27. Major-gen. William Nicolay to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Dominica.

Whitehall, April 28. Brabazon Urnston, esq. President of the Select Committee of Supercargoes of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies at Canton, knighted.

Rev. Poyntz Stewart Ward, to assume the name and arms of Porter, in addition to those of Ward, pursuant to the will of his great uncle, Charles Porter Packwood, esq. deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. G. H. Law, Bishop of Chester, translated to Bath and Wells, *vice* Beadon, deceased.

Rev. R. J. Carr, D. D. promoted to the Bishopric of Chichester, *vice* Buckner, dec.

Rev. C. Hawkins, Preb. in York Cathedral.

Rev. E. Brown, Sheering R. Essex.

Rev. W. Chester, Walpole St. Peter R. Norf.

Rev. T. Cooke, Brigstock cum Stanion V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. R. Downes, Leamington Priors V. Warwickshire.

Rev. J. Halsted, Little Thurlow R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Harvey, Fanningley R. Notts.

Rev. Robert Jarratt, Lockington cum Hemington V. Leicestershire.

Rev. C. H. Lutwidge, Othery V. Somerset.

Rev. T. Elton Miller, Bockleton, Worcester. and Leysters, Herefordsh. Perp. Curacies.

Rev. R. C. Pole, Radbourn R. Derbyshire.

Rev. Alex. Radcliff, Stodeley R. Devon.

Rev. R. Roberts, Blyton V. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. S. Seyer, Filton R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. T. Seymour, Melbourn V. Cambridge.

Rev. W. Spooner, Acle R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Williams, Rector of the New Academy in Edinburgh.

Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, Chaplain to Duke of Sussex.

Rev. Frederick Calvert, Chaplain to Earl of Tankerville.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. B. Hollingworth, D. D. elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, *vice* Dr. Calvert, res.

Rev. Geo. Chandler, D. C. L. appointed Canon Bampton's Lecturer at Oxford for 1825.

Rev. Edw. H. Dawkins, admitted Doctor of Civil Law.

Rev. J. Thornton, Rector of Wisborough Green; and Rev. T. Prince, Chaplain to the British Residents at Brussels, admitted Doctors of Divinity.

Mr. S. W. Cornish, Head Master of Ottery Free Grammar School, Devon.

Rev. D. A. Williams, Head Master of Carmarthen Grammar School.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Dundalk Borough.—Sir R. H. Inglis, bart. *vice* Hartopp, dec.

Lancaster Borough.—Thomas Greene, esq. *vice* Doveton, dec.

Liskeard.—Lord Eliot.

New Ross.—John Doherty, esq.

Penryn.—Robert Stantou, esq. *vice* Swann, dec.

BIRTHS.

Lately. Lady Doyles, of Springwood-park, a dau.—At Rome, the wife of David Holmes, esq. a son.—At Jersey, the Hon. Mrs. Smith, of Sackville-street, a dau.—At Upton, Warwickshire, Mrs. John Russell, * of a son and heir.—At Lick-hill, Worces. the wife of Wm. Burton, esq. of a son.

Feb. 2. At Wallington, the wife of Wm. Simpson, esq. a son.—At Dulwich Common,

* Mrs. Russell is the only surviving issue of the late Col. Cousmaker, by the eldest dau. of the Dowager Lady de Clifford, and her husband is nephew to the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Jersey, and the young stranger is presumptive heir to Lord de Clifford.

Mrs. B. Allen, a son.—At Sandhurst Parsonage, the wife of Rev. Wm. Fred. Mansel, a dau.—3. At Hastings, the wife of Rev. J. Gould, a dau.—At East Coker, the wife of Edw. St. John Mildmay, esq. a son.

April 24. At Garboldesham-hall, Norf. the Marchioness of Blandford, a son.—25.

In Upper Brook-st. the Hon. Mrs. Carleton, a dau.—27. At Leamington, the wife of Rev. R. G. Jeston, a son.—At Rushall,

Lady Poore, a still-born son.—The lady of Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn, a still-born son.—

29. At Little Bound, near Tonbridge, the wife of Rev. F. R. Spragg, a still-born child.

—In Baker-st. Mrs. Braham, a son.—30. At Battle, Mrs. Birch, lady of the Dean, a daughter.

May 1. In Highbury-place, Mrs. John King, a dau.—The wife of Mr. Turner, stationer, Cheapside, a son, being the 24th child, of whom the majority are still living.—8. In Grosvenor-place, Lady Emily Hardinge, a dau.—10. In Grosvenor-square,

Lady Charlotte, wife of Hon. Frederick Calthorpe, a dau.—At Denmark-hill, Mrs. Charles Cradock, a son.—11. In Burton-crescent, Mrs. Edward Treacher, a dau.—18. In Highbury-place, Mrs. John Morgan, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 4, 1823. At Barbadoes, Lieut. C. F. Lardy, of the 4th Reg. to Thomasine, relict of J. Pinder, esq. and dau. of General Haynes, of the same place.

Lately. P. P. Nind, esq. E. I. C's Light Cavalry, Bengal, to Caroline, dau. of late Wm. Davis, esq. of Winterbourne Abbey, Dorset.—Philip Longmore, esq. of Hertford, to Sabine, dau. of J. Elton, esq. of Bristol, and niece of late Adm. Sir W. Young.—T. Jackson, esq. surgeon R. N. to Isabella, dau. of Rob. West, esq. of Edgware-road.—At Kensington, John Hurnall, esq. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Mary, dau. of C. Badham, M.D. F.R.S.—At Newport, M. C. Bolton, esq. of Queen's College, to Gatte, dau. of late M. Monkhouse, esq. of Roath-court, Glamorganshire, and Main-dee-house, Monmouthshire.—At Dublin, Sir F. L. Blosse, bart. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rt. Hon. W. C. Plunkett.—John Plunkett, esq. 2d son of Attorney-General, to Charlotte, dau. of Lord Chief Justice Bushe.—Major D. M'Gregor, 31st reg. to youngest dau. of late Sir W. Dick, bart.—Rev. J. F. Biddy, to Mary-Anne-Morse, dau. of late Rev. R. Foley, Rector of Huntley.—Rev. John Peel, son of Sir R. Peel, bart. of Drayton Manor, to Augusta, dau. of J. Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen-house.—Rev. J. Hodgkin, Vicar of North Molton, to Charlotte, dau. of Rev. W. M. Stowell, of South Molton.—At Whitby, Rev. H. Taylor, of Catcliffe, near Rotherham, to Eliza, dau. of Mr. Gill, of Hull.

Jan. 29. John Ruggles, esq. of Spains-hall, Essex, and Clare, Suffolk, to Catharine, dau. of J. H. Harrison, esq. of Copford-hall.—31. At Cork, Wm. Magin, esq. LL.D. to Ellen, dau. of late Rev. R. Bullen.

Feb. 8. At Marylebone, Rev. W. Heberden, eldest son of Dr. Heberden, to Elvina Rainier, 2d dau. of J. Underwood, esq. of Gloucester-place.—At Greenwich, W. C. Taylor, surgeon, to Eliza, dau. of T. Brockelbank, Deptford.

April 12. At Paris, George Murray, esq. of Chichester, to Alicia, dau. of T. Strickland, esq. formerly of Elm-grove, near Liverpool.—16. John Small, esq. late of Calcutta, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of Wm. Lindsey, esq. of Balmungie, co. Fife.—20. Rich. Willan, esq. of the Hill, Sedberg, to Sarah-Catharine, dau. of late F. Toosey, esq. of London.—21. G. Wm. Sutton, esq. of Elton, to Olivia, dau. of H. Stapylton, esq. of Norton, both co.

Durham.—22. Rev. F. Swan, Rector of Swerford, and of Sausthorpe, to Susan, dau. of J. Linton, esq. of Stirtloe-house, Hunts, and niece to the late Sir J. Trollope, bart.

—23. By special license, Lord Francis Conyngham, to Lady Jane Paget, dau. of the Marquess of Anglesea.—At Topsham, Rev. M. Mundy, to Mary, 2d dau. of James Patch, esq.—24. At Bideford, E. Simon Stephenson, esq. of Great Queen-st. Westminster, to Sarah-Anne, dau. of late T. Wild, esq. of St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-st.—24. At Milbrook, Lieut. Orlando Orlebar, R. N. son of late Rich. O. esq. of Hinwick-house, Beds, to Helen, only dau. of late Adm. Apin.—At Painswick, Daniel H. Collings, esq. to Catherine, dau. of late Roger Smith, of Walworth.—26. Rev. R. H. Lancaster, Rector of Wornford, to Jane, dau. of T. L. O. Davies, esq. of Alresford.—27. T. R. Minpriss, esq. of Wandsworth-road, to Eliza, dau. of John Black, esq. of Sydenham.—T. Hall, jun. esq. of Tanshelf, to Frances, dau. of late R. Hepworth, esq. of Pontrefract.—28. Louis Cohen, esq. of New Broad-street, to Floretta, dau. of late Assur Heyser, esq. of Finsbury-sq.—Rev. W. White, Vicar of Stradbroke, to Elizabeth, dau. of late Mr. Sergeant Marshall, of Teddington.—At Harlow, Rev. E. Miller, Vicar of Radway, to Charlotte, dau. of Rev. C. Sanderson Miller.—29. At Somerford Keynes, Rich. Waite Cox, esq. of Lawford, to Miss Mortimer.—At St. Pancras, T. Pilkington, esq. of Habberley, to Harriet-Alice, widow of Major Watkins, 56th reg.—At St. James's church, James-Arthur Wilson, D. M. to Jesse-Janet-Shedden, dau. of late James Scrimgeour, esq.—At Brighton, A. M. Greig, jun. esq. of Grafton-st. to dau. of W. Woolcombe, esq. of Freeman's-ct.—

May 1. At St. James's, Sig. Bertoli, to Finetta-Caroline Goff, of Hackney.—3. At Hanover-sq. E. Ireland Clayfield, esq. 40th reg. eldest son of E. Rolle Clayfield, esq. of Brislington, to Charlotte-Louisa, grand-dau. of late Major-Gen. Cox, 1st foot guards.—4. Mr. William Bentley, of Ely-place, to Maria, eldest dau. of late Mr. Botton, of Shoe-lane.—At Portsmouth, Mr. J. E. Taylor, of Manchester, to Sophia-Russell, only dau. of Rev. Russell Scott.—6. At St. Pancras new church, Lieut. A. Davies, R.N. to Elizabeth, 2d. dau. of Geo. Matcham, esq. and niece of Right Hon. Earl Nelson.

OBITUARY.

EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS.

Feb. 21. At Munich, Eugene Beauharnois, Prince of Elchstadt. He was the son of the Empress Josephine, by her first husband. He was a great favourite with Buonaparte, who made him Viceroy of Italy, a situation which he held until the fall of the Emperor. Prince Eugene was married to Augusta Amelia, eldest daughter of the King of Bavaria, on the 13th of Jan. 1806, and since the restoration of the Bourbons he has resided almost entirely at the Court of his father-in-law. He was not considered a man of great talents, but of an amiable disposition, and of strict honor and integrity.

His obsequies took place at Munich on the 25th of February. The King had given orders that all the honors due to the rank of his son-in-law should be paid to him, and being tenderly attached to him, was deeply affected by his death.

MARQUIS OF TITCHFIELD.

March 5. At Portland House, in St. James's Square, in his 28th year, the Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Marquis of Titchfield, eldest son of William Henry, present Duke of Portland, by Henrietta, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late General Scott of Balcomie, co. Fife, N. B. He was born August 21, 1796, and after a domestic education under the ablest instructors was sent at Easter 1815, to Christ Church College, Oxford, and there placed under the tuition of that elegant and accomplished scholar, Dr. Edmund Goodenough, the present learned Head Master of Westminster School, whose father, the venerable Bishop of Carlisle, had fulfilled the duties of the same office to the father and family of this lamented nobleman.

At the Public Examinations at Michaelmas, 1818, the name of the Marquis appeared in the second class of those who had distinguished themselves for superior proficiency in classical literature; after this honorable tribute to his abilities and industry he quitted the University, where his correct and exemplary deportment during a three year's residence gained the lasting attachment of every member with whom he was connected. Respected by his seniors, beloved by his contemporaries, few men entered the "world's great stage" with brighter prospects before them. His character, thus eminent and unsullied at the place

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of his education, was afterwards destined to display itself with no less brilliancy in the Senate of his country, to which an honorable ambition incited him to display the talents, so useful and conspicuous, with which nature and application had endowed him.

Accordingly in 1819 he was elected M. P. for Blechingley, in Surrey, on Matthew Russell, Esq. vacating his seat for that Borough; and in 1821 for King's Lynn, on Sir Martin Foulkes's retirement, which he continued to represent up to the period of his decease. If his speeches in the House of Commons were not embellished with the sublimer flights of eloquence, imagination, and oratory, they manifested no inconsiderable portion of judgment, accuracy, and sense. With a diffidence of manner which conciliated his hearers, though nearly connected by his mother with a leading Member of Administration, his opinions were perfectly independent, and the votes he gave shewed sentiments and actions superior to party or personal considerations. The disorder which carried off thus prematurely one of such fair promise was occasioned by an abscess on the brain, the acute suffering of which he bore with manly fortitude. His remains, on March 13, were interred in a vault formerly belonging to the family of Faucet* (anciently Lords of Mary-le-bone) in the old parish Church; where also the late Duke and Duchess of Portland, and several branches of the families of Coates, Greville, and Bentinck have been likewise buried. The funeral procession was solemn, and appropriate to the station of the deceased. The hearse drawn by six horses, and the coffin splendidly covered with crimson velvet and gilt nails; on a gold plate, the arms, coronet and supporters. In the first coach were Lords William and Frederick Bentinck and the Right Honorable George Canning, his uncles, who attended as the chief mourners; followed by other relations in a numerous train of carriages.

LORD COLERAINE.

March 31. Of a convulsive fit at his house near the Regent's Park, aged 73, the Rt. Hon. George Hanger, 4th Lord Coleraine, of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, a Major General in the Army; and bet-

* See vol. LXIV. 579-80.

ter known by the title of Colonel Hanger, or the familiar appellation of "George Hanger."

He was the third son of Gabriel first Lord Coleraine, by Elizabeth daughter and heir of R. Bond, Esq. of Cowbury, co. Hereford; and younger brother of the two preceding Lords. He entered young into the army, and served in America during the whole of the war with that country, but notwithstanding his repeated solicitations, was not afterwards engaged in active service. His retirement on the full pay of his rank as Captain from the Artillery Drivers drew some observations from the Commissioners of Military Enquiry in their 17th Report, to which Colonel Hanger published an answer.

He was formerly admitted among the convivial companions of his present Majesty; but as the Prince advanced in life, the eccentric manners of the Colonel became somewhat too free and coarse for the Royal taste, and the broad vivacity of the facetious Humourist gave way to associates of a more refined description. But though the Colonel was free in his manners, he never was inclined to give intentional offence, and the peculiarity of those manners precluded all idea of resentment, and laughter rather than anger was the result of his most extravagant sallies. He was capable of serious exertions of friendship, not by pecuniary sacrifices, for of such his situation hardly ever admitted, but by persevering zeal when he was likely to effect a beneficial purpose. He was well acquainted with military duty, and was never wanting in courage, or the spirit of enterprize. He is generally acknowledged to have been a very handsome man in early life, but his person was disguised by the singularity of his dress. Though disposed to participate in all the dissipations of higher life, he yet contrived to devote much of his time to reading, and was generally well provided with topics for the usual conversations of the table, even in the most convivial circles. He was so marked a character that he might be considered as one of the prominent features of his time, and he was courted as well for the peculiarity, as for the harmless tendency of his humour.

On the death of his elder brother, Wm. Ld. Coleraine*, Dec. 11, 1814, he resolutely declined to assume the title, and was always somewhat peevish when he was addressed by it. Upon the whole, if he had not the wit of *Falstaff*, he was always entertaining, and his numerous and varied classes of acquaintances may well say of

him, as of the facetious offspring of our immortal Bard, that they could "have better spared a better man."

He published the following pamphlets, all containing information, expressed in his own whimsical manner, and in one of them he introduced a portrait of himself suspended on a gibbet. "Address to the Army on Tarleton's History of the Campaigns of 1780 & 1781," 8vo. 1789. "Anticipation of the Freedom of Brabant," 8vo. 1792. "Military Reflections on the attack and defence of the City of London," 8vo. 1795, [this abounds with disputable positions.] "His Life, Adventures and Opinions," 2 vols. 8vo. 1801. "Reflections on the menaced Invasion, and the Means of protecting the Capital." 8vo. 1804.

DR. BEADON, BP. OF BATH AND WELLS.

April 21. At his house in the Circus, Bath, aged 87, the Rt. Rev. Father in God Richard Beadon, D. D. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. This prelate was a native of Somersetshire, and was educated at Tiverton, whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge. He was nearly related to the wife of Dr. John Newcome, Master of St. John's, a very learned and excellent woman, who is noticed in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. vii. p. 286. Dr. Newcome, who died in 1765, appointed him one of his executors, and left him a considerable part of his fortune. In 1758 he stood high among the Wranglers for his Degree, and was also a successful candidate for one of the prizes for the best dissertation in Latin prose. Having proceeded B.A. in 1758, and M.A. 1761, he became a Fellow of St. John's College, and was appointed Orator of his University. He was presented to the Rectory of Stanford Rivers in Essex; and in 1775 appointed Archdeacon of London. He took the Degrees of B. D. 1769, and D. D. 1780. In 1781, he was elected Master of Jesus College, which he resigned in 1789. The present Duke of Gloucester having been sent to Cambridge, and entrusted to Dr. Beadon's peculiar care, his conduct secured the Royal favour, and paved the way to his subsequent high eminence in the church. His first dignity was that of Archdeacon of London; was nominated in 1789 to the See of Gloucester; and in 1802 was translated to that of Bath and Wells. He printed a Fast Sermon, preached before the House of Lords, April 19, 1793, 4to.

On the 30th of April the Bishop's remains were conveyed to Wells. The body lay in state at the Palace four hours. At three o'clock the funeral procession moved to the Cathedral in grand

* See vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 613.

grand state. Major Breadon, the late Bishop's son, was the chief mourner. The Rev. Archdeacon Trevelyan read the ceremony; and some of Handel's best pieces were performed. The throne and pulpit were covered with fine cloth and crape; a mourning mantle surmounted the throne. A solemn dirge was performed over the grave with great effect. The solemnity of the occasion was increased by the tolling of the great bell of the Cathedral (muffled) and by all the shops being closed. In Bath, where the memory of his lordship will be cherished with lasting affection, the bells of the churches were tolled at intervals during the day, and on Sunday the pulpits, &c. of the different churches exhibited emblems of mourning.

DR. BUCKNER, BP. OF CHICHESTER.

May 2. At his Palace at Chichester the Rt. Rev. John Buckner, D. C. L. Lord Bishop of Chichester. He was the son of Richard Buckner, Esq. Alderman of Chichester, of which place, or the immediate vicinity, he was a native; born 1734, educated at the Charter House, and at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1755, M. A. 1765. He was domestic Chaplain to the late Duke of Richmond, in which capacity he officiated with the regiment which his Grace commanded at the taking of Havannah in 1762. In 1771 he was appointed Vicar of Boxgrove, and Prebendary of Eartham in the Cathedral of Chichester; Canon Residentiary of the same in 1790; Rector of Newdigate, Surrey, in 1788; and presented to the Rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields, in the same year, by the King, which Living he held with the Bishoprick in commendam. He succeeded to the Bishopric on the death of Sir Wm. Ashburnham, Bt. The Bp. had been in a declining state of health for some months. He was a prelate who, for his urbanity and zeal in the genuine principles of the Protestant religion, and in the beneficial regulation of his diocese, sincerely merits the praise of future Biographers. He published "A Sermon, preached at St. Peter's, Westminster, before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on the Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29, 1798," 4to. "A Charge delivered to the Clergy of his Diocese at his primary Visitation in 1798," 4to. 1799. "Sermon before the House of Lords, Feb. 5, 1812," 4to.

SIR JOHN SIMEON, BART.

Feb. 4. Sir John Simeon, Bart. one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery. He was appointed Recorder of Reading in 1779, and M. P. for the said Borough, on the present Lord Braybrooke

succeeding to the Peerage. He was senior Master of the Court of Chancery; and in 1811 was placed at the head of the Commission, in conjunction with Count Munster and General Taylor, for putting His Majesty's real and personal estates in trust during his melancholy indisposition, which they executed without any salary. He married Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Cornwall, of Hendon-House, co. Middlesex, esq. and had issue 3 sons and 3 daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Richard Simeon, Bart.

This family is of French extraction, and came over with William the Conqueror; it had large possessions in the co. of Oxford, and was divided into two branches, one of whom was Catholic, the other Protestant. The Catholic branch terminated by the death of Sir Edward Simeon, Bart. in 1765, without issue male, which baronetage had been granted 12 Car. II. to an ancestor, in consideration of military aid to the crown, during the civil wars; and the property by a female heir, passed into the Weld family, of Lullworth Castle, co. Dorset. The Protestant branch, which was seated at Pipton, in the same County, for many centuries, as appears by family inscriptions, ended in the direct line in an only daughter, who married Mr. Hampden. The late Baronet was descended from a collateral branch of that family previous to 1635.

SIR THOMAS BELL.

March 4. In Dean Street, Soho, Sir Thomas Bell, Knt. He was born Jan. 16, 1751, and served the office of one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1816. He was eminently distinguished for his private virtues and public worth during an active and useful life, and his memory will long be remembered with respect, by all who knew him.

ADMIRAL BERTIE.

Feb. 23. At Donnington Priory, Berks, aged 70, Admiral Sir Albemarle Bertie, Bart. K. C. B. Admiral of the White. He was born Jan. 20, 1755; and in 1778 we find him serving as First Lieutenant of the Fox, a 28-gun frigate, one of the repeaters to Admiral Keppel's Fleet, in the action with that of France under M. d'Orvilliers; and on the trial of the Commander-in-Chief for his conduct on that occasion, Mr. Bertie appears to have been examined respecting the cheering between the Fox and the Formidable, on which so much stress was laid.

He obtained Post rank, March 21, 1782, in the Crocodile, of 24 guns, stationed

tioned in the Channel. At the time of the Spanish armament he was appointed to the *Latona* frigate; and about the year 1792, to the *Edgar* of 74 guns, in which latter ship he assisted at the capture of le General Dumourier, a French privateer, and her prize the *St. Iago*, having on board upwards of two millions of dollars, besides some valuable packages to the amount of between two and three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Captain Bertie afterwards removed into the *Thunderer*, of 74 guns, and was present at the defeat of the French fleet by Earl Howe, June 1, 1794. In 1795 we find him serving under the orders of Sir John Borslase Warren, on an Expedition to the coast of France.

He subsequently commanded the *Renown*, 74; *Windsor Castle*, a second rate; and *Malta*, of 80 guns. He joined the latter vessel in 1801, a period when, in consequence of the immense preparations made by the enemy for the invasion of Great Britain, the government thought it necessary to adopt every method that prudence could dictate for its defence. To this end, among other arrangements, the *Malta* and another ship of the line, were stationed at *St. Helen's*, for the purpose of examining all vessels coming into *Portsmouth* harbour, and preventing any designs formed by the enemy being carried into effect. During the time the *Malta* lay at this anchorage, a fire broke out in the Dispensary. The conflagration was spreading in a rapid and alarming manner towards the magazine, when notice being given to Captain Bertie, its further ravages were happily prevented by his calm and collected presence of mind, and effective orders upon the occasion. The alarm and confusion that seized the crew was such as induced many to attempt quitting the ship; but owing to the spirited conduct of her Commander, the whole were soon restored to their former state of tranquillity, on finding all danger was removed by the judicious orders he had given for the purpose.

The *Malta* was paid off at *Plymouth* in the spring of 1802; and on the 23rd of April, 1804, Captain Bertie was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. After serving for some time in the Channel Fleet, he was appointed to the chief command at the Cape of Good Hope, on which station, and in the Indian Seas, he continued several years, during which the ships under his orders were very successfully employed.

Adm. Bertie was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral April 28, 1808; created a Baronet, Dec. 9, 1812; became a full Admiral, June 4, 1814; and was nomi-

nated a K. C. B. Jan. 2, 1815. Sir Albe-marle Bertie mar. July 1, 1783, Emma, second daughter of the late James Modiford Heywood, of *Marristow-House*, co. Devon, Esq. who died in March, 1805, by whom he had issue 3 children. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lyndsey-James, Lieut. 12th Regt. Dragoons.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE WOOD, K.C.B.

March 1. At his house in Clifford-street, Lieut.-gen. Sir George Wood, K.C.B. of the Hon. East India Company's service; second son of the late Alexander Wood, esq. of *Perth* (lineally descended from the ancient Woods of *Largo*, co. Fife), who died in 1778, and next brother of Sir Mark Wood, bart. of *Gatton Park*, co. Surrey, and for many years M.P. for *Newark* and *Gatton*; and also brother of Sir James Athol Wood, Rear Admiral in the Royal Navy, and K. C. B.

GENERAL GEO. HENRY VANSITTART.

Lately. Lieut.-gen. George Henry Vansittart. This officer was appointed Ensign in the 19th foot in 1786; Lieut. in the 38th foot in 1788, which regiment he joined at *Plymouth*; Captain in the 18th foot in August 1790; Major in the New South Wales corps in 1793; and Lieutenant-colonel in the then 95th foot, Feb. 21, 1794.

In 1791 he joined his regiment, then the 18th foot, at *Gibraltar*, and went with it the latter end of 1793 to *Toulon*, where he remained until the evacuation of that place. He accompanied the 95th in the expedition under Sir Alured Clarke against the Cape of Good Hope, and continued there until 1797, when the regiment was reduced. The 26th of Jan. 1797, he had the brevet of Colonel; he was on half-pay till June, 1798, and served in the *Berkshire* militia till 1800, when he was appointed Brigadier-general in the West Indies, where he remained till the year 1803. He served in *St. Vincent's*, *St. Lucie*, and *Antigua*. The 25th of September, of the latter year, he had the rank of Major-general; in June 1804, was placed on the Staff in England; the 25th of Feb. 1805, appointed Colonel of the 1st garrison battalion; in 1806, nominated to the Staff in Ireland; and the 25th of July, 1810, received the rank of Lieutenant-general. In 1821 he received the rank of General in the Army.

MAJOR-GEN. WM. GEORGE DACRES.

Feb. 25. At *Edinburgh*, Major-gen. Wm. Geo. Dacres. He was appointed Lieutenant in the 26th foot, April 24, 1779; Captain in the 26th foot, June 1790;

1790; Major in the army, Jan. 26, 1797; Lieut.-col. in the army, April 29, 1802; Major in the 26th foot, July 9, 1803; Colonel in the army, June 4, 1811; and Major-general, June 4, 1814. He was on half-pay several years; and last served as an Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District in Ireland.

COLONEL BINGHAM.

April 7. At his seat at Melcombe Bingham, co. Dorset, in his 83rd year, Richard Bingham, Esq. Colonel of the Dorset Regiment of Militia. He was descended from a long line of ancestors*, and was during his life at the head of the antient family of that name, who can boast of an uninterrupted male line from the time of Henry the First, a period of nearly 700 years; they were established and have lived in the present mansion since the reign of Henry the Third, when Robert de Byngnam, second son of Sir Ralph de Byngnam of Sutton Bingham, co. Somerset, became possessed of the Melcombe property, by a marriage with Lucy, daughter of Sir Robert Turberville, Knt.

The late Colonel Bingham was twice married; first, to Sophia, daughter of Charles Halsey, esq. of Great Gaddlesden, co. Herts; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Ridout, esq. of Dean's Leaze, co. Dorset, who died Dec. 30, 1814. By each of these ladies he had a family.

He came at an early period of life into his property, his father having died when he was 14 years of age, so that he had been in possession of his mansion and estates nearly 70 years.

Before the breaking out of the American war, he accepted a company in the County Regiment of Militia, of which he was appointed Colonel in the year 1799. He was unremittingly zealous, and always attentive to the duties of an officer, sacrificing every thing to the benefit of the corps, and suffering no private inclinations or interest to interfere in this particular. He had the singular good fortune, during the long period he commanded the regiment, to merit the commendation and approbation of those above him, whilst he secured in an eminent degree, the love, gratitude, esteem, and affection, of every rank submitted to his orders. No man ever enjoyed a more universal or deserved popularity, which extended not only to the officers and soldiers of the regiment, but throughout the whole county, and wherever he was known; and the

Officers having requested him some years since to sit for his picture, an excellent likeness was taken by Bestland, a print from which is to be found in the house of almost every gentleman and respectable yeoman in the county of Dorset.

He brought up several of his sons in the service of their King and country, and he had the felicity to see his choice justified, and their exertions crowned with success in the paths he had traced out for them. Richard, his eldest son, has some time since attained the rank of Lieutenant-general. Charles Cox (who lost his arm in action in St. Domingo, 1796), is a Lieut.-colonel of Artillery. George Ridout (who was wounded at the Battle of Salamanca) is a Major-general, K.C.B. and Knight Companion of the Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword; and John is a Lieutenant in the Navy, whose hopes were blasted, and his promotion arrested, by his capture and subsequent detention for seven years, as a prisoner in France.

Thus respected and beloved, full of years, having passed a long life in the enjoyment of almost uninterrupted health, and in the unwearied practice of "doing as he would be done by," he is gathered to his fathers, leaving a bright example to those who knew him, to follow his paths, if they would wish to obtain a similar well-earned reputation in this life, and a well-founded hope of a better.

COL. GEORGE MOLLE.

Sept. 9, 1823. At Belgaum, Madras, Colonel George Molle, of the 46th foot. He was appointed Ensign in the 94th foot in 1793; Lieut. 12th May, 1794; and Capt. 1st July, 1795. He served in Gibraltar one year; at the Cape of Good Hope two; in India three; in Egypt and India a second time, two years. He was wounded at the assault of Seringapatam; he acted as Aide-de-camp to Sir D. Baird in India and Egypt, and returned to England in 1803 with despatches from the Marquess Wellesley, when he was promoted 3d Sept. in that year to a Majority in the 8th battalion of Reserve, from which he was removed to the 9th foot 2d June, 1804, and appointed Lieut.-col. 2d Sept. 1808. His next service was in Germany, and afterwards in Portugal. He was severely wounded at the battle of Roleia, and returned to England on sick certificate. He again served on the Peninsula, and was at the action near Oporto. In consequence of the reduced state of his corps he was sent to Gibraltar in June, 1809.

* See their Pedigree in Hutchins's History of Dorset,

1809. The 3d June, 1813, he was appointed Lieut.-col. in the 46th foot; and 4th June, 1814, obtained the brevet of Colonel.

MR. G. BELZONI.

Dec. 3, 1823. It is with sincere grief we record the death of Belzoni, the celebrated traveller. This event occurred, at Gato in Africa, when he was attempting to reach Houssa and Timbuctoo by way of Benin. He had been a considerable time a very welcome guest on board the brig *Castor*, waiting for the time a Mr. J. Houtson could accompany him to Benin, whose interest with the King of that place he considered would be serviceable to him. On the night of the 24th of November, he left the brig with Mr. Houtson for Gato. On parting he seemed a little agitated, particularly when the crew, to each of whom he had made a present, gave him three loud cheers on leaving the vessel. "God bless you, my fine fellows, and send you a happy sight of your country and friends," was his answer. On the 3d of December, the gentleman who communicated the account of Belzoni's death to a friend in this country, received a letter from Mr. Houtson, requesting him to come to Benin, as Mr. Belzoni was lying dangerously ill, and, in case of death, he wished a second person to be present. He was prevented going, not only by business, but a severe fever, which had then hold of him. On the 5th, he had a second letter from Mr. H. with the particulars of Mr. Belzoni's end, and one from himself, almost illegible, dated Dec. 2, requesting him to assist in the disposal of his effects, and to remit the proceeds home to his agents, Messrs. Briggs Brothers and Co. America-square, London, together with a beautiful amethyst ring he wore, which he seemed particularly anxious should be delivered to his wife, with the assurance he died in the fullest affection for her, as he found himself too weak to write his last wishes and adieus. He was interred at Gato next day with all the respect possible; and this gentleman furnished a large board with the following inscription, and which was placed over his grave:

"Here lie the remains of
G. BELZONI,
who was attacked with dysentery at
Benin
(on his way to Houssa and Timbuctoo),
on 26 Nov. and died at this place
Dec. 3, 1823.

The gentlemen who placed this inscription over the grave of this intrepid and enterprising traveller, hope that every

European visiting this spot will cause the ground to be cleared, and the fence round the grave repaired, if necessary."

At the time of Belzoni's death, Mr. Houston had every thing arranged with the King of Benin for his departure, and, had his health continued, there is no doubt he would have succeeded. Mr. Belzoni passed at Benin as an inhabitant, or rather native of the interior, who had come to England when a youth, and was now trying to return to his country. The King and Emegrands (or nobles) gave credit to this, Mr. Belzoni being in a Moorish dress, with his beard nearly a foot in length. There was, however, some little jealousy amongst them, which was removed by a present or two well applied; and the King of Benin's messenger was to accompany Mr. Bezoni with the King's cane, and as many men as were considered necessary for a guard and baggage carriers. The King's name is respected as far as Houssa, and he has a Messenger or Ambassador stationary there. On Mr. Belzoni's arrival at Houssa, he was to leave his guard there, and proceed to Timbuctoo, the King not guaranteeing his safety further than Houssa, and Timbuctoo not being known at Benin. On his return to Houssa he was to have made the necessary preparations for going down the Niger, and despatch his messenger and guard back with letters to his agents and to Mr. John Houtson; the messenger to be rewarded according to the account the letters gave of his behaviour, and the King to receive a valuable stated present.

The distance from Benin to Houssa is not so great. The King gave the following account of the route:—From Benin to Jaboo, six days' journey; Jaboo to Eyoo, three; Eyoo to Tappa, nine; Tappa to Nyffoo, four; and Nyffoo to Houssa, three. Between Nyffoo and Houssa, the "Big Water" is to be crossed, considerably above Tangara, at which place it is tremendously rapid and wide; further down the natives of Benin know nothing of it, except that it runs to the Southward. Mr. Belzoni began to waver in his opinion of the Niger being a branch of the Nile, after having seen one or two of these rivers in the bight of Benin.

In 1821 Mr. Belzoni published a "Narrative of the Operations and recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations, in Egypt and Nubia, and of a Journey to the Coast of the Red Sea, in search of the Antient Berenice; and another to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon." In our review of this interesting work (see vol.

xci. i. p. 41), we took the opportunity of giving a sketch of the life of this intrepid Traveller, to which we refer our readers; as also to our vol. LXXXVIII. 477, for Nov. 1818, at which period it was reported that Mr. Belzoni had died at Great Cairo. The valuable labours of Mr. Belzoni will be found recorded in many other of our volumes.

G. H. F. HARTOPP, Esq. M.P.

Lately. At Mitcham, George Henry Fleetwood Hartopp, esq. M.P. for Dundalk, and eldest son of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. Mr. Hartopp was born August 20, 1785, and assumed the name of Fleetwood, in addition to that of Hartopp, as a memorial of his lineal descent from General Charles Fleetwood, whose estates eventually vested in his mother, who was the only child of Joseph Hurlock, Esq. by Sarah, heiress of Sir John Hartopp, bart. Mr. Hartopp was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. June 20, 1811. He was an elegant scholar, and of a studious turn of mind. He unfortunately took cold during his parliamentary attendance this session, from want of attention to warm clothing on returning from the House. His remains were interred on the 9th in the family-vault at Aston Flamville, in Leicestershire. Several intimate friends of the deceased attended the mournful solemnity, and the procession from the village of Burbage to Aston Church was peculiarly interesting. The hearse was preceded by tenantry on horseback, and by the Rev. Jerome Dyke, the officiating Minister, with Mr. Miles, the family solicitor, in a private carriage; and was followed by three mourning coaches, the first of which contained Sir Edmund C. Hartopp, bart. and the next brother of the deceased, with his brother-in-law, Edward Grove, esq. and Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. M.P. the chief mourners; in the next were Sir Robert Inglis, bart.; Sir James Riddell, bart.; Thomas Pares, esq.; and the Rev. Mr. Acland; and in the third John Pares, esq.; Thomas Lister, esq.; Thomas Pares, jun. esq. M.P.; and Rev. Mr. James; and numerous private carriages of the relations and friends of the deceased lengthened the cortege.

RICHARD TWINING, Esq.

April 23. At his house at Twickenham, in his 75th year, Richard Twining, esq. He received his education at Eton, but in consequence of the death of his father, remained there only till he was sixteen. This, however, was sufficiently long to determine in a great degree the course and habits of his subsequent life; for he there imbibed that taste and love

for literature, which he never ceased to improve, and which formed an essential part of his character.

Equally skilful in the dispatch of business, and diligent in employing his leisure to advantage, whenever he could disengage himself from the fatigues of London, he hastened to his favourite retreat at Twickenham or Isleworth to resume the study of the best authors in Latin, as well as English, both in verse and prose. Natural talents thus wisely improved, and heightened as they were, by a lively and enlarged sense of moral and religious obligation, rendered him a most pleasant companion, even to those who were more exclusively devoted to learned pursuits. In whatever company he appeared, he never failed to attract attention, by the extent of his knowledge, and the politeness and urbanity of his address.

He ever acknowledged with the warmest gratitude how much both of amusement and instruction he derived from the affectionate intercourse and correspondence which subsisted between him and his elder brother, the Rev. Thomas Twining, of Colchester, the learned and elegant translator of Aristotle's treatise on Poetry.

His letters were highly interesting and entertaining. On serious subjects they were forcible and affecting; on lighter subjects they were humorous and playful. Even the smallest note, upon the most trifling occasion, received a grace from some happy turn of thought or expression. An unwearied activity of mind, an uncommon quickness of perception, a solidity of judgment, and a never-failing readiness to assist those who stood in need of his assistance, involved him in a multiplicity of business. His hours of leisure were by no means hours of idleness.

In the debates at the East India House he often took a prominent part. No man better understood how necessary it is that every public speaker should make himself master of his subject. Those who heard him perceived that he spoke from cool and mature reflection. He was earnest only that truth and honesty and justice should prevail. He never went out of his way to attack others, nor repelled attacks with rudeness or acrimony. It was his chief wish and endeavour to soothe, to persuade, to conciliate. In judicious choice and arrangement of arguments, perspicuity of expression, grammatical accuracy, freedom from all hesitation, redundancy, or embarrassed repetition, and in close and harmonious articulation, few have surpassed him in any assembly.

The

The high sense entertained by the East India proprietors of his integrity, ability, and valuable services, procured for him, in a manner peculiarly gratifying to him, a seat in the direction. The same zeal for the honour and prosperity of the Company which had actuated him as a proprietor, still actuated him as a Director, till that fatal disease, which rendered him incapable of regular attendance, and has now closed his earthly labours, determined him to resign a situation, the duties of which he found himself no longer equal to discharge.

To this imperfect but faithful sketch, be it added, for the information of those who had not an opportunity of knowing him intimately, that he supported his long-protracted sufferings and decay of strength, with that cheerful resignation to the will of God, and steadfast hope in Christ, which were the ruling principles of his active and exemplary life.

JAMES GANDON, ESQ. F.S.A. & M.R.I.A.

Lately. At Canon Brook, near Lucan, at the advanced age of 82, J. Gandon, esq.; having resided in Ireland many years, during which time he practised in the fine arts, and contributed much to the improvement of the city of Dublin, and to the kingdom at large, of which his various published productions bear ample testimony. His remains were deposited in the same vault with those of his much respected, learned, and early attached friend, Francis Grove, esq. at the private chapel of Drumcondra. Having completed his studies under the superintendence of Sir William Chambers, he was the first who obtained a gold medal for architecture, given by the Royal Academy at Somerset House. The then President, Sir Joshua Reynolds, on presenting the medal to the successful candidate, expressed himself in the most flattering terms, and in prophetic language foretold the future eminence to which Mr. Gandon would arrive by prosecuting his studies. The Vitruvius Britannicus, in 3 vols. folio, a most splendid work, appeared shortly after this, with his name annexed, and in which he was principal. The Court-house of Nottingham was designed by him, and gained him the notice and friendship of some eminent characters in England, amongst whom were Sir George Saville and Mason the poet. Soon after this, great encouragement and large premiums were held out by public advertisement for erecting a Royal Exchange in Dublin, then much wanted. Designs for this purpose were called for, and Mr. Gandon obtained the second premium, Mr. Thomas Sandby the third,

Mr. Cooley being declared the successful candidate, and the present Royal Exchange was built on his design. The great utility and convenience connected with the architectural beauty of Mr. Gandon's design, however, attracted the attention and esteem of the late Earl of Charlemont and Portarlington, Colonel Burton Conyngham, and John Beresford, and his connexion with those distinguished patrons of the fine arts in Ireland only terminated with their lives. He designed and executed that noble edifice the Custom House of Dublin, which will long remain a lasting monument of taste, elegance, and architectural beauty; and also the Court-house at Waterford, at the recommendation of the celebrated Howard. The beautiful portico to the House of Lords, now converted into a national bank; that noble building the Four Courts and King's Inns, were designed and erected under his immediate superintendence, and many other works which reflect the highest lustre on the science and taste of Mr. Gandon. It must be observed, that in the discharge of duty in the expenditure of public money, his integrity was ever unimpeached, his great independence of mind always steered him clear of party or faction—he never contracted for any works, nor became in any manner interested in any speculation or job connected therewith, but always felt and supported the dignity of his profession. He was one of the original members of the Royal Irish Academy, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. His social qualities, for which he was remarkable, were much obscured in the latter part of his life by an hereditary gout, which afflicted him for the last thirty years of his life; but notwithstanding his retirement, he continued to be honoured with the friendship and correspondence of many of the most distinguished characters in the United Kingdom.

GEORGE WEBB HALL, ESQ.

Feb. 21. At Sneed Park, near Bristol, aged 59, George Webb Hall, esq. late Secretary to the Hon. Board of Agriculture, and Chairman to the Committee of the Agricultural Associations of Great Britain, who assembled at Henderson's Hotel, during several of the late Sessions of Parliament, to seek relief from the depression under which the Agricultural Interest so seriously laboured, and of which associations he was the principal founder and promoter. His earlier exertions were devoted to the profession of the law. He held and executed an appointment under the Corporation of Bristol for 35 years, during about 25 of which

which he was their solicitor, or acting legal adviser. He was principally instrumental likewise in passing all the Acts for the improvement of the Port and Harbour of Bristol, and had passed several for large and extensive inclosures; in fact, Parliamentary business was that to which he had particularly devoted his time, and few were better qualified to surmount those numerous obstacles which are frequently opposed to the progress of such bills. At the same time he was one of the most extensive and improving occupiers of land in that district, and at one period was tenant of nearly 2,300 acres of land. His death was occasioned by his horse falling with him, very near his own house, when going only a walking pace, and in attempting to rise with him, struck his head against the ground, and inflicted a wound on the top of his head, immediately behind the forehead; the wound itself was not attended with fever, and from the temperate and regular habits of Mr. Hall, he was expected to have done well; but on the 8th day, symptoms of locked jaw appeared, and all the skill and attention the first physicians and surgeons the City of Bristol could supply, were unavailing to preserve his life to his large family; and although the local symptoms of the jaw yielded considerably to the means resorted to, he sunk under the general depressing influence of this dreadful malady

Vice-Admiral Sir Edw. BULLER, Bart.

April 15. At his seat, Trenant Park, in Cornwall, Sir Edward Buller, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Recorder of the Borough of East Looe.

This gallant officer was the descendant of a family which, from its antiquity and alliances, has long been eminent in the counties of Devon and Cornwall. Richard Buller, the immediate ancestor of the numerous highly respectable individuals of that name now living in those counties, was a younger son of a Somersetshire family, and settled at Tregarrick in Cornwall, early in the sixteenth century; he married Margaret widow of Edward Courtenay, of Landrake, Esq. and daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Trethuriffe, of Trethuriffe in that county, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnock, Knt. sister of Edward, seventh Earl of Devon, K. G. (the lineal descendant of Hugh Courtenay, second Earl of Devon, by Margaret second daughter of Humphrey de Bohun fourth Earl of Hereford and Essex, Lord High Constable of England, by Elizabeth Plantagenet his wife, seventh daughter of King Edward I.) and great great aunt, and co-heiress of Edw. Courtenay, 2nd

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Marquess of Exeter, and 10th and last Earl of Devon of that family. John Francis Buller, of Morval, in Cornwall, 6th in descent from the said Richard and Margaret Trethuriffe, married in 1716, Rebecca 3rd dau. and co-heiress of Sir Jonathan Trelawny*, Bart. Bishop of Winchester, and by her had a numerous family†. His second son John Buller, Esq. was for many years one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and Representative of East Looe in several Parliaments; by his first wife Mary, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, third Baronet, he had three sons‡, of whom Edward the second son, the subject of this memoir, was born at the Admiralty,

* His Lordship was descended from John Trelawney and Florence Courtenay his wife, another daughter of the above-mentioned Sir Hugh Courtenay, and co-heiress of Edward, last Marquess of Exeter and Earl of Devon.

† James the eldest son represented the County of Cornwall in Parliament, and was twice married; by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Gould, of Downes, Devonshire, he had James Buller, Esq. father of the present James Buller, of Downes, Esq. M. P. for Exeter; and by his 2nd wife Jane, dau. of Allen 1st Earl Bathurst, he left eight children; of these John the eldest son was the father of several sons, of whom, John the eldest succeeded to the estate of Morval; James is one of the present Clerks to the Privy Council; and Sir Anthony Buller, the youngest son, is now a Judge in India. Sir Francis, the 6th son of John Buller, Esq. by Lady Jane Bathurst, became the celebrated Judge, and was created a Bart. whose son, Sir Francis Buller, is the 2d and present Bart. William, the 3rd son of John Francis Buller and Rebecca Trelawny, was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1792, and died in 1796.

‡ John Buller, Esq. the eldest of these sons was many years in India. In 1802 he was elected Recorder of East Looe (vide Bond's History of Looe), which borough he represented in Parliament for some years; he married Augusta daughter of Major Nixon, but died in 1807 without issue. Henry the second son was a Lieutenant of the Navy, and died in the East Indies unmarried. Mr. Buller, the father of Sir Ed. Buller, married, secondly, Eliz. dau. of — Hunter, Esq. and by her had several children who all died unmar. excepting Charlotte, wife of her cousin Wm. Buller, Esq. and Maj.-Gen. Frederick Buller, whose eldest son Thomas Frederick Buller married in 1821, the Rt. Hon. Lady Agnes Percy, daughter of Hugh 2nd Duke, and twin-sister of Hugh 3rd and present Duke of Northumberland, K. G.

miralty, December 24th, 1764, and received his education at Westminster; at the age of 13 he entered the Navy as a Midshipman under the auspices of the late Lord Mulgrave, with whom he served in the *Courageux* in Admiral Keppel's engagement with the Count D'Orvilliers, on the 27th of July, 1778. At a very early age Mr. Buller received his first Commission as Lieutenant of the *Sceptre*, in which ship he was in several actions whilst she formed part of Sir Edward Hughes's Fleet, and in one of which he was slightly wounded. In 1783 Lt. Buller was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the *Chaser Sloop*, and subsequently to the *Brisk*. On the 19th of July 1790 he obtained the rank of Post Captain into the *Dido* Frigate, on the Coast of Halifax, which ship he brought to England, and paid off. During the peace, in 1793, he commanded the *Porcupine*, 24, then on Channel Service, and was soon after removed to the *Adventure* of 44 guns. Captain Buller's next appointment was to the *Crescent*, in which ship, accompanied by the *Sceptre*, he escorted the India Fleet to the Cape of Good Hope, and was present at the capture of the Dutch Squadron in Saldanha Bay in 1796. He returned from that station in the *Amrica* of 64 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Blanket, and in 1797 was appointed to the command of the Sea Fencibles from the river Lyme to Cawsand-bay, at the time when they were first established; and by his able arrangements placed them on a most respectable footing. In 1799 Captain Buller succeeded to the command of the *Edgar* 74, and soon afterwards removed into the *Achille* of the same force; in these ships he was constantly employed in blockading the Ports of Brest and Rochefort until the cessation of hostilities in 1801. In March 1803 on the day that His Majesty's message was communicated to Parliament acquainting them that he was obliged to augment His naval force, this zealous officer was ordered to command the Malta of 84 guns, in which ship he assisted at the blockade of Brest, Rochefort, Cadix, Corunna and Ferrol. On the 22nd of July, 1805, in Sir Robt. Calder's action against the combined fleets of France and Spain Captain Buller displayed considerable courage and ability; in consequence of the fog, the Malta in the heat of the action was separated from the fleet, and had five sail of the enemy upon her at one time, who were endeavouring to cut her off; she however gallantly braved the danger, and continued the unequal conflict until one of her opponents, the *San Rafael*, of 84-guns, struck to her; and shortly after the Malta's boats also took

possession of the *El Filme* of 74 guns, which had before been engaged and nearly if not entirely silenced by some of our ships. The Malta on this occasion had five men killed and forty wounded, and her rigging and masts considerably damaged. For his gallant conduct in this action His Majesty, as a mark of His Royal approbation, was pleased to confer on Captain Buller a Colonelcy of Marines. In August 1806 he received orders to place himself under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, whose squadron was destined for a secret expedition, but in consequence of Jerome Buonaparte having with several ships put to sea, Sir Thomas Louis was ordered in pursuit of him. Though not fortunate enough to meet the object of their search, the squadron captured the *President*, a fine frigate of 44 guns. In 1807 Captain Buller sailed in the Malta for the Mediterranean, where he put himself under the orders of Lord Collingwood, who gave him the command of the in-shore squadron. In this service he evinced great activity and zeal, particularly in destroying one of our transports which had unfortunately grounded near Cadiz. Whilst the Malta was refitting at Gibraltar, about this period, Captain Buller had an opportunity of displaying that intrepidity and humanity which were conspicuous traits in his character, and which it is infinitely more gratifying to record than even the most splendid victories; a Portuguese frigate having been wrecked within the Spanish lines, Capt. Buller was instrumental, at the risk of his own life, in saving many of her unfortunate crew; and although twice swept away by the violence of the surf, no entreaty or consideration of personal safety could induce him to quit the spot whilst even a hope existed of rescuing a fellow creature from destruction. Well indeed has a former Biographer of Sir E. Buller observed, "Actions such as these should be inscribed on brass; for while they prove the genuine hero, they also evince a full possession of the best virtues of humanity." His exertions however, added to his having been for many hours in wet clothes, threw him into a violent fever, which had nearly proved fatal. His recent illness, and the solicitations of his friends, induced him to request the Admiralty to supersede him, and he returned to England in 1807. On the 28th of April 1808 he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and on the 3rd of October following His Majesty was pleased to confer on him the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, with remainder to the heirs male of his body.

At the close of the year 1809 he succeeded Sir John Sutton as second in command

command at Plymouth, where he continued until the autumn of 1812, and on the 13th of August in that year he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. From this period Sir Edward Buller was unemployed.

His zeal, activity, and bravery have often occasioned his numerous friends to join in the regret expressed by his Biographer, whom we have just cited, "that fortune should have been more propitious in placing him more frequently in scenes where his acknowledged merit must have ensured applause and commanded admiration;" for though the occasions for distinguishing himself were but few, he eagerly seized on every opportunity which presented itself; and his conduct in Sir Robert Calder's action affords indisputable evidence of professional talent and gallantry, which alone required opportunity to have placed him amongst the most celebrated of his contemporaries.

In private life Sir Edward Buller was distinguished by the warmth and goodness of his heart, the frankness of his temper, and the generosity of his disposition; ever willing to confer a kindness, his best exertions were uniformly used to promote the welfare of his friends, and there are few men whose name will be remembered with more gratitude and affection.

Sir Edward represented East Looe from 1802 to 1820, and on the death of his brother John Buller, Esq. in 1807, he was elected Recorder of that Borough.

He married at Nova Scotia, March 15, 1789, Gertrude daughter of Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt, by whom he had issue John St. Aubyn Buller, who died an infant, and Anna-Maria, born November 3, 1799, who married 25th February last, at Buloë in Cornwall, Lieut-Col. James Drummond Elphinstone, younger son of the Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone, a Director of the Hon. East India Company, 2nd surviving son of Charles tenth Lord Elphinstone, and great-uncle of John 13th and present Lord. Colonel Elphinstone, on his marriage with Miss Buller, obtained the Royal licence to assume the name of Buller before that of Elphinstone, and to bear the arms of that family quarterly in the second quarter with his paternal coat.

In consequence of Sir Edward Buller's demise without issue male the Baronetcy is extinct.

A Memoir, with a most faithful portrait of this excellent officer, is given in the Naval Chronicle for March 1808, vol. xix. p. 177.

REV. THOMAS MAURICE.

March 80. At his apartments in the British Museum, after a long and painful illness, in his 70th year, the Rev. Thomas Maurice, M. A. Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in that Institution; and Vicar of Cudham, Kent, and Wormleighton, Warwickshire.

Mr. Maurice has been his own Biographer. From his well-written and very amusing Memoirs, most of the following particulars of him will be gleaned; with such others as we have been enabled to collect.

The family of Maurice is of high Cambrian origin, and allied to the ancient princes of Powis. The pedigree of Maurice shows their descent in a regular line from the celebrated chief Einion, who ranks at the head of one of the five royal tribes of Wales. That branch from which our Author descended settled at Whittington in Shropshire. His grandfather, Thomas Maurice, esq. was the younger brother of Edward Maurice, esq. of Lloran and Pen-y-bont. This Thomas Maurice having received the fortune of a younger brother, and having increased it by a marriage with the dau. of John Trevor, esq. of Oswestry, towards the close of the 17th century, settled as a merchant in London, but was ruined in the South Sea Bubble in 1721. He had three children, Thomas (father of our Author), brought up to succeed him in his own line; Peter, and John.

Thomas, (the father of Mr. M.) was articled to a West India merchant, made several voyages to the West Indies, and settled in Jamaica. The climate not agreeing with him, after three years he returned to England; and being accomplished in mathematical sciences, he opened an academy at Clapham, and married an elderly lady with some property.

In 1787, by the interest of Sir John Bernard, then Lord Mayor, he was elected by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, Headmaster of their Establishment at Hertford; (whither he carried with him his private pupils;) and held that situation 26 years. His character for humanity and integrity is recorded in the annals of that noble Institution. Late in life he married a very young woman, (who had been the companion of his first wife,) by whom he had six children; the eldest (the subject of this article), and one brother, William*, alone reached maturity. The father died in 1763; leaving every thing he possessed to his young widow. She seems to have been an affectionate mother, but was subject to low spirits, and occasional fits of derangement. Unfortunately

* This gentleman was afterwards a respectable surgeon at Welwyn, and died a few years since.

she got entangled with the Methodists, and after some little time was persuaded to marry an Irish preacher, named Joseph Wright. Her new husband used her shamefully; she was got away from him; but the law expenses in Chancery swallowed up the little fortunes of herself and her children.

On the death of his father, the subject of this Memoir was first sent to Christ's Hospital; but his health declining, he was removed in about a year and a half, to an academy at Ealing, then kept by Mr. Pearse, and now flourishing under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas. Thence he was removed, in consequence of his mother's attachment to Methodism, to the "Athens of Wesleyan Literature, in the neighbourhood of Bristol." His next preceptor was Mr. Bradley, a learned orthodox clergyman, near London. His original destination, the Church, being now considered impracticable, he was placed in the chambers of Mr. Brown, of the Inner Temple, preparatory to the study of the law. But instead of writing notes on Coke and Blackstone, he was engaged in the study of Ovid and Tibullus, or Shakspeare and Milton.

"It was about this period," says Mr. Maurice, "that the Rev. Samuel Parr, a name that will ever be dear to me to the last moment of my existence—having, with glaring injustice, been refused the substantial claim which his education on the spot, his profound erudition, and the very statutes of the Founder gave him of succeeding his friend and patron Dr. Sumner, in the head-mastership of Harrow, opened a school in the neighbouring hill of Stanmore, to which he was followed by a large portion [about 40] of the scholars, whose fathers, thinking him illiberally treated by the government, encouraged him to commence the hazardous undertaking. At my request he was written to by my guardian, and was informed of the accumulated misfortunes that had overwhelmed my youth, and had obstructed my progress in literature. This did not fail deeply to interest in my favour a heart warm and benevolent as his own, and laid the foundation of that friendship which now for above 40 years, I exult to say, has subsisted between us with unimpaired vigour. His reply was in the usual manner of that gentleman, prompt, ardent, and energetic. A meeting was instantly appointed, at which I was neither terrified by his quick penetrating glance, nor dismayed by the awful magnitude of his overshadowing wig. I felt, however, degraded in the presence of so great a scholar; I repeated the tale of my early calamities; and ingenuously acknowledged my profound ignorance. His answers were in a high degree candid and consoling; and having been shown some specimens of my poetic talent, he honoured them with a gratifying, but guarded eulogy."

Too much praise cannot be given to the

liberality of Dr. Parr on this occasion, who benevolently received Mr. Maurice under his protection, directed his studies, with what success will subsequently appear, and supported him, though with slender appearances of receiving an adequate remuneration. The affection between these learned men continued till death divided them. Dr. Parr ever considered T. Maurice as his admired pupil and highly-esteemed friend; and Mr. Maurice ever entertained for the Doctor (as we have above seen) the deepest gratitude and sincerest affection.

At Dr. Parr's, young Maurice, though a junior boy, associated with companions of considerable talents and matured intellect; this was to advance in knowledge. Pre-eminent among these worthies of Stanmore were William Julius, the Captain, and Walter Pollard,—excellent scholars,—natives of the tropic—"souls made of fire, and children of the sun;" the latter of whom was Mr. M's confidential friend through life; Monsey Alexander, a very good scholar, and Mr. M's most intimate friend at Oxford; the incomparable scholar, Joseph Gerald; and the two ingenious sons of Dr. Graham of Netherby. These eminent young men assisted Maurice in his studies; and the Archdidaskolos himself condescended to indulge him with private instructions.

At the age of 19 Mr. Maurice was entered at St. John's college, Oxford; and in about a year afterwards removed to University College, under the tuition of the present Lord Stowell.

Whilst at the University he cultivated his poetic talents:—"I began my career in life," says Mr. M. "as a *Poet*, and my publications in that line were honoured with no inconsiderable share of the public approbation; the literary public I mean, as of my principal work, the Translation of the noblest Tragedy of Sophocles, they alone could be competent judges.—The history of their composition forms, indeed, an essential part of the history of my own life, with which, in its early periods, they are inseparably connected."—"The warm commendations of a Johnson, a Parr, and a Jones, with which my translation of the *Cædipus Tyrannus* was honoured, have excited in me hopes that it will not wholly be doomed to oblivion."

Among the poems published about this time, besides his translation of the *Cædipus Tyrannus*, were, "The School Boy, a Poem, written in imitation of the *Splendid Shilling*," 4to. 1775; "The Oxonian," a poem, which accurately described the scenes then too prevalent in that now reformed University; "Netherby," a Poem, 4to. 1776; "Hagley," a Poem, 4to. 1777; "Monody to the Memory of the Duchess of Northumberland;" "Warley," a Satire, 4to. 1778.

After taking his degree of B. A. he was ordained by the great and good Bp. Lowth:
and

and became Curate, at the recommendation of Dr. Wetherell, Master of University College, to the Rev. John Shepherd, rector of Woodford in Essex. A short time afterwards, Dr. Johnson, being then on a visit to his friend Dr. Taylor, at Bosworth, wrote, unsolicited, a warm and friendly letter to Dr. Wetherell, with the proffer of the Curacy of Bosworth, if Mr. Maurice were in orders.

In about two years after he had settled at Woodford, a Mrs. Trevor, whose maiden name was Maurice, formerly of Oswestry, left Mr. M. property which amounted to nearly 600*l.*; this proved a seasonable relief; and with it, at the advice of his friends, he purchased a chaplaincy in the 97th reg. which regiment being reduced in 1784, Mr. M. continued to receive half-pay as long as he lived.

In 1778 he preached a Fast Sermon at Woodford, which was the only sermon he ever printed; and dedicated it to Lord North.

In 1778 he also preached an Assize Sermon at Chelmsford before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield and Justice Ashburst. This was not printed; but copious extracts from it are given in Mr. Maurice's *Memoirs*, Part III. pp. 75—81.

In 1779 he published by subscription a volume of his *Poems and Miscellaneous Pieces*; with his Translation of the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles.

In 1782 his Muse seized a popular subject, and composed "*Ierue Rediviva*," an Ode addressed to the Volunteers of Ireland; and in 1784, first appeared his *Elegiac Poem*, "*Westminster Abbey*." A second edition of this Work appeared in 1813 in a more splendid form; accompanied with other occasional Poems, and his Translation of the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles.

The first idea of Mr. Maurice's becoming an *historian* (but of what he had not a conception) was suggested by the composition of *historical exercises*, at the seminary of Dr. Parr, and the commendations bestowed on one of those exercises. This spark was fanned into a flame when he attended the incomparable Lectures on History by his respected tutor at University College, the present Lord Stowell.

About 1783 he first began to meditate a History of India, drawn up in a popular way, from the era of the invasion of that country by Alexander down to the time that Mr. Orme's work commences. To detail the history of 2000 years was no trifling concern; but Mr. M. applied himself resolutely to the task, devoting at least three or four hours a day for five years to perusing, translating, revising, and arranging his materials.

In 1785, finding that the weekly duty of an extensive parish like Woodford incompatible with his studies, he relinquished that curacy for the Chapel of Epping, where only attendance on Sundays was required.

His intimacy with the Godfrey family, who resided at Woodford was attended with one circumstance peculiarly fortunate, as through it he gained access to the Indian books and papers of that family, who had long resided in the East. Mr. Godfrey was the guardian of the lady whom Mr. Maurice married in 1786. She was the daughter of Thomas Pearce, esq. a captain in the service of the East India Company. This amiable lady lived only four years subsequent to this union. Her death was to Mr. Maurice of very serious and lasting consequence, for it deprived him of the comforts of domestic life, and compelled him to seek society abroad, to the indiscriminate enjoyment of which he was too much devoted. He bewailed his loss in an elegant poetical Epitaph, which possesses very considerable merit, and is printed in his *Poems**.

In 1789 our author's Muse assumed a bolder flight, in "*Pantheon, or the Captive Bride*," a tragedy founded on a story in Xenophon. To which he added, "*An Elegy on the Memory of the Duke of Northumberland*."

To revert to his great work on *Indian Antiquities*.

The first public step taken by him appeared in 1790, in a "*Letter to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, containing Proposals for printing the History of the Revolutions of the Empire of Hindostan, from the earliest Ages to the present, with a Sketch of the Plan on which the Work will be conducted; a concise Account of the Authors who will be consulted; and a short Retrospect of the general History*."

Mr. Maurice had nearly completed his arduous task, when the French Revolution broke out; and neither his conviction, the result of education and reflection, nor his profession, would permit him to publish any thing respecting India, without an effort at least to refute the argument and subvert the hypothesis of the atheists of the day, who had taken their stand to endeavour to root out Christianity and demoralize the world. His nearly-finished work was therefore laid aside, and an ample field was to be traversed. New books were to be procured, and toilsome vigils endured. Three more years were therefore consumed in this investigation; and at length, in 1791, his two first volumes appeared under the title of "*Indian Antiquities, or Dissertations relative to the ancient Geographical Divisions, the pure*

* The epitaph on his wife is printed in our vol. LXIII. 260. Various other poems by Mr. Maurice are printed in our volumes; see *General Index*, vol. III. p. 519; particularly his Ode to Mithra, LXIII. 556; his Poem for the Literary Fund in 1808, LXXVI. 548; Lines on a Festival of the Philosophical Society in 1814, LXXXIV. ii. 470.

System of primæval Theology, the grand Code of Civil Laws, the original Form of Government, and the various and profound Literature of Hindostan, compared throughout with the Religion, Laws, Government, and Literature of Persia, Egypt, and Greece; the whole intended as introductory to the History of Hindostan, upon a comprehensive scale†, 8vo, with plates.—This work was written with great labour, perspicuity, and talent, and it embraced a multitude of important objects. The various and complicated subjects in the Dissertation on the Indian Theology, may be judged of by the Summary of their Contents prefixed to these volumes.—A third volume was produced in the following year, in which not only the rites practised within the pagodas, but the singular style of architecture of Indian pagodas themselves, was extensively discussed.—A fourth appeared in 1794, in which at great length he enforced and illustrated the doctrine of the TRINITY from the universal prevalence in Asia of the doctrine of divine TRIADS.—A fifth volume followed shortly after, in which that important subject was resumed; while the concluding portion of it contained strictures relative to the almost incredible excruciating penances of the Hindoos, and the Indian Metempsychosis.—A considerable pause in the publication here ensued, occasioned by impaired health, and exhausted funds; but in 1796, chiefly thro' the princely liberality of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert, fourth Earl of Harborough, a sixth volume was published, divided into two parts, of which Part I. contained a Dissertation on the peculiar Superstitions of the Sect of BUDDHA, compared with those of the Druids of Europe, whose reverence for rocks and stones of enormous dimensions seems to have been congenial; and Part II. a Dissertation on the COMMERCE carried on by the Phœnicians and ancient Greeks with the British Islands for TIN.—The seventh and final volume contained discourses on the immense treasures in gems and bullion possessed by the ancient Indian Monarchs; and the arts and manufactures of India, which were in a great degree the sources of those treasures. An analysis of the institutions of MENU, their celebrated law-giver; and extensive strictures on the ancient form of government established among that celebrated people, concluded the work.

On bidding adieu to this subject, he expresses a fervent hope that “his humble Essays (as he is pleased to call them) on the Antiquities of India may be the forerunner of some grander effort, more fully and effectually to display them; since (adds he) my mind is eternally impressed with the conviction that every additional research into their

early annals and history, will ultimately tend to strengthen and support the Mosaic and Christian codes, and consequently the highest and best interests of man.”

The demise of Sir Wm. Jones, in 1794, threw a gloom over the literary and philosophical world. After obtaining an immense reputation in Europe, he repaired to Asia, and reaped new laurels by investigating the mythology and antiquities of that distant quarter of the world. Mr. Maurice was known to Sir William at Oxford, had been honoured with his friendship at an early period of life, and had received the most flattering encouragement of his work on India, by a letter from Sir William, transmitted from Calcutta. No sooner was the loss of this extraordinary man received, than Mr. Maurice's lyre was strung to his praise, in “An Elegiac Poem sacred to the Memory and Virtues of the Hon. Sir Wm. Jones, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal; containing an historical Retrospect of the Progress of Science and Foreign Conquest in Asia,” 1795. This poetical tribute met with no common share of deserved applause.

In June 1795 he engaged with his worthy friend Thos. Hammersley, esq. of Pall Mall, in carrying on a series of biographical Essays, entitled “Records of Merit,” which were inserted in the Morning Herald. The first number, by Mr. Maurice, was a detail of the private virtues of Sir W. Jones; the second, by Mr. Hammersley, contained anecdotes of his friend Mr. Partington the lawyer; and the third article was entitled “Anna, or exalted Virtue in inferior Station.” Under this veil Mr. Maurice describes the melancholy history of his own mother, to whom he was ardently attached.

In the same year (1795) appeared the first volume of his “History of Hindostan‡;” its Arts and its Sciences, as connected with the history of the other great empires of Asia, during the most antient periods of the world; with numerous illustrative Engravings,” 4to. In this volume Mr. Maurice discusses the curious and important topics of Indian Cosmogony; the four Yugs, or grand astronomical periods; the longevity of the primitive race, &c. The second volume§ of this work followed in 1798; and the third and final Part|| in 1799.

About 1796 he first became acquainted with that truly benevolent character, the late Dr. John Cockley Lettson. Under his hospitable roof at Grove Hill, a great portion of his Indian Antiquities was written, and some of his happiest hours were passed. As a return for the accumulated favours of many years, Mr. M. composed his descrip-

† A complete and correct analysis of this work is to be found in the British Critic for 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1797.

‡ Ably analysed and reviewed in British Critic for 1796.

§ Ibid. for 1799.

|| Ibid.

tive poem of "Grove Hill," which he published in 1799, accompanied with an "Ode to Mithra."

In 1798 he published "Sanskrit Fragments, or Extracts from the several Books of the Brahmins on subjects important to the British Isles," 8vo.

His poem entitled "The Crisis," the only political one he ever published, was composed at the period of the menaced invasion in 1798, and was inscribed to that distinguished corps the Light Horse Volunteers.

In the same year Mr. Maurice was presented by that Mæcenas of literature, Earl Spencer, to the vicarage of Wormleighton, in Warwickshire; and the year following received the appointment of Assistant Librarian to the British Museum.

In 1800 appeared a new edition of his "Poems, Epistolary, Lyric, and Elegiacal, in three Parts."

In the same year, in consequence of a demand for particular portions of his "Indian Antiquities," increased by the warm commendation of the work by Bishop Tomlyne, he published those portions in a separate form, under the title of "A Dissertation on the Oriental Trinities*," 8vo.

About the same time he obtained, by the persevering interest of Bp. Tomline with Mr. Pitt, the pension that had been before bestowed upon the Poet Cowper.

In 1802 he published the first volume of his "Modern History of Hindostan†," and in 1804 the second volume‡. In this work Mr. Maurice undertook to collect together, into one body, the fragments of historical information respecting India, which are to be found in the early classical, as well as Moslem writers, and to illustrate both by such additional documents as are afforded by the Ayeen Akbery, the Asiatic Researches, and other authentic publications; and his intention was to bring down the Indian history, collecting, as he descended, and incorporating together, the various accounts given by Arabian, Venetian, Portuguese, and British writers, in the successive centuries in which they flourished, to the close of the 18th century.

In 1804, on the death of the Rev. Samuel Ayscough, he was presented by the Lord Chancellor, to the vicarage of Cudham, in Kent.

In 1805 Mr. Maurice printed a "Vindication of his Indian History, from the misrepresentations of the Edinburgh Reviewers."

In 1806 he published "The Fall of the Mogul, a Tragedy;" and in 1807, "Richmond Hill, a descriptive and historical Poem; illustrative of the principal Objects viewed from that beautiful Eminence."

* Ably analysed in British Critic for 1801.

† Ibid for 1802.

‡ Ibid for 1804.

It was not till 1808 that Mr. Maurice took his degree of M.A.

In 1810 appeared "A Supplement to the History of India," 4to.

In 1812 he published "Brahminical Fraud Detected, in a series of Letters to the Episcopal Bench," &c. in which the attempts of the Sacerdotal tribe of India, to invest their fabulous deity Crishna, with the honour and attributes of the Christian Messiah, known to them through the medium of the *Evangelium Infantia*, or what is vulgarly called St. Thomas's Gospel, are examined, exposed, and defeated. This investigation proved laborious, extending over a wide and little explored field. The pamphlet traces to their true source the origin of all the spurious Gospels, as well as the mode by which they reached India and Persia.

In 1816 he published "Observations connected with Astronomy and Ancient History, sacred and profane, on the Ruins of Babylon, as recently visited and described by Claudius James Rich, Esq." 4to; and in 1818, "Observations on the Remains of Ancient Egyptian Grandeur and Superstition, as connected with those of Assyria; forming the Appendix to Observations on the Ruins of Babylon, with illustrative Engravings," 4to.

In 1821 he reprinted his "History of Ancient India," after it had been many years out of print, with all the original plates, the Avatars, Zodiacs, &c. Many corrections and improvements distinguish this new edition. This republication gave unfeigned pleasure to the worthy author, as being so appropriate, in his opinion, to that period, when Anarchy and Infidelity were again endeavouring to rear their blood-stained standards in this country.

The concluding portion of the preface shall here be given as explanatory of Mr. Maurice's praiseworthy intentions:

"For having allotted so considerable a portion of these volumes to the defence of the Mosaic history, if any apology be necessary, I have this to urge in my vindication, that, leaving out of the question the hostile attacks recently made on that history and its author by Infidelity, and urged with such increased malignity at the present momentous crisis, the writings of that sublime and venerable legislator must necessarily claim a very large share of the attention of every historian of those ancient periods, the transactions of which form the principal subject discussed in them. Subordinate as is the station which, for many years, it has been my lot to fill in that profession of which I am a member, and in the support of which I have exerted my most strenuous efforts, disappointment and neglect have not yet shaken the zeal of my attachment to it: nor could I avoid feeling, equally with my brethren in the higher orders of the Establishment,

ment, sentiments of just indignation at the insults offered to that profession, and indeed to the whole Christian church, by the insinuations of M. Volney, M. Bailli, and other professed infidels of the age, that the noble system of the national Theology rests upon no more substantial a basis than an Egyptian Allegory, relative to the introduction of Evil into the world; that the fabulous Crishna of India should be represented, both in name, character, and the miracles imputed to him by a superstitious people, as the prototype of the Christian Messiah; that in a fanciful hypothesis relative to the celestial Virgo, and the Sun rising in that sign, the immaculate conception should be ridiculed, the stupendous event of the resurrection scoffed at, and the SUN of righteousness be degraded to a level with his creatures. I will not propagate the contagion, by referring, at present, either to the work, or the page, in which these dreadful blasphemies are to be found. But the fact is notorious, and the result of the continued diffusion of such pernicious doctrines must be the disruption of all the bands of human society, which awful and recent experience instructs us cannot exist without the sanctities of religion. I must again assert my perfect coincidence with the opinion of Sir William Jones, whom an intimate acquaintance with the mythology and history of Oriental nations availed not to make a sceptic, that if the Mosaic history be indeed a fable, the whole fabric of the national religion is false, since the main pillar of Christianity rests upon that important original promise, that the *Seed of the woman shall bruise the head of the Serpent*.

“Let others pervert, if they please, the noble science of Astronomy to the subversion and annihilation of every thing hitherto considered sacred among men; let them, in the vain hope of proving Christianity a system equally baseless and contracted, with the slender line of human intellect gauge the vast abyss of the heavens for innumerable worlds, rolling through ages that defy human computation, and dive into the darkest recesses of the Planet we inhabit, for arguments of its immense duration, from the beds of granite entombed in its bowels; it has been my incessant endeavour, in this as well as in a former publication, to make that exalted science subservient to nobler

purposes; to collect into one centre the blended rays shed by the heavenly orbs, and direct their powerful focal splendour to the illustration of those grand primeval truths which form the basis of the national Theology; a Theology so inseparably connected with the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.”

One of the last literary occupations of Mr. Maurice, was the writing of his own “Memoirs; comprehending the History of the Progress of Indian Literature, and Anecdotes of Literary Characters, in Britain, during a period of 30 years.” Part I. was printed in 1819, and a second edition in 1821. The second part of the “Memoirs” followed in 1820; including, a Tour in 1775, to Derbyshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; and the third part was published in 1822. This brings down Mr. Maurice’s History to about the year 1796; but the fourth, or what was to be the final part, we regret to say, was never published.

This is a most amusing piece of autobiography. The author does not conceal his own indiscretions, but the pleasant way he narrates them, and the evident goodness of his heart, induce the reader to pity and to forgive. But what renders the work truly delightful, are the numerous interesting anecdotes of the eminent contemporaries with whose acquaintance and friendship Mr. Maurice was honoured*.

We have thus taken a review of Mr. Maurice’s various publications, and it will appear evident to every one who considers the number, variety, and the extent of his works, that with much talent he united great industry, exhibiting, indeed, a perseverance seldom to be met with. The rewards he received were not commensurate with his deserts, when it is considered that he reinforced the doctrine of the Trinity with new auxiliaries, and strengthened the prevailing faith in Europe, by means of facts and arguments drawn from the remotest periods of the history, and the most distant regions of Hindostan.

The death of this learned and esteemed man may be considered as a most desirable release from helplessness and hopeless misery. He was a man of great genius, lively, instructive, and good-humoured. His talents, attainments, and virtues, amply expiated his singularities and his infirmities.

He was buried on the 6th of April, in the

* Among whom may be particularly noticed Abps. Moore and Markham; Bishops Horsley, Percy, Bennet, and Tomlyne; Marquis of Abercorn and the Yorke family; Earls of Mansfield, Liverpool, Spencer, Dartmouth, and Harborough; Viscount Sidmouth; Lord Auckland; Right Hon. W. Pitt; Sir W. Jones; the Leviathan of Literature, Dr. Johnson; the deeply-learned and benevolent Dr. Samuel Parr; Rev. Dr. Graham of Netherby, and his two sons; Dr. John Wilkinson; Dr. George Pearson, the celebrated chemist; Mr. Burke; Jacob Bryant; Walter Pollard, Comptroller of the Exchequer; Monsey Alexander; W. Warburton Lytton, and the Grecian Club; that unfortunate genius, but indiscreet democrat, Joseph Gerald; Joseph Payne, the facetious barrister; John Goddard and William Godfrey, Esqrs. both of Woodford; John Smith of Coon’s Hay, Esq. (who afterwards took the name of Leigh); Rowland Stephenson, Esq. the banker, &c. &c.

churchyard of Woodford (where the remains of his beloved wife had been many years before deposited); attended to the grave by his only nephew, Wm. Beville Maurice, Esq., by his executors Henry Ellis, and J. B. Nichols, Esqrs.; and by Dr. Hadeley, jun. Andrew Caspar Giese, Esq. his Prussian Majesty's Consul; Taylor Combe, Esq.; T. J. Pettigrew, Esq.; and W. Bulmer, Esq.—In his will he has “strongly recommended to his nephew to reprint his *Indian Antiquities*.”

REV. GEORGE STRAHAN, D. D.

May 18. At Islington, in his 81st year, the Rev. George Strahan, D. D. Prebendary of Rochester, Rector of Kingsdown, Kent, and Vicar of Islington.

Dr. S. was the second of the three sons of the late eminent Printer, Wm. Strahan, Esq. M. P., and elder brother to Andrew Strahan, Esq. the present Printer to the King, and many years M. P.

He was educated at University College, Oxford, where he was contemporary with the two celebrated brothers, the present Lords Stowell and Lord Chancellor Eldon; and through a long life enjoyed the honour of their friendship. He took the degree of M. A. April 17, 1771; and the degrees of B. and D. D. as a Grand Compounder, June 18, 1807. He was presented to the Vicarage of Islington in 1772; to the Rectory of Little Thurrock, in Essex, in 1783 (which he afterwards resigned); and of Cranham in the same county, by dispensation, in 1786 (also afterwards resigned). In 1805 he was elected one of the Prebendaries of Rochester; by the Dean and Chapter of which Cathedral he was presented, in 1820, to the Rectory of Kingsdown, in Kent.

One of the most interesting events in Dr. Strahan's life, was his close intimacy with the celebrated Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Between the father of Dr. Strahan and Dr. Johnson, there existed a long and sincere friendship, which was extended by the good Doctor to the young Divine, to whom in early life he shewed the strongest mark of affection, and who was, during Dr. Johnson's last illness, his daily attendant. Of the Doctor's visits at Islington, Mr. Boswell thus speaks.

“On Wednesday, May 5, 1784, I arrived in London; and next morning had the pleasure to find Dr. Johnson greatly recovered. I but just saw him; for a coach was waiting to carry him to Islington, to the house of his friend the Rev. Mr. Strahan, where he went sometimes for the benefit of good air, which, notwithstanding his having formerly laughed at the general opinion upon the subject, he now acknowledged was conducive to health.”

“The Rev. Mr. Strahan, who had been
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always one of his great favourites, had, during his last illness, the satisfaction of contributing to sooth and comfort him. That gentleman's house at Islington afforded Johnson occasionally and easily an agreeable change of place and fresh air; and he also attended on him in town in the discharge of the sacred offices of his profession.”

“Various prayers had been composed by Dr. Johnson at different periods, which, intermingled with pious reflections and some short notes of his life, were entitled by him ‘Prayers and Meditations*.’ These were, in pursuance of Dr. Johnson's earnest requisition, in the hopes of doing good, published in 1785, by Mr. Strahan, to whom he delivered them. This admirable collection evinces, beyond all his compositions for the publick, and all the eulogies of his friends and admirers, the sincere virtue and piety of Johnson.”

Dr. Bray's associates were to receive the profits of the first edition, by the Author's appointment; and any further advantages that might accrue, were to be distributed among Dr. Johnson's relations.

Mr. Strahan was a witness to Dr. Johnson's will; and in a codicil to the same he bequeathed to him, “Mill's Greek Testament, Beza's Greek Testament, by Stephens, all his Latin Bibles, and his Greek Bible, by Wechelius.”

The remains of Dr. Strahan were interred on the 24th May, in Islington Church, with the respect which was justly due to the exemplary discharge of his sacred duty for more than half a century. The funeral ceremony was solemn and impressive. The hearse, drawn by six horses, was followed by five mourning coaches, in which were the immediate relatives, and some of the Doctor's particular friends; and those were followed by the family carriages, and by those of the Lord Chancellor and several private friends, anxious to shew their esteem for so worthy a man. Both the Parish Church and the Chapel of Ease were hung with black; the Children of the Parish School attended to sing a funeral hymn; and most of the tradesmen in the town had their shops entirely closed; as were the houses of many of the other parishioners.

Dr. Strahan married, June 25, 1778, Miss Robertson of Richmond; and by that accomplished lady, who survives to lament an affectionate husband, had two daughters, both married on the same day, July 23, 1812 (see vol. LXXXII. part ii. p. 82).

REV. EDWARD COOKE.

The Rev. Edward Cooke, M. A. and LL. B. Rector of Haversham in Bucks, died

* To authenticate the Work, Mr. Strahan deposited the original MS. in the library of Pembroke College, Oxford.

at

at his parsonage-house, after a long and severe illness, Feb. 27, 1824.

He was born at Wolverton, near Stony Stratford, 18th March 1772; received the rudiments of his education at Berkhamstead-school; was admitted of Exeter College, Oxford, Nov. 19, 1789; took the degree of A. M. April 19, 1796; and LL. B. June 13, 1799. He was ordained Deacon, May 31, 1795; and Priest, May 22, 1796; instituted to the Rectory of Haversham, April 6, 1802; on the presentation of Thomas Kitelee, of Castlethorpe, co. Bucks, gent. by grant, for that turn only, from Alexander Small, esq. of Clifton Keynes, Patron thereof, the same being void by the death of William Gardner, clerk, the last incumbent.

Mr. Cooke's punctilious attention to his clerical duties afforded a profitable and commendable example: during the whole course of an incumbency of more than twenty years, there were very few Sundays on which the regular and accustomed services of his parish church were interrupted; and it is creditable to his memory, that whilst Sectarians abound in most of the neighbouring villages and towns, not more than one single instance of secession or dissent from the established religion has, for many years, been found amongst the inhabitants of Haversham.

He was a man of plain and unaffected manners, a diligent parish priest, a good neighbour, a cheerful contributor to the relief of indigence and distress, and a liberal encourager of honest industry. He built, at his own expence, a school, and provided, at his own cost, an instructor for the poor children of the village in which he resided; and, with indefatigable exertions, was the principal means of establishing a most useful and beneficial Friendly Society for the mutual support and assistance of the inhabitants of the several parishes of Haversham, Castlethorpe, Hauslap, Paulerspury, Stony Stratford, St. Giles and St. Mary Magdalen, Wolverton, Shenley, Loughton, Bradwell, Stantonbury, Great Linford, Little Linford, and Cosgrove, in the counties of Buckingham and Northampton, of which Institution he personally superintended the management and regulation until the year immediately preceding his death.

His attainments, as a scholar, were of the first order. There were few amongst the most eminent literary characters who have united to great strength of intellect, and remarkable penetration and acuteness, such a degree of zeal and industry as distinguished his progress in the pursuits of learning. His inclination led him particularly to the study of the laws of his native country, and he was so intimately well versed in every thing which related to its History, Antiquities, and Jurisprudence, that upon these

subjects his mind might be regarded, and was esteemed by his friends and acquaintance, as a complete dictionary of useful knowledge, ever accessible to those who desired his advice or assistance; and constantly and invariably devoted to their service and advantage whenever resorted to. Although he passed much of his time in retirement, he not only contributed largely to many periodical publications with his own pen, but afforded his co-operative assistance to many distinguished writers, who have been indebted to him for no inconsiderable portion of their literary fame. He was an assiduous collector of books, and possessed an extensive and valuable library, particularly rich in the departments of Theology, Law, Antiquities, History, and Classical Literature. Besides the "*History of Whaddon Chase*," upon which he had bestowed great attention, and the publication of which was only interrupted by his death, it having been for a considerable length of time at the press, Mr. Cooke has left behind him very ample collections towards a *History of Buckinghamshire*, combining copies of almost all the unpublished manuscripts of Browne Willis, Cole, Roger Dodsworth, &c. with extracts from the Tower Rolls, and other public records, the whole of which, probably, if his life had been spared a few years longer, would have been in a state to meet the public eye. Mr. Cooke is not known to have been the avowed author of any published work, but was eminently qualified to shine as a writer by the peculiar strength and simplicity of his style, and the clearness and nervous precision of his diction.

REV. WILLIAM MADAN.

April 17. In the Close, Lichfield, at the exact age of 31 years, the Rev. William Madan, Vicar of Polesworth, co. Warwick.

It would have been attempted to describe the high mental endowments, the intellectual strength, the literary attainments of this excellent young man;—to describe the lively, active, *ingenuous boy* rising into notice and favour, through the early forms of Westminster, and passing through the College of that school, the *second boy* of his election:—to admire the young Student of Christ Church, receiving his degree, *as first in both classes*;—to revere the diligent and exemplary parish-priest (though the whole span of his precious life embraced only 31 years!)—but even in sketching this little retrospect, the most painful emotions have overpowered the Writer, and he submits, in silent sorrow, to the rod of affliction! The will of God be done! Still may it be permitted to a *father* to exclaim, that his lamented son has been, uniformly, a *perfect blessing* to his family and his friends!

Am I a Parent? Do I yet survive?

William, a darling son, has ceased to live!

Am

Am I a Christian, shedding *selfish* tears?
William was ripe for Heaven in early years!
Fretful and weak the Parent's tears may drop;
But firm the Christian in his pious hope!

SPENCER MADAN.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Jan. 3. At his apartments in Sion College, in his 39th year, the Rev. *John Robertson*, B.D. Curate of St. Michael Bassishaw, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and second under-master of Merchant Taylors' School. He had received his education there, and was thence elected to St. John's in 1804 by a post-election on the death of the Rev. Wm. W. Porter; where he took his degrees of M.A. Jan. 29, 1812; and B.D. 1818. He was elected third under-master in 1819, on the resignation of the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, M.A. F.S.A. and second under-master in 1822, on the resignation of Henry Bristow Wilson, D.D. the author of the History of the School. Mr. Robertson was born Aug. 19, 1785, and died unmarried.

Jan. 3. At Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire, aged 71, the Rev. *Thomas Tate*, upwards of 40 years Vicar of that place, being presented in 1782 by the Archbishop of York.

Jan. 12. At Little Stoneham, Suffolk, the Rev. *Jas. R. Vernon*, Morning Preacher at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and Evening Lecturer at Bow Church.

Jan. 13. At Glyndbourne, Sussex, in his 95th year, the Rev. *Francis Tuttle*, M.A. one of the Prebendaries of Peterborough Cathedral; Rector of Shering, and Vicar of Henham-on-the-Hill. He was of Christ Church College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. July 21, 1753; which Body in 1778 presented him to the Rectory of Shering. In 1796 he was presented to the Vicarage of Henham by Mr. and Mrs. Coutte; and in the year following was elected one of the Prebendaries of Peterborough Cathedral.

Jan. 15. Awfully sudden, aged 79, the Rev. Mr. *Fisher*, of Lawkland Settle. He was for 28 years Chaplain to the Roman Catholic family of Standish, near Wigan, from which place he removed, eleven years ago, and received a liberal allowance from the same family.

Jan. 20. At his house, York-place, Clifton, aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Grinfield*, brother of the late General Grinfield.

In Park-street, Westminster, aged 70, the Rev. John Hallam. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1775, and M.A. 1778. He was Perpetual Curate of Ockwood, co. Surrey.

Jan. 21. At Thorpe Arnold, near Melton Mowbray, much respected, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. *John Crofts*, late Incumbent of the united parishes of Hurst and Ruscombe, in the county of Berks, of

which he had been Minister upwards of 40 years. He was presented thereto by Sir T. E. Winnington, bart.

Jan. 22. In his 71st year, at Castle Donington, Leicestershire, after a long period of acute suffering, the Rev. *Thomas Bosville*, M.A. of Magdalen College, Oxford, (where he took his degree of M.A. Nov. 21, 1777,) and formerly on that foundation, and of Ravenfield Park, in the county of York. He was the younger brother of the late William Parkin Bosville, esq. of Ravenfield Park. To both these Gentlemen Mr. Nichols acknowledges his obligations under the account of Ulvescroft, which Liberty has long been in possession of the Bosville family. See an account of the family, with their epitaphs, in "Hist. of Leicestershire," III. 1093, 1094.

Feb. 1. At the Glebe House, Barrow, in his 28th year, the Rev. Mr. *Rauworth*, the officiating Minister of that parish. He had preached that afternoon, but before the conclusion of the sermon his appearance indicated that he was labouring under severe indisposition. On quitting the Church, he retired to the house of the Rector, where, notwithstanding every practicable assistance was immediately afforded, he expired.

Feb. 4. At Rome, of an apoplectic fit, Cardinal *Pandolfi*.

Feb. 6. At Watlington Rectory, Norfolk, in his 66th year, the Rev. *John Davis Plestow*. He was of St. John Bapt. College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. Feb. 25, 1783, and B.D. April 18, 1788. He was presented to the Living of Watlington in 1791 by T. B. Plestow, esq.

Feb. 10. At Hockleton, aged 88, the Rev. *Peter Miller*, Incumbent of the above parish, and of Laysters, Hereford; to which living he was presented in 1782 by Thomas Etton, esq.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. Suddenly, Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. and Rev. E. J. Turnour, M.A. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. She has left a husband and seven children to lament their loss.

In Walnut-tree Walk, Lambeth, aged 40, Wm. Howell, esq. Water Bailiff of the City of London, to which valuable office he was elected by the Common Council in 1808.

Feb. 10. In Piccadilly, aged 80, Sir Wm. Paxton, knt. F.S.A. of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire. He was formerly a Banker in London, and was knighted March 16, 1803.

March 19. At Park-house, Highgate, aged 66, John Cooper, esq. of Toddington, co. Bedford. He served the office of High Sheriff for Bedfordshire a few years since.

March 20. Aged 71, William Morgan, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

March 22. At Clapham-common, Battersea,

tersen, aged 65, Hannah, wife of Mr. Alderman Scholey.

March 23. Aged 69, Thos. Sherwood, esq. of the Common Pleas Office, Temple.

March 24. The wife of W. Hammond, esq. of Queen-street, Bloomsbury.

March 25. At Turnham-green, aged 77, George Frederick Herbst, esq.

March 26. At High-row, Knightsbridge, aged 78, the relict of Thos. Hammond, esq. formerly of the Cursitor's Office.

March 28. Caroline, dau. of Chas. Green, esq. of Knightsbridge.

March 29. At the British Museum, aged 85, Mrs. Bean.

March 31. Mrs. Oliver, of Boston-lane, Brentford.

April 1. At Southampton-place, New-road, Mrs. Augusta Schutz, only dau. of the late George Schutz, esq. of Shotover-house, co. Oxford.

April 2. In Nassau-street, Soho, B. C. Cocker, esq.

Aged 80, Mrs. Mary Walker, of Acton-place, Kingsland-road.

April 3. In Grafton-street, Wm. Skinner, esq.

In Gloucester-place, aged 24, Anne, wife of Joseph Tasker, esq. of Fitzwalters, Essex.

April 4. In Penton-place, Pentonville, aged 73, Richard Gifford, esq.

April 5. At Kentish Town, aged 63, Amelia, widow of the late Mr. Robert Hardcastle, formerly of Bewick-street, Soho.

April 6. At Lower Clapton, Mr. Benj. Rutt, late of Leadenhall-street.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, Thos. Cartwright, esq.

April 7. At Mount Pleasant, Ross, Frances, relict of the late John Howell, esq. of Bat-tersen.

April 9. At Duncroft House, near Staines, aged 43, Samuel Jerram, esq.

At Queen's-row, Pimlico, aged 75, George Webster, esq. late of St. Alban's-street, Pall-mall.

April 11. At Finchley, aged 67, T. H. Andrew, esq.

April 13. In Highbury-place, aged 75, W. Harryman, esq.

April 18. In Long Acre, of a paralytic affection, in her 71st year, Mrs. Margaret Hayes.

April 19. In King-street, Bryanstone-square, aged 67, Major William Martin, late of 60th Regiment.

April 21. In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, aged 71, John Dixon, esq. of Gledhow, and of Rainham Hall, Norfolk, Colonel of the First West York Militia.

April 23. In Fitzroy-street, aged 55, John Cooper, esq. son of Taylor Cooper, gent. late of Godwick, Norfolk.

April 24. In Winchester-row, aged 85, John Lack, esq.

April 25. In Francis-street, Bedford-sq.

aged 71, Capt. Joseph Garnault, formerly Commander of the Ganges East Indiaman.

In Bernard-street, Russell-square, Miss Lewis, the elder sister of Miss M. G. Lewis, whose poetical talents are well known to the public.

April 27. Aged 83, Mr. John Barton, of Fort-place, Bermondsey.

Aged 70, Reuben Fletcher, esq. of the Royal Mint.

April 28. At Nine Elms, near Vauxhall, aged 81, Mrs. Franck.

April 29. At Stockwell, aged 88, Thos. Howard, esq.

April 30. Aged 45, Mr. Thomas Benson, Proprietor of Garraway's Coffee-house, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

At Hackney, aged 29, Mary-Anne, wife of H. Ashley, esq. of Lord Mayor's Court-office.

May 1. At the house of her son, Chas. Sewell, esq. Clarendon-square, Somers-town, Mrs. Alice Smith, aged 87.

May 2. In Russell-place, Archibald Cullen, esq. of the Middle Temple, one of his Majesty's Counsel, and youngest son of the celebrated Dr. Cullen.

In Wigmore-street, Alexander Strong, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

May 3. In Charles-street, Berkeley-sq. aged 69, Mary, wife of Abraham Grimes, esq. of Cotton House, Warwickshire.

May 4. In Judd-street, aged 74, John Shawe, esq. formerly of Bath.

May 5. In Park-crescent, Portland-pl. aged 64, John B. Cowell, esq.

Aged 33, Mary, wife of Mr. Richard Jacques, Tottenham-Court-Road.

At Strand-on-the-Green, near Kew, aged 82, Mrs. Anne Trimmer.

May 6. At Brompton, aged 84, Capt. Boger, R. N.

May 7. At Ealing, aged 85, Major Aldridge.

May 9. Aged 57, Emma, wife of Nathaniel Gundry, esq. of Richmond.

John Walker, esq. F. R. S. F. S. A. of Arno's-grove Southgate.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—March 23. At Yelden, aged 56, the widow of Rev. Edw. Bunting, late Rector of that parish.

May 6. Aged 66, Sarah, wife of Thos. Sibley, esq. of Chiltern-green.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—May 2. At Swaffham Bulbeck, in his 71st year, Thomas Bowyer, esq. merchant, and one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants; who, from small beginnings, has added another example to the many upon record of what may be effected in this commercial country by strict attention to business. He has, by almost unparalleled perseverance, consolidated one of the most considerable mercantile establishments in this part of the Kingdom. He was endowed with strong natural powers of mind; of cheerful social habits, and manly deportment; always advocating the cause

cause of the weak, defenceless, and oppressed, ready to assist and relieve the case of those who have generally too few to plead their cause. He was a useful member of society; just and disinterested in his views. His loss will be long and deservedly lamented by many who have enjoyed the happiness of his friendship, kind advice, and benevolent assistance. But most particularly amongst his work-people, and the poor and unfortunate of the surrounding neighbourhood.

DEVONSHIRE.—*April 23.* Of a rapid decline, at Totnes, where he went a few weeks since for the recovery of his health, Mr. George Watson Pritchett, iron-merchant, of Bristol.

April 29. At Torquay, Euphemia, dau. of the late Patrick Ballantine, esq. of Orchard, Stirlingshire, North Britain.

DORSET.—*March 26.* At Gloucester Lodge, Weymouth, aged 76, William Young, esq.

ESSEX.—At Fordham, aged 18, Rose Dodd, youngest son of the Rev. Moses Dodd, Rector of that parish.

March 6. Aged 74, Mr. James James, the blind organist of South Bemfleet, who for upwards of fifty years performed his duty to that parish.

April 13. After a protracted illness, at the house of her father, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, Miss Jane Taylor, one of the Contributors to the "Associate Minstrels," and authoress of several works of high reputation.

April 26. At Upminster, John Janson, esq. formerly of Darlington, in the county of Durham.

May 8. At Upton, aged 80, Sally Hitchen, widow of the late H. Hinde Pelly, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At Westbury, in his 80th year, Mr. Richard Bachelor; he was the oldest Alderman of that borough, and has several times served the office of Mayor; he was much respected.

April 9.—At Clifton, aged 25, John Beale Browne, esq. of Salperton.

April 22. In Stoke's-croft, aged 72, Capt. Robert Shedden, many years in the West India trade in Bristol.

May 3. At his nephew's, Mr. Wm. Morgan, Hotwells, aged 75, Benjamin Page, esq. of Bishport under Dundry, a just man, whose manners partook of the ancient simplicity, and who has left no enemy behind him. His collection of fossils of the neighbourhood, and minerals, was very respectable; the Bristol jaspers he polished successfully, and possessed some of the finest from Burrington Coombe.

May 8. At Cirencester, in her 81st year, Elizabeth Merrick, widow, possessing all her senses and understanding clear to her last moments. She was dau. of Thomas and Anne Smith, of Much Dewchurch, co. Hereford, where she was born, Oct. 3, 1743; and was

married at Thruxton, same county, Dec. 31, 1772, to Arnold, son of Aristarchus* and Mary Merrick. She survived her husband 12 years, and her remains were deposited in the same grave, at Sapperton, near Cirencester; she was an excellent wife and mother, a kind friend, and a sincere christian.

HANTS.—*Jan. 18.* At Stonehouse, Lieut.-Gen. R. Williams, late Colonel-Commandant of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines.

April 2. At Southampton, in his 75th year, Shearman Bird, esq. late Senior Judge of the Courts of Appeal and Circuit of Dacca.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 14.* At Kingstone, near Hereford, aged 92, Susan, wife of Mr. John Merrick, and mother of Mrs. Garbett, of Hereford. She was married at Much Dewchurch to John, son of Aristarchus and Mary Merrick, April 27, 1763.

March 16. At Thruxton Court, near Hereford, William, youngest son of Aristarchus and Mary Merrick.

KENT.—*March 31.* At Ramsgate, Mrs. Eliz. Wykeham, relict of the late Richard Fiennes Wykeliam, esq.

April 12. At Cleve Court, Monkton, Thanet, in her 44th year, after a long and severe illness, Phæbe, wife of Benjamin Bushell, esq. She was dau. of W. Tomlin, esq. late of Birchington, and closely allied to several respectable families in Thanet. In every relative duty, as a parent, a wife, and a friend, her virtues were peculiarly conspicuous. Her remains were deposited in the family vault at Minster, on Monday the 19th of April, attended by her husband and three brothers, and many of the clergy of Thanet.

April 15. At Bromley, after a lingering illness, aged 30, Mr. Charles Henwood, partner in the firm of M. T. Gibson, and Co. Cheapside, and formerly of Beverley.

April 24. At her father's, John Douglas, esq. Master Attendant of H.M. Dockyard, Deptford, Mary, widow of the late Capt. Robert Gordon Thomson, 37th Reg.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 17.* In his 50th year, Mr. Ravald, solicitor, Bolton. He was a man of great moral worth. His disinterestedness, integrity, and honor, added to the weight of his professional character, secured to him the esteem of a very numerous circle of friends, by whom his death is sincerely lamented.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 23.* At Tottington, aged 90, Ellen, widow of Mr. Wm. Kirby. She lived and died greatly respected by all who knew her, and "came to her grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

Lately. Aged 40, Ann, wife of Mr. H.

* Son of Walter Merrick, of Kilpeck, by Mary, daughter of John Pye, gent. proprietor of considerable estates in that neighbourhood.

Brooke,

Brooke, of the White Hart Inn, Thetford, She was the mother of 23 children, seven of whom are left to lament their loss.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*April 27.* At Guilsborough, in her 25th year, Eleanor, wife of Rev. Rowland Bloxham, and 2d dau. of Henry Harpur, esq. of the Heath, near Alcester, co. Warwick. In ten weeks from her first attack she was taken from her fond relatives, leaving a circle of loving and beloved friends to lament her premature departure. To a natural sweetness and affability of disposition, she united all that can endear a wife and a mother, and lived and died with the unaffected piety of a true Christian.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At the age of 102 years, George Williams, a labouring man, of Weston-on-the-Green, formerly in the service of Capt. Bertie, and since with Arthur Annesley, esq. of Bletchington.

April 26. Aged 20, George Blagrave, esq. Commoner of St. John's College, and youngest son of T. W. Blagrave, esq. of Durham-place, Chelsea.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*April 20.* At Bath, John Micklethwait, esq. of Tridge-place, Sussex.

SUFFOLK.—*Lately.* At Long Melford, John Quanbrough, esq. of the firm of Quanbrough and Almack, solicitors.

April 17. At Bury, aged 61, Mrs. G. Addison, for many years Librarian to the Suffolk Library.

May 8. In his 80th year, William Kemball, Gent. of Bury, but formerly of Rede.

SURREY.—*March 23.* At Burstow-park, near Bletchingley, Mrs. Dowden.

April 30. At her son-in-law's, William Pearson, esq. Park-hill, Tooting, aged 68, Jane, relict of late John Lyall, esq. of Findon, Sussex.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*March 25.* At Leamington Spa, the wife of Charles Thompson, esq. of Swanland, and sister to Lady Plumer.

April 28. At Meriden, aged 2 months, the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Lucy Clive.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 22.* At Bewdley, aged 98, Jonathan Skey, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*Feb. 29.* Aged 24, Charlotte, wife of Capt. Henry Browne Mason, R.N. and youngest daughter of the late J. R. Pease, esq. of Hull.

March 13. At Cottingham, John Travis, esq. Though at the advanced age of 90, he enjoyed all his faculties to the last.

April 17. At Ripon, aged 74, John Stephenson, esq. formerly a draper in that place, and twice Mayor of that Corporation.

April 18. At Drypool, aged 86, Robt. Stanton, esq. Ordnance Store-keeper at Hull garrison, after a faithful service of 68 years.

April 24. At Bishopton, Geo. Coates, esq. B.A. of University College, Oxford; only son of Mrs. Coates.

At Thornton, in his 78th year, Samuel

Wainwright, esq. one of the proprietors of the Leeds Pottery.

April 26. In her 60th year, Mary, wife of the Rev. Richard Forrest, Sub-Chanter of the Cathedral, and Vicar of St. Mary's Bishophill the Younger.

April 29. Aged 55, James Saunders, esq. brother-in-law to the present Lord Mayor. He served the office of Chief Magistrate of York in 1818, and the same year was the Governor of the Merchants' Company in that city.

WALES.—*April 17.* In his 46th year, Wm. Robbins, esq. of Velindra House, near Cardiff, and late of West Bromwich, co. Stafford. In every relation of life, whether as a husband, a father, or a friend, the kindness and benevolence of his heart, the rectitude and integrity of his conduct, and the accomplishments of his cultivated mind, endeared him to all who knew him.

SCOTLAND.—*April 10.* At Duddingstone-house, near Edinburgh, Lady Caroline Macdonald, wife of Reginald George Macdonald, esq. of Clanroland, N. B. She was the second daughter of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, by Sophia Hobart, dau. of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, who died Aug. 17, 1806; was born Oct. 22, 1792, and married to Mr. Macdonald on the 13th of Feb. 1812.—This lady was the ornament of the brilliant circle in which she moved; and in private life the model of every virtue.

ANROAD.—*Aug. 2, 1823.*—At Bushire, Capt. Fred. Soilleux, of the 1st reg. of Bombay Cavalry, who, as a distinguished officer, and most honourable man, will long be remembered with affection by his numerous friends abroad, while by his family and friends at home his loss must be for ever deplored.

Nov. 7. At Camp, near Deesa, Ensign Philip Parkhouse, 2d Reg. Bombay Army, third son of the late John Parkhouse, esq. formerly of Westminster. The *Bombay Courier* of the 22d November 1823, states him to be a young officer of great promise, sincerely regretted by all his acquaintance, and particularly by the whole of his brother officers.

March 8, 1824. At Calais, Henry Cadogan, esq. Agent at Lloyd's.

April 19. At Missolonghi, the Rt. Hon. Lord Byron. A cold attended by inflammation was the cause of his death. Lord Byron had perfectly recovered from his illness in February, which was of quite a different nature from that under which he died. The Greeks have requested and obtained the heart of Lord Byron, which will be placed in a Mausoleum in the country, the liberation of which was his last wish. His body will be brought to England. A Memoir of this distinguished Nobleman shall appear in our next.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 21, to May 18, 1924.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		138	50 and	60	112
Males	- 787	Males	- 757		5 and 10	55		60 and	70	181
Females	- 786	Females	- 760		10 and 20	59		70 and	80	181
Whereof have died under two years old		442			20 and 30	78		80 and	90	57
					30 and 40	93		90 and	100	1
					40 and 50	130		107		1

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

QUARTERLY AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending May 15.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
62 5	34 10	24 2	44 9	38 2	36 8

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 24, 50s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 19, 31s. 4½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 21.

Kent Bags	6l. 15s. to 9l. 0s.	Farnham Pockets	9l. 0s. to 13l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto	6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s.	Kent	7l. 7s. to 10l. 10s.
Yearling	5l. 5s. to 6l. 15s.	Sussex	7l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.
Old ditto	6l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Yearling	6l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 6l. 6s. Straw 2l. 11s. 0d. Clover 6l. 6s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 6l. 0s. 0s.
 Straw 2l. 8s. 0d. Clover 6l. 15s. 0d.—Smithfield, Hay 0l. 0s. Straw 0l. 0s. 0d. Clover 0l. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, May 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market May 15:	
Veal	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts	2,637 Calves 245.
Pork	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Sheep and Lambs	18,260 Pigs 230.

COALS: Newcastle, 31s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.—Sunderland, 30s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 37s. 0d. Yellow Russia 36s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 70s. Mottled 78s. 6d. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. per Doz. Moulds 9s. 6d.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of April, and 25th of May, 1824), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—CANALS. Grand Trunk, 75l. and bonus, price 2,300l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 15l.; price 450l.—Barnsley, 12l.; price 230l.—Rochdale, 4l.; price 110l.—Bolton and Bury, 5l.; price 120l.—Coventry 44l. and bonus; price 1,200l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l.; price 320l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s. and bonus; price 345l.—Grand Junction, 10l.; price 335l.—Monmouth, 10l.; price 230l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 5l.; price 120l.—Swansea, 10l.; price 230l.—Old Union, 4l.; price 100l.—Ellesmere, 3l.; price 90l.—Dudley, 3l.; price 85l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 1l.; price 40l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 40l.—Kennet and Avon, 17s.; price 29l.—Regent's, price 60l.—Wilts and Berks, price 10l. 10s. Grand Union, price 30l.—Huddersfield, price 40l.—Stratford-upon-Avon, price 30l.—Thames and Medway, price 32l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, price 25l.—DOCKS. West India, 10l.; price 237l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 112l.—East India, 8l.; price 153l. ex div. Commercial, 3l. 10s.; price 90l.—Water Works, East London, 5l.; price 173l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 84l.—Grand Junction, 2l. 10s.; price 83l.—Fire and Life Insurance Companies. Royal Exchange, 10l. and bonus; price 316l.—Globe, 7l.; price 182l.—Imperial 5l.; price 135l.—Albion, 2l. 10s.; price 56l.—Guardian, 10l. paid; price 14l. prem.—Kent, 2l. 10s.; price 80l.—Atlas, 6s.; price 6l.—Hope 6s.; price 6l.—Provident, 5l. per cent.; price 20l.—Rock 2s.; price 4l.—Gas Light Companies. Westminster, 3l.; 10s. price 70l.—Imperial, 40l. paid; price 18l. prem.—City of London, 8l. per cent.; price 6s. prem.—South London, 7l. 10s.; price 190l.—London Institution, 35l.—Russell Do. 10l.—Reversionary Interest Society, 20l. paid; price 2l. 10s. prem.—Hammersmith Bridge, 2l. paid; price 10s. premium.

METEORO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 27, to May 26, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°			May	°	°	°		
27	50	62	50	29, 94	fair	12	48	50	44	29, 91	cloudy
28	50	56	55	, 95	rain	13	42	47	43	, 77	rain
29	57	68	60	, 80	fair	14	45	48	43	, 56	rain
30	60	65	53	, 75	fair	15	43	45	44	, 54	rain
My 1	53	64	55	30, 00	fair	16	43	50	41	, 89	cloudy
2	52	56	47	29, 89	rain	17	43	56	47	30, 02	fair
3	47	46	45	, 56	rain	18	50	54	50	29, 95	cloudy
4	45	56	44	, 76	showery	19	45	55	43	, 85	cloudy
5	50	61	50	, 94	cloudy	20	45	50	42	, 77	cloudy
6	50	64	51	, 90	fair	21	45	54	43	, 92	fair
7	52	64	50	, 98	fair	22	44	52	45	, 99	stormy
8	50	63	50	30, 26	cloudy	23	45	55	50	, 95	fair
9	49	61	49	, 32	fair	24	45	54	46	, 96	cloudy
10	51	66	51	, 03	fair	25	44	54	50	30, 00	cloudy
11	50	53	47	29, 99	cloudy	26	55	64	55	, 50	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 28, to May 22, 1824, both inclusive.

Apr. & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
28	244	95½	96½	109	101½	101½	23½	80 pm.	50 49 pm.	52 50 pm.		
29	243½	95½	96½	109	101½	101½	23½	80 pm.	50 51 pm.	52 50 pm.		
30	243½	95½	96½	108½	101½	101½	23½	298½	81 pm.	49 52 pm.	49 52 pm.	
1	243½	95½	96½	108½	101½	101½	23½					
2 Sun.												
3	243	95½	96½	108½	101½	101½	23½	79 pm.	50 51 pm.	49 51 pm.		
4	244	95½	96½	108½	101½	101½	23	292½	81 pm.	50 49 pm.	50 49 pm.	
5	243½	95½	96½	102	108½	101½	23	298½	81 pm.	52 51 pm.	49 53 pm.	
6	243½	95½	96½	102	108½	101½	23	80 pm.	50 pm.			
7	243	95½	96½	102½	108½	101½	23	299½	85 pm.	49 50 pm.	49 50 pm.	
8	242½	95½	96½	102½	108½	102	23	75 pm.	35 40 pm.	40 38 pm.		
9 Sun.												
10	241½	95½	96½	101½	108½	101½	23	80 pm.	34 39 pm.	33 39 pm.		
11	241½	95½	96½	102½	101½	101½	23	299	82 pm.	42 45 pm.	39 43 pm.	
12	240½	95½	96½	108	101½	101½	22½	299½	80 pm.	45 48 pm.	45 48 pm.	
13	240½	95½	96½	101½	107½	101½	23		47 49 pm.			
14	240	95½	96½	101½	107½	101½	23	72 pm.	47 38 pm.	47 38 pm.		
15	240	95½	96½	101½	107½	101½	23		40 38 pm.			
16 Sun.												
17	240	95½	96½	107½	101½	101½	23	76 pm.	38 46 pm.			
18	240	95½	96½	101½	101½	101½	108	22½	298½	78 pm.	37 46 pm.	
19	237	95½	96½	101½	108	101½	22½	298		35 33 pm.	35 33 pm.	
20	236	95½	95½	101½	108	101½	23		76 pm.	33 39 pm.	33 42 pm.	
21	235½	95	95½	101½	108	101½	22½		78 pm.	37 34 pm.	34 35 pm.	
22	235½	95½	95½	101½	107½	101½	23		76 pm.	35 37 pm.	34 37 pm.	

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times—New Times
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adver.
Courier—Globe—Star
Traveller—Sun—Brit.
Traveller—Statesm.
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
Eng. Chronicle
Com. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lat. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Literary Museum
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Berwick
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Boston
Brighton 3—Bristol 5
Bucks—Bury 2
Cambridge
Cambridge—Carlisle 2
Carmarthen—Chelmsf.
Cheltenham—Chesh. 3
Colchester—Cornwall
Coventry 2—Cumberl.
Derby—Devon
Devizes—Doncaster
Dorchester—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 4



Gloucester 2—Hants
Hereford—Hull 3
Hunts—Ipswich 2
Kent 3—Leicester
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield—Liverpool 6
Macclesfield—Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Oswestry Pottery
Plymouth 2—Preston
Reading—Rochester
Salisbury—Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Snerborne—Stafford
Stamford 2—Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey—Sussex
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefield—Warwick
West Briton (Euro)
Western (Exeter)
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JUNE, 1824.

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a **Painting from HERCULANEUM**; a **Niche in DALDEN TOWER**, Durham;
and a **Plan of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH**, Bombay.

By **SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.**

Printed by **JOHN NICHOLS and SON**, at **CICERO'S HEAD**, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, **POST-PAID.**

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

C. C. says, "one of your Correspondents in your Magazine for December, 1823, p. 509, is surprised that no mention is made by Hayley in his *Life*, written by himself, of Cyril Jackson, the late learned and excellent Dean of Christ Church.—The Dean, I know, thought but little of Hayley, either as a poet or a scholar. He considered him merely as a literary gossip, and was therefore by no means desirous of cultivating any intimacy with him when they became neighbours. Hayley, however, called upon the Dean, and was received with ordinary courtesy. When the visitor rose to take his leave, the Dean shook him by the hand, and said (with that peculiar voice and manner which all who knew him can never forget) '*Mr. Hayley, I trust that you and I may always be very good friends and neighbours, that is, I trust that we may see very little of one another.*'—This anecdote is quite consistent with your Correspondent's story about the butter."

R. remarks, "I wish to call the attention of the Legislature, or of the Bench of Bishops, to the objectionable practice of placing sprigs of holly, laurel, &c. in our Churches and windows at the season of Christmas. Whether the custom be of Pagan or Popish origin, it might be sufficient with us, as Christians, to discontinue it; but it is productive of much injury, as leading to much crime. The plantations of these shrubs in every situation are seriously injured in gentlemen's and gardeners' grounds, and fences broken down and destroyed to get at them; and many young depredators are induced to commence with this nefarious practice for the sake of the gain which attends it. Nor does it end even here, as those who break into grounds for this purpose, will not scruple to take any thing else with them which lies in their way. If therefore a stop could be put to this criminality, by discontinuing the practice which leads to it, it would, I am persuaded, lessen at least one species of crime."

E. R. observes, "in your Obituary of the Earl of Barrymore, p. 177, you state that as he died without issue, 'all the titles have become extinct, except the ancient Baronies of Barry and Oleanth, which devolve on his only sister, Lady Caroline Melfort.' Lord Barrymore's sister did indeed marry Count Melfort, and he had an only child by her, a daughter, but, if I am not misinformed, she and her child have both been dead many years. The heir to Earl Barrymore's second title of Buttevant is a grandson of the late Redmond Barry, esq. of Jamaica, who died in 1748."

Mr. J. HAMBLETON states that B*, p. 110, is wrong in his supposition that the *l'ondeau* which he introduced has been

hitherto unpublished. It is given as a specimen of that species of poetry in the rules of French versification, subjoined to the justly-esteemed work of Restaut on the general principles of French Grammar.

I. F. would feel much obliged to any of our Bibliographical readers who would inform him of the *name* of the author of the following little treatise, published by William Weekly, of Ipswich, viz. "*The Good Master's Plea, and the Evil Servant's Cavil*," 12mo. He is in possession of a very imperfect copy of the work, which is without the title-page and the greater part of the introduction; and from its mutilated state is only able to collect that it was published after the author's decease by his three friends, *Matthew Lawrence, Robert Stansby, and Isaac Basil*. He finds also from MS. "Collections relating to the Town of Ipswich;" that Matt. Lawrence was the Town Preacher; Rob. Stansby, Rector of St. Helen; and Isaac Basil, Rector of St. Mary at Stoke.

C. informs us, "that there has been lately found an iron instrument under the surface in unbaring the rock to dig stones near Sempringham Abbey Church in Lincolnshire, on the estate of Earl Fortescue. There are seven times ($8\frac{1}{2}$ inc. long) springing from a solid base, (of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length) like those of a hay-fork. It was no doubt fitted into a wooden shaft, as forks are now used; but whether the points were sharp, like a pin, or barbed as a dart, time hath so corroded their ends, that it is not possible to tell. The use of it, as supposed, was for fishing for eels."

A. M. says, "in your last Magazine, p. 342, you quote from Wadd's '*Nugæ Chirurgicæ*,' the following epigram, which Mr. W. attributes to Cordus:

*Tres medicus facies habet, unam quando rogatur
Angelicam: mox est, cum juxta, ipse Deus.
Post ubi curato, poscit sua præmia, morbo,
Horridus apparet, terribisque Sathan.*

I know not on what authority this epigram is given; but in the '*Nugæ Venales*,' printed in 1720, I find the following among the '*Crepundia Poetica*,' p. 320.

*Æsculapius Trifrons
Intrantis Medici facies tres esse videtur
Ægrotanti; hominis, Dæmonis, atque Dei.
Quam primum accessit Medicus dixitque salutem,
Ei Deus, aut custos Angelus, æger ait:
Cum morbum Medicus fugaverit, ecce homo, clamat,*

Cum poscit Medicus præmia, vade, Satan.
Which of these is the genuine Epigram?

P. 449. The Lines to Lord Byron on having converted a Human Skull to the purpose of a Goblet, were not written by T. Moore, esq. but by W. H. Sterndale, who is now in Bengal, and were first inserted anonymously in the Sheffield "*Iris*." In the first line of the stanzas alluded to, for *trim* read *rim*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1824.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.—BOMBAY CHURCH.

Mr. URBAN, *June 1.*
I PRESENT you with a very interesting document; and am of opinion, that the respect and veneration we bear our late, as well as present Sovereign, will experience no diminution from the instance of ROYAL CONCERN the following Extract expresses, upon an event in which the national feeling and pride were so deeply engaged. A beautiful copy of this Extract on vellum was made at the request of Emma Lady Hamilton, for the Queen of Naples. W. P.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Herbert Taylor, to William Marsden, Esq. dated Windsor, 7th November, 1805.

“His Majesty has commanded me to express in the strongest terms, his feelings of approbation of every part of the conduct of his gallant fleet, whose glorious and meritorious exertions are made yet more conspicuous, if possible, by the details of the opposition and difficulties which it had to encounter, both during and subsequent to the glorious action, and by the intrepidity and skill with which they were overcome.

“Every tribute of praise appears to his Majesty due to Lord Nelson, whose loss he never can sufficiently regret. But his Majesty considers it very fortunate that the command (under circumstances so critical) should have devolved upon an officer of such consummate valour, judgment, and skill as Admiral Collingwood has proved himself to be; every part of whose conduct he considers as deserving of his entire approbation and admiration. The feeling manner in which he has described the events of that great day, and those subsequent, and the modesty with which he speaks of himself, whilst he does justice in terms so elegant and

so ample to the meritorious exertions of the gallant officers and men under his command, have also proved extremely satisfactory to the King.”

CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AT BOMBAY.

DR. FRYER in his *Travels*, published in folio, 1698, pp. 66, 67, has the following passages respecting Bombay, as it was in the year 1672 or 1673.

“At the end of the town, looking into the field, where cows and buffaloes graze, the Portugals have a pretty house and church, with orchards of Indian fruit adjoining. The English have only a burying-place, called Mendam's Point, from the first man's name there interred, where are some few tombs that make a pretty show at entering the Haven; but neither Church or Hospital; both which are mightily to be desired.”

The earliest notice of the erection of an English Church is to be found in Hamilton, (vol. I. p. 187,) in a passage which does not appear to have been penned with his usual candour. It is as follows.

“Notwithstanding the Company was at much charge in building of forts, they had no thoughts of building a church for many years after; Sir George Oxendon began to build one, and charitable collections were gathered for that use; but when Sir George died, piety grew sick, and the building of churches was grown unfashionable. Indeed it was a long while before the island had people enough to fill a chapel that was in the fort, for as fast as recruits came from Britain, they died in Bombay, which got the island a bad name.”

The chapel in the fort here referred to, was erected and fitted up by the East India Company about the year 1666. It was not a detached edifice, but

but an apartment in the public building. Mr. Cobbe represents it as "two upper-rooms beat into one, unsuitable and inadequate in such a place for the public worship of God, according to the forms of the Church of England." But the acknowledged unhealthiness of Bombay furnishes a sufficient reason why the erection of a Church was not thought of earlier than about 1674, in which year President Aungier came into possession of the Government, and early in the following year laid the foundation of the present edifice.

This gentleman dying in 1682, bequeathed a considerable legacy towards its completion: but there is great reason to doubt whether it was ever received from the administrators of his estate. Immediately upon the project being made known to the Company, they contributed 1000 rupees, with the promise of a further contribution of 1000 rupees, to be paid upon the completion of the edifice. Hamilton, in vol. I. page 187, has given the following statement of the cause of the interruption of the work, which immediately followed the decease of President Aungier. "There were reckoned above 5,000*l.* had been gathered towards building the church, but Sir John Child, when he came to reign in Bombay (which was in the year 1682,) converted the money to his own use, and never more was heard of it. The walls were built by his predecessor to five yards high, and so it continued till the year 1715."

In that year a great and successful effort was made to perfect this work, the execution of which had been so long delayed; and it was eventually accomplished by the exertions of the Rev. Richard Cobbe, the Company's Chaplain at the Presidency. From his statement, furnished many years afterwards to the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," and printed by them, the following particulars may be collected. Mr. Cobbe preached a sermon before the Governor and principal Europeans on the morning of June 19, 1715, it being the first Sunday after Trinity, in which he strongly inculcated the duty of providing a suitable place for the public worship of God. His text was 2 Samuel chap. vii. verses 1, 2, 3. After sermon he waited on the Governor, the Hon. William Aisla-

bie, at his lodgings in the fort, who expressed a hearty concurrence in the "object of his morning's discourse, and directed him to procure a book," and open therein an account of subscriptions towards a new Church. With a view to obtain funds sufficiently ample, Mr. Cobbe also addressed letters to the other presidencies and settlements of the Company, and the answers which he received were in general so satisfactory, that a committee or trust was immediately formed, and the first stone towards the completion of the fabric was laid by the Worshipful Stephen Strutt, esq. Deputy Governor on the 18th Nov. (1715.) The trustees to whose care the execution of this work was committed, were the Governor, Messrs. Lawrence Parker, Stephen Strutt, John Clapham, Bernard Wyche, John Hope, and the Rev. Richard Cobbe, the Chaplain.

On Christmas-day, 1718, the edifice being completed, and the then President and Governor, Charles Boone, esq. having given orders for the opening of the Church, they were executed in the following manner as narrated by Mr. Cobbe, in a letter to Mr. Adam, Chief of Calicut and Tellicherry.

"On Christmas-day last, 1718, the Governor and Council, attended by the free Merchants, Military, &c. inhabitants of the place, proceeding from the Fort in great order to the Church, and approaching the great door at the West end, were met by the Chaplain in his proper habit, and introduced repeating the twenty-fourth psalm with the Gloria Patri. The Church was dressed with palm branches and plantain trees, the pillars adorned with wreaths of greens, and the double crosses over the arches looked like so many stars in the firmament. Service began, as usual, on Christmas-day, but with this additional satisfaction, the making a new Christian the same day in our new Church; a good omen, I hope, of a future increase. The Governor, Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Crommelin, stood gossips, who came down to the font in time of divine service, where the child was baptised according to order, by the name of Susannah; a whole crowd of black people standing round about, Rammagee and all his caste, who were so well pleased with the decency and regularity of our way of worship, that they stood it out the whole service. Sermon ended, Isaiah lxi. 7, the Governor, &c. Council and Ladies, repaired to the vestry, where having drunk success to the new Church in a glass of sack, the whole town returned to the Governor's lodgings within the fort, where was a splendid entertainment, wine and mu-

sic, and abundance of good cheer. After dinner the Governor began Church and King, according to custom; but upon this occasion an additional compliment of 21 great guns from the fort, which were answered by the European ships in the harbour; with several other healths, drinking and firing till about 4 o'clock; and lest so good an opportunity should slip, by the Governor's leave I brought in the subscription-book, and got above 2,400 rupees to our Church, of which the Governor, for example's sake, launched out 1,000 rupees himself. We have not yet quite finished the tower, on which there is a steeple designed to be built and raised, in order for a sea mark, as high as we can tower it.

"As to the Church itself, it is indeed a structure deservedly admired for its strength and beauty, neatness and uniformity, but more especially for its echo, the roof of it being arched with three regular arches of stone, supported by two rows of pillars and pilasters on each side, with a large semi-dome at the East end to receive the communion-table, like that of St. Paul's, London, ascending by three steps, and a rail to separate it from the body of the Church. Its situation is very commodious, in the midst of the inhabitants, within the town-wall, and at a due distance from the fort.

"As to its extent, it is larger than either of the English Churches at Madras or Bengal, or any of the Portuguese Churches here; suitable in some measure to the dignity of our royal settlement, and big enough for a Cathedral."

The total amount of subscriptions obtained towards the accomplishment of this work between July 1, 1715, and Whitsunday 1720, was 43,993 rupees, or 5,499*l.*; of which the East India Company contributed 10,000 rupees; the Chaplain, Mr. Cobbe, 1,000 rupees; Governor Aungier, 800 rupees; Governor Boone 1,000 rupees, and the principal servants at Bombay and the other settlements, according to their respective means. The East India Company, in addition to their pecuniary contributions, gave a good ring of bells, a font, two branches of brass candlesticks, and tables in brass, with the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments engraved thereon, with two other tables for lists of benefactions to the Church.

The scheme of daily service proposed by the Chaplain, and sanctioned by the Governor for the Church of Bombay, was as follows.

Morning and Evening Prayers at 8 and 4 o'clock every day throughout the year.

Sermon at Church every Sunday, Christmas-day, Ascension-day, Ash-wednesday, Good Friday, Fifth of November, Thirtieth of January, Twentyninth of May, and the King's Accession.

Sacrament at Church. The first Sunday in every month, Christmas-day, Easter-day, and Whitsunday.

Catechizing at Church. All Sundays, Holidays, and Litany-days in the evening.

As a part of the daily-service, it was resolved to adopt the following "prayer for the Honourable and united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," which was drawn up by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London in 1699, to be used in the Company's factories abroad.

"O Almighty and most merciful Lord God, thou art the sovereign preserver of all that trust in thee, and the author of all spiritual and temporal blessings; let thy grace, we most humbly beseech thee, be always present with thy servants the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. Compass them with thy favour as with a shield, prosper them in all their public undertakings, and make them successful in all their affairs, both by sea and land. Grant that they may prove a common blessing, by the increase of honour, wealth, and power, to our native country. Give us and all thy servants, whom thy Providence has placed in these remote parts of the world, grace to discharge our several duties, with piety towards thee our God, loyalty towards our King, fidelity and diligence towards them by whom we are employed, kindness and love towards one another, and sincere charity towards all men. That we, adorning the gospel of our Lord and Saviour in all things, these Indian nations, among whom we dwell, beholding our good works, may be won over thereby to love our most holy religion, and glorify thee our Father which art in heaven. All this we beg for the sake of our Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom with Thee, and the blessed Spirit, be ascribed all honour, praise, and dominion, both now and for evermore. Amen."

It was also judged to be proper, as a perpetual memorial of the liberality of the benefactors to this edifice, to prepare and adopt the following clause as a part of the Litany to be read in it.

"Finally, let us praise God for the glorious examples of the Apostles, Prophets, Saints, Martyrs, and Confessors, and for all other holy persons departed this life in the true faith and fear of Christ. Men and women famous

famous in their generation, such as the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; the Hon. Wm. Aislabie, esq. and the Hon. Chas. Boone, esq. the late and present Governors of this place; the Hon. Robert Hedges, esq. late President of Bengal; Mr. Ephram Bendall; the Worshipful Stephen Strutt, esq.; the Worshipful Bernard Wyche, esq.; Capt. Jas. Hamner; Mr. John Hill; Mr. Michael Gray; Mr. Thomas Wilshire; the Worshipful Laurence Parker, esq. and Mrs. Mary Parker, his wife; the Right Worshipful Francis Coppin, esq.; the Right Worshipful Arthur Beavis, esq.; Mr. James Peachy; Mr. George Bowcher, for his repeated contributions; Mr. M. A. Crommelin; Mr. John Hope; Capt. Daniel Small; Mr. Henry Sheffield; Mr. Samuel Annesley; Mr. Warner Cuddon; Mr. John Clapham; John Curtis, junior; Mr. George Wyche; Mr. Henry Frankland; the Worshipful Robert Adams, esq.; Mr. Samuel John Bennett; Mr. Blacket Midford; Mr. Chas. Boddam; Mr. John Bernard; the owners of the ship Sarum; the owners of the ship Anne; Mr. Walter Brown; Major Cornelius Sodington; Mr. Richard Waters; Capt. Wentworth George Pitt; Mr. John Horne; Capt. Thomas Boone; and the other especial Benefactors of this Church, for whom ye ought to bless God, beseeching him to give us grace to follow their good and pious examples, that we, together with them, may be made partakers of his heavenly kingdom; remembering always to conclude with the Lord's Prayer, after this most perfect form and manner, saying, Our Father," &c.

The persons whose names are specified in the above Litany were subscribers of 200 rupees and upwards; those whose contributions were of a smaller amount, are included in the general designation "other especial benefactors." Perhaps it will have appeared to some of your readers as not the least curious part of this Litany that it enumerates among holy persons "*departed this life in the true faith and fear of Christ,*" and for whose *past* existence the congregation was to bless God, "the Honourable United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies." And by some it may be deemed miraculous that long subsequent to the introduction of this form, and during the years in which it has been from time to time gravely and audibly rehearsed in Bombay Church, that same Company has added India to the British Empire, and raised itself to a state of power and wealth, not less miraculous.

It appears from the letters of Mr. Cobbe, that the population of Bombay amounted at the time of the erection of the English Church to about 16,000 souls, consisting, besides the English Settlers, of Mahomedans, Hindoos, Portuguese, and Cooley Christians. The Portuguese had five Churches in Bombay, and upheld the public profession of the Catholic faith with great zeal by processions and other demonstrations of their peculiar tenets, to which their proximity to Goa enabled them to give an imposing effect; they were of course not a little scandalised at the catechisms, and books of short instruction, but more particularly *the copies of the New Testament*, which the English Chaplain distributed at the opening of his Church. The latter, as usual, they would not allow to be a true version: but the government of the place being in the hands of the English, all expressions of dissatisfaction were confined, as, in the judgment of many wise and good men, they ought ever to be, to argument and remonstrance, and it may be fairly assumed, when so restricted, produced a result favourable to the interests of truth.

From several passages in Mr. Cobbe's Letters, it appears that he considered the establishment of the Church not only as a means of upholding, but of propagating Christianity in India. In his letter to the Bishop of London, he apologizes for some want of canonical order in his Church, and expresses a hope that when it shall be finished, "a greater door, and more effectual, will be opened towards propagating, as well as preserving, the established doctrine of our faith;" and in the preface to his sermon he observes,

"I ventured to propose the building of a Church for God's honour and service, according to the use of the Church of England; that all the island might see we had some religion among us, and that the Heathens, and Mahometans, and Papists round about us, might in time be brought over as converts to our profession."

The following is an ichnography of the Church, copied from an original engraving of the year 1766. It shews the mode of its fitting up, with a view to the accommodation of the different ranks and classes of the Company's servants.

BOMBAY CHURCH, OPENED CHRISTMAS 1718.

(Length 170 feet; width 70 feet.)

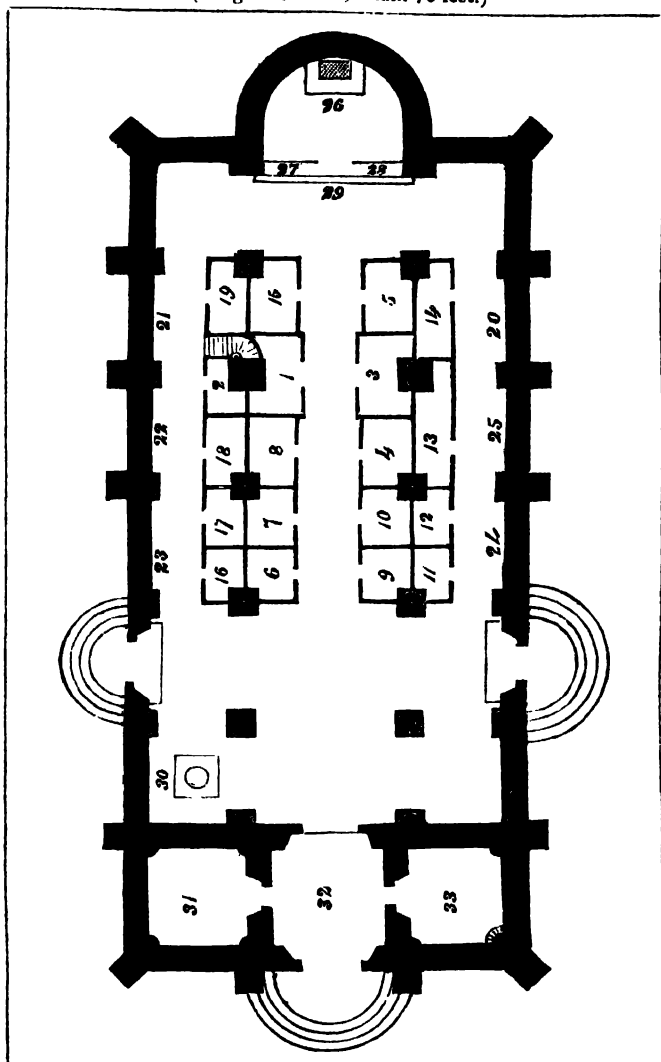


Fig. 1. Pulpit and reading-desk. 2. Clerk. 3. Governor's pew. 4. Council. 5. Council Ladies and whose husbands have been of Council. 6. Lieuts. of Grabs, Council Mates. 7. Capts. of Grabs, Council Capts. 8. Been of Council. European Captains. Supercargoes. Free Merchants. 9. Factors and Docts. Mat. 10. Senior Merchants. Physician. 11, 12. Writers. 13. Commissioned Officers, and Gunner. 14. Com. Officers' Wives, and Gunner's Wife. 15. Senior Merchants' Wives. Supercargoes' Wives. Free Merchants' Wives. 16. Strangers. 17. Inhabitants. 18. Housekeepers. 19. Inferior Women. 20. Troop and Guards. 21. Serjeants. 22. Corporals. 23, 24. Soldiers. 25. Gun-room Crew. 26. Altar. 27, 28. Rails. 29. Steps. 30. Font. 31. Vestry, in the North-west angle, which was occasionally occupied as a school-room by the charity-children. 32. Belfry. 33. Library, in the South-west angle. For the supply of this library, the Court of Directors have made frequent presents of books.

This

This edifice underwent no material change for nearly a century after its completion. During that period it remained without episcopal consecration: but at length obtained it on the 7th of July 1816, shortly after the arrival of the Bishop of Calcutta at this settlement, on his first triennial visitation: the site and edifice, together with the church-yard, having been previously enfranchised and put in trust for public worship according to the ritual of the English Church. At its consecration it was designated after St. Thomas, the Apostle of India. The roof has since been covered with lead, instead of stucco, the old pews and seats removed, and such an improved arrangement of sittings adopted as will afford accommodation for a much larger congregation than the Church would previously hold. The church-yard, or burying-ground, has still more recently been enlarged and the new ground consecrated: the whole is now surrounded with a neat iron railing. THOS. FISHER.

SAINT GEORGE'S CIRCUS.

MR. URBAN, *West-square, June 3.*

WHILE the Corporation of London, with a laudable exertion of public spirit, are making various and important improvements in St. George's Fields, allow me to suggest a hint respecting what is called "*St. George's Circus*."—The original design of a grand Circus—as the entrance toward the metropolis from the numerous roads in different directions, all concentrating at the *Obelisk*—was certainly a noble idea; but, unfortunately, the nature of the ground renders it at present impossible to produce a complete and *unquestionable* Circus, without an extension of the plan upon which it was originally projected, and is now in the course of execution.—The inlets are so many, and so wide, that the buildings must bear a very inadequate proportion to the vacant spaces, which cannot fail to impair the general effect, while they present little more than the name inscribed on the corners, to remind us that a Circus was actually intended.—But an enlargement of the original design, as I have above hinted—without any alteration of what has already been accomplished—would produce a magnificent Circus—such a Circus, as would be an honor to the British Capital—in short, a perfect *Nompareil*.

The addition which I would pro-

pose, is, to spread *Arches* across all the entrances into the intended Circus—two, three, four, over each—or whatever number might come nearest to the idea of general equality—and, over these arches, to construct two upper stories, uniform, in front, with those of the buildings already erected.

The *coup-d'œil* through those arches would, even at present, produce a pleasing effect, which would be still further improved, when the *Borough Road* is converted (as it soon will be) into a noble, continuous street: and the *Arches* themselves, with their superincumbent edifices, would, on the outside, in each case, present a striking impressive spectacle to persons approaching the Circus by any of the five great roads which it terminates.—Meanwhile, an important question for consideration, would be, whether the *piers* between the arches should be of such breadth as to admit, in each, a shop, connected with the apartments above—and yielding a rent which would pay ample interest for the sums originally expended in the erection.

However that point might be determined, we should, when the works were completed, enjoy the pleasure of contemplating, not a *nominal*, but a *real Circus*—a grand amphitheatre—perfect and unbroken above, and not disadvantageously broken below.

Should this suggestion ever be adopted, we may be allowed to hope that the Trustees of that benevolent institution—the *School for the indigent Blind*—might be induced to consent to an alteration of its front, for the desirable purpose of obtaining perfect uniformity. I am, &c. JOHN CAREY.

MR. URBAN, *June 19.*

WITHOUT trespassing upon that space which your Correspondent "*S.D.*" (p. 420) has consecrated to *Cromlechs* and *Cathedrals*, I request that you will afford me the corner of a page in your Magazine, in which I may reply to his question, by assuring him that I have tried "*free-labour*," (although perhaps not in his sense of the term) and do most decidedly prefer and admire it; and that I have had not a little acquaintance with its opposite, "*the labour of slaves*," the result of which has been an invincible distaste for it; and that I could fill one of your numbers with facts and quotations illustrative of my views, and justifications of my decision. THOS. FISHER.

MR.



Monument. Richmond Church, Yorkshire

Mr. URBAN,

May 23.

YOU have lately favoured your readers with some interesting extracts from Mr. Clarkson's valuable "History of Richmond." I now send you his account of a Monument in St. Mary's Church, Richmond, which is very remarkable for its antiquated form, and the play upon the words, perpetually alluding to the name of *Bowes* in the inscription, for which the age in which it was erected was famous. That part of the inscription relative to Lady Hutton was composed by her husband, and the rest by John Jackson, the then Rector of Marske, formerly Master of Richmond Free Grammar School. This illustrious couple both dying in Richmond, at the Friarage, were buried near each other in the chancel, under their monument.

The effigies of Sir Timothy and his lady are placed in a recess in the wall, kneeling on embroidered cushions, with golden tassels, and both facing the East, with hands conjoined and elevated in the attitude of prayer; he in the dress of a knight, armed, except his helmet and gauntlets, a sword by his side, and gilt spurs at his heels, with a peaked beard and lank hair; she in a loose black gown or mantle hanging down to her feet, the sleeves close at the wrists, a large quilled frill about her neck, her hair combed back over a roll, and tied behind with a golden fillet; at the top of her head is a small oval cap of lace turned over her forehead from the back part of her neck. Over them are painted the arms of Hutton; Gules, on a fess between three cushions Argent, tasseled Or, as many fleurs-de-lis* of the first; impaling Bowes, Ermine, three long bows bent in pale Gules. Facing Sir Timothy are again placed his arms, and

those of the lady behind her. Under the parents are engraven small figures of their twelve children in a row, some lying in swaddling clothes, and others kneeling, in military, ecclesiastical, and female dresses, peculiar to the age in which they lived, each over its own inscription. Beneath this are their respective arms, according to the connections which they formed by marriage, &c. Round the whole are placed in separate situations female figures, emblematical representations of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with Famine at the top blowing her trumpet between two angels. The attitudes of all the figures are graceful, and afford fine specimens of monumental sculpture, which reflect great credit on that age. The whole is in fine preservation, and was erected by their eldest son Matthew, to the memory of his respected parents.

This monument is placed against the South wall, near the Communion-table, over the seats where the officiating priests sat at intervals during the solemnity of high mass. Only one of the seats is remaining, the rest having been walled up on wainscoting the walls which surround the Communion-table. The inscription may be read thus:

"Dom. Timotheus Hutton, eques Autatus (filius Reverendiss. in X'to patris Matthæi Archiepi. Eborum, præsulis ob acce judicium et morum gravitatem, invidendo hoc elogio decorati, quod dignus esset, ut præsideret consilio æcumenico) hic deposuit exuvias suæ mortalitatis.

"Quoad pietatem et religionem, uno verbo patrisabat:

Quoad *εὐσεβείας*, adeo enituit in blando vultu veneranda majestas, ut vere diceret eum ad imaginem Conditoris conditum;

Quoad opes, fuerunt illæ non raptæ, immo non partæ, sed relictæ;

Quoad prolem, felicissimus fuit tam *εὐτυχία* quam *εὐεργεσία*:

Quoad vitam, beavit eum præ cæteris trias ista, hilaris animus, facundum os, et mensa hospitalis;

Denique quoad mortem, *εὐθανασία* decu-

* The arms upon this Monument are somewhat different from those granted the 20th of July, 1584, to Matthew Hutton, D.D. then Dean of York, by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms. These were, Gules, upon a fess between three cushions, tasseled Or, a cross humetté between two fleurs-de-lis of the first. In the grant, Sir Gilbert describes Dr. Hutton as descended from parents sufficiently famous or illustrious in the county of Lancaster, and as related to the Huttons of Cambridgeshire and others of that name in England.

* Matthew Hutton, translated from Durham to York in March 1595, died at Bishopthorpe, Jan. 15, 1605. Sir Timothy his son, knighted at Whitehall, Feb. 16, 1605-6, High Sheriff for Yorkshire, 1606. We have seen a letter of his, as Sheriff, dated Aug. 8, 1606.

buit hic servus X'ti, eo ipso die, quo Dominus resurrexerat, anno ultimæ* patientiæ sanctorum, 1629.

TIMOTHEUS HUTTON,

ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ ΟΥ ΤΙΤΟΥ.

"Memoriæ sacrum D. ELIZABETHÆ HUTTON, quæ habuit patrem perillustrem virum D. Georgium Bowes de Streatham, militem; matrem autem Janam Talbot prænobili prosapia, et nunc temporis comiti Salopie anitam. Maritum obtinuit, generosum equitem, dom. Timotheum Hutton de Marske, Richmondia Aldermannum, Reverendissimi patris Di. Matthæi, Archiepiscopi Eborum, filium priorem natu, per quem reliquit post se speciosam sane prolem.

No vivam, lector, si unquam viderim fœminam vel religione erga Deum, vel observantia in maritum, vel indulgentia in liberos, magis flagrantem.

Placidissime in domino obdormivit pridie Dominicæ Palmarum, anno salutis suæ 1625.

Anima hujus Elizæ mox abiit ad Elisium. Theca animæ hic infra secundum X'ti adventum expectat.

Cœlestem posuit Deus atris nubibus arcum. (Gen. ix. 3.)

Et sic non ire nuncius Iris erat;
Sic dedit ille arcum mihi, fidum pectus Elizæ,
Tempora si fuerint nubila nostra malis,
Eatque pharetra mihi, calami quoque sunt mihi, me nam (Ps. cxxvii. 5.)

Quinque vocant pueri et trina puella patrem.

Frangitur, heu, arcus, remanent tamen octo sagittæ,

Quæ cor transfigunt patrio amore meum.
Has, Deus alma, bes, precor, illam namque beasti,

Sic cœlum jungat nos societque simul.

Sic defunctam charam suam uxorem deslevit
Timotheus Hutton."

At the East side of this part of the inscription is painted a bleeding heart, pierced by twelve arrows and a broken bow.

1. MATTHÆUS.

As careful mothers do to sleeping lay
Their babes that would too long the wanton play,

So to prevent my youth's approaching crimes,

Nature, my nurse, had me to bed betimes.

Nutricis mæ felici incuria,
Citius locor cœlesti in curia,
Hinc nulla mihi facta est injuria.

* This mode of dating was then much used. Ben Jonson ridicules it in his *Alchymist*.

2. JANA.

Vix tibi, Jana, duos concessum est cernere Janos,

Jam vitæ, cœli janus jamque patet.

This I have gain'd by being no longer liv'd,
Scarce sooner set to sea than safe arriv'd.

3. ELEANORA.

I liv'd, I dy'd, yet one could hardly know
I dy'd so soon, whether I liv'd or no;
O what a happy thing it is to lie
I' th' nurse's arms a week or two, and die."

These three are laid in swaddling clothes over their respective inscriptions and the arms of Hutton. All died infants.

4. BEATRIX*.

Felici nimium tu prole beata Beatrix,
Tam pia tu conjux, quam pia mater eras.
Vitam habuit in patientia,
Mortem in desiderio.

Arms: Sable, three greyhounds courant in pale Argent, for Mauleverer, impaling Hutton.

5. MATTHÆUS†.

Num morum magis aut nummorum tu patris hæres,

Clarus tu natus magis, an pater inclytus ille?
Inclytus ille pater, præclarus tu quoque natus,

Pacis amans, et justiciarius æquus uterque,
Charus et ille suis, charus et ipse tuis.

Hutton's arms impaling those of D'Arcy.

6. FRANCISCA‡.

Pignus amoris habes divini, pignora multa,
Pignora chara tibi, tu mage chara Deo.

Pes in terris,
Spes in cœlis.

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns, stringed Sable, for Dodsworth, impaling those of Hutton.

7. TIMOTHEUS§.

Hoc unum (non multa peto) da, Christe, roganti,

Hoc unum mihi da, Christe, placere tibi.
Honorantes me honorabo. 1 Sam. ii. 30.

Hutton impaling Gules, a bezant

* James Mauleverer of Arcliffe, and Beatrix Hutton, married Nov. 27, 1613, at Richmond.

† Matthew Hutton and Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir Conyers D'Arcy, knt. Lord Conyers, married at Richmond, April 22, 1617.

‡ John Dodsworth of Thornton Watlass and Francisca Hutton, married at Richmond Dec. 26, 1615.—Parish Register.

§ Timothy Hutton married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bennet of Dawley near Uxbridge, born Sept. 22, 1601; buried June 28, 1628.

between

between three demi-lioncels rampant Argent, a crescent for difference, for Bennet.

8. PHILIPPUS*.

Vixi dum volui, volui dum, Christe, volebas,
Sic nec vita mihi, mors nec acerba fuit.

*Εμοί το ζῆν Χριστός, καὶ τὸ ἀποθάνειν Κερ-
δος. Phil. i. 21.

Hutton's arms impaling those of Bowes.

9. JOHANNES†.

Sicut avo (præsul fuit hic memorandus
Eborum)

Sint et odor vitæ biblia sacra mihi.

Præco non prædo.

Dispensator non dissipator.

Hutton's arms impaling, Argent, a fesse dancettée, componée, Gules and Sable, between three mullets of the third, for More; and below it, a Bible open, with "*odor vitæ*" upon it, the crest of the family.

10. ELIZABETH‡.

I strive to tread the steps my parents trod,
This is my aim, humbly to walk with God.
(Mic. vi. 8.)

Arms: Argent, three cheveronels braced in base, and a chief Sable, for Cliburne, impaling those of Hutton.

11. THOMAS§.

Da mihi, Christe, fidem, bona singula sunt
tua dona,

Hanc auge pariter tu mihi, Christe, datam,
Dominus meus,

Et Deus meus. (John, xx. 28.)

Hutton's arms only.

12. ANNA.

Into this world as strangers to an inn,
This infant came guest-wise, where when't
had been,

And found no entertainment worth her stay,
She only broke her fast and went away.

A child in swaddling clothes, and the arms of Hutton.

Pietas Matthæi Hutton, Armigeri, primique familias, monumentum hoc posuit, non in vanam gloriam, sed in piam memoriam beatorum parentum proliques eorum. Anno Χειροτονιας, 1639.

In the parish Register, which commences in the year 1556, is this ho-

* Philip Hutton, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, fourth son of Sir George Bowes of Streatlam, kut.—Marshal.

† John married — More of Atmore, a Yorkshire family; buried Aug. 7, 16 .

‡ Elizabeth married Edward Cliburne of Cliburn, co. Westmorland, esq.

§ Thomas was in the Six Clerks' Office, London; buried May 7, 1641.

nourable memorandum of Sir Timothy: "Dominus Timotheus Hutton, Miles, ejusque boni amicus, et patronus fidelium domini Jesu Christi, ministrorum candidissimus et benignissimus, quoad corpus humatus fuit sexto die Aprilis, 1629."

This is not the only compliment which has been paid to him; he is described by Adrian Carew in a letter dated July 27, 1608, "as a man made up of divine wisdom, honour, humanity, charitie, and one in whose rank it is rare to find y^e like for true humilitie, humilitie y^e sayre ornament of all grace and vertue*."

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Fawley, March 21.*

SINCE modern chemistry has made us acquainted with pyroligneous acid, may we not presume that to have been the *acetum* with which Hannibal softened the Alps? Is not such a conjecture strengthened by the first part of the story, which relates to the burning of a great pile of wood, from which alone that acid is formed, and which in Petersburg, when it was lighted with gas from wood, formed the residuum, as tar forms in London. Supposing acid to have the quality here ascribed to it, may not this account for the quantity?

The seventh verse of the fifth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans has long been a stumbling block, and the difficulty has been to discover the distinction between righteous and good, *δικαίαι* and *ἀγαθαι*.

"For scarcely for a *righteous* man will one die, yet peradventure for a *good* man some would even dare to die."

Μολὶς γὰρ ὑπὲρ δικαίαι τις ἀποθάνει-
ται ὑπὲρ γὰρ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ τάχα τις καὶ
τολμα ἀποθάνειν.

The word *δικαίαι*, which is translated by *righteous*, can only refer to such righteousness as appertained to law. The word *ἀγαθαι*, which is translated *good*, is a word of most comprehensive meaning; *good* taking that shape in each nation; nay, in each class of that nation which shall appear to that nation or class to be good.

St. Paul, whose endeavour was to be

* For a copy of his will see History of Richmond, (4to edit.) Append. No. xxiv.
all

all things to all men, was writing to the Romans, amongst whom goodness in its most exalted sense was *virtus*, or courage of body and mind; and if we can find *ἀκαθός* to mean *courageous*, the Gordian knot is loosened.

In the beginning of the *Terpsichore* of Herodotus, we find the following passage: *τοτε δε ανδρων αγαθων περι της ελευθεριης γινωμενων των Περιουθων.* The men who were good for liberty must have been *brave* and *bold*. Speaking then to a Roman convert who might expect to suffer martyrdom, and wish to know why, St. Paul may be supposed to mean, that for a man who is *δικαιος*, or righteous according to the law (which was in his opinion an inferior excellence), scarcely will a Roman die; but for one who is *ἀγαθός*, brave, peradventure such an one will *dare* to die; in which latter sentence the word *τολμα*, *dare*, may add intensity to the signification. And as *μολις* in the first sentence evinces the reluctance to die, *ταχα* in the second testifies the readiness or even willingness to return courage for courage, bravery for bravery.

If this explanation can satisfy the mind of any anxious and humble reader of the Epistles, it will abundantly gratify your obedient servant,

CHARLES R. FANSHAWE.

Mr. URBAN,

June 3.

DEEPLY impressed as I am with the feeling that the service of God claims the most serious regard of all devout Christians, and sincerely desirous to witness a more consistent display of devotional decorum in the Established Church, to whose tenets and forms I am conscientiously attached, I am induced, through the medium of your pages, to request the serious attention of your readers to a subject which deserves an advocate more able than myself to do it justice. More especially I would interest the Clergy in a cause which I should dishonour by calling mine; it is in their power, and I respectfully submit it is their province, to eradicate the evil which I am introducing to your notice; namely, *the disregard of the directions prescribed for devotion in the House of God, when we are assembled there for his public worship.*

The author of the "Tales of the Genii," a work to which I may with-

out impropriety allude, because, tho' a work of fiction, its end and aim is to advance the cause of "moral truth," has put into the mouth of Horam, the son of Asmar, a satire so severe, that its justice must be felt, and at the same time a picture so faithful, that its truth must be acknowledged.

"In the East (says he) we fall low before Alla; we are earnest in our petitions; but in Europe Christians seem as unconcerned in the temple as in their houses of refreshment, and often as loquacious and familiar. But this I have observed more frequent in England than in any other part of the world.

"Indeed the English behave as though they were wiser than the God they pretend to worship; they attend him with great indifference; and if the face is an index of the mind, a bye-stander may perceive that when they meet together to worship their Deity, they think of every thing but religion. Perhaps a variety of attitudes is, amongst Christians, a mark of the highest adoration; if so, the English are the most meritorious devotees I ever beheld: some are sitting, some are standing, some are lolling, some are yawning, some are even sleeping; and all these varieties are to be met with in the same part of their worship; so that a stranger would imagine that there was a great diversity of opinion amongst Christians, even in the same church, which was the most decent and becoming posture for a sinner to use before a God of purity."

The author (the Rev. James Ridley) was a Clergyman of the Establishment, and must have deeply felt the evil which he makes Horam the medium of exposing. The sentiments so beautifully expressed, so nearly coincide with my own, that they leave me nothing to add to put you in possession of the object of this address. But it remains for me most earnestly yet respectfully to call on the Ministers of our Church, whose office it is to promote by every means the glory of God, and the purity of his public worship, to enforce, by their exhortations, *uniform consistency and devotional propriety*, and consequently strict attention to the forms and ceremonies of the Church. The directions when to kneel, when to stand, &c. if persuasively and frequently enforced, would, we might hope, be attended to: the effect of order is not only beautiful, but highly essential to impress the mind with sublimity.—How can the soul's aspirations be fervent in the midst of confusion and irregularity?

When

When we approach God in supplication and prayer, can we put on too much humility? And ought not a spontaneous feeling to actuate all the congregation? In prayer, then, *all* ought to kneel. And when we are lifting up our voices in praise, does it appear decent that caprice should direct the choice of position? Should sloth or *ennui* be suffered to invade the temple of JEHOVAH? May we so serve an earthly master? Surely *all* ought to arise and stand up in his presence, when we are enjoying such a privilege. Let none presume to say these are trifling matters;—that the heart has no share in them. I contend that the fervour of devotion may be very materially influenced by them; and if they are conscientiously, and from a sense of duty, attended to, they cannot but be acceptable in the sight of God. On the contrary, a lax observance of religious forms engenders, first indifference, next apathy; for these there should be no place in the House of God.—God alone can judge of the purity of the sacrifice; but the refuge which is now so general, in a sort of *ad libitum* observance of the prescribed forms of external behaviour, would cease to exist.—If parents could be induced to set a proper example to their children,—the rich to the poor,—masters to servants, the effect would be that which all true and sincere members of the Church must desire. The object proposed is not the operation of a day, but it may be accomplished.

I now leave the matter in the hands of those whose duty to their great Master calls them to every work that may promote his glory, and the service of his Temple. J. W.

◆

*Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Domestic Architecture, &c.**

By the late Rev. Dr. T. D. WHITAKER.

A GENERAL history of English æconomics, if executed with taste and spirit, would be an amusing and interesting work. The following observations extend merely over a remote Provincial District, and are animated by little more than an ardent desire of investigating every appearance

which can illustrate the manners of our ancestors.

Into what recesses of their native woods the inclemency of this climate drove the *Setantii*, what caves they scooped out of the earth, or what cabins they framed for shelter, it were now as idle to inquire, as it would be to investigate where the foxes of those days burrowed, or the ravens built their nests. Their attempts to lodge or secure themselves were slight and indolent; in fact, they were careless of self-accommodation, and at a time when whole tribes must have been convoked to rear the massy columns of a temple, they seem to have had no conception for the use of stone in the construction of dwellings, or even for the purposes of fortification. Superstition is evidently the first and most active principle in the mind of a savage.

What was the general style and disposition of Roman villas, we know; and those which had been extended round the common centre of *Coccium*, if any such there were, would only differ from those of Italy as the first erections of a planter in America vary from the house and offices of an English gentleman at home.

The Saxons among us, without even the exception of churches, built universally with wood. It is therefore no wonder, that after the lapse of eight centuries, every memorial of such structures should have perished. Besides, their houses, with some exceptions, adapted to their general habits, would be rude, and low, and small.

After the Conquest, our native forests remaining with little diminution, the use of wood in the construction of houses continued to be general; and the first deviation from this practice was introduced by the practice of kernelling and embattling manor-houses, of which more hereafter. It is difficult to assign with exactness the æra of buildings which have no inscribed dates, and of whose erection there are no records. But perhaps we may refer the oldest specimens of architecture in wood now remaining among us, to the time of Edward I. Instances of this style are found alike in the halls of some antient manor-houses and their gigantic barns, which are little more rude than the other. The peculiar marks by which they are distinguished are these:—The whole structure has been

* Extracted from the new edition of the "History of Whalley," p. 499 et seq.

been originally a frame of wood-work, independent of walls, the principals consisting of deep flat beams of massy oak, naturally curved, and of which each pair seems to have been sawed out of the same trunk. These spring from the ground, and form a bold Gothic arch overhead: the spars rest upon a wall-plate, as that is again sustained by horizontal spurs, grooved into the principals. It was then of no importance that such erections consumed great quantities of the finest ship-timber; and indeed the appearance of one of these rooms is precisely that of the hull of a great ship inverted, and seen from within. Specimens of this most ancient style, in perfection, are the old hall of the manor-house at Samlesbury*, and the Lawsing Stedes Barn, at Whalley†. In the reign of Henry IV. we have a specimen, in the hall at Radcliff, of a deviation from this primitive model: there the principals have two springers; one from the ground, another from a rude capital about eight feet from the ground; but the square of the building is considerably raised, and the arch encroaches less upon the apartment within. The style of architecture in wood evidently kept pace with that in stone; and when, in the time of Henry VII. the arch in stone-work became broader and more depressed in the centre, a correspondent change was introduced in our ancient timber buildings. Wooden pasterns, indeed, still descended to the ground, but they were now become perpendicular, and square, and fluted. From the top of these, elegant and ornamental springers received horizontal roof-beams, while all was still open to the roof above, and the rafters continued to rest on a wall-plate. Thus the idea of a complete frame, independently of the walls, was still preserved; but the low basement story of stone, sometimes to be observed in our most ancient buildings, now advanced to the square, though the cross-pikes are generally of wood. This precisely describes the hall of Little Mitton, and another noble specimen of somewhat later date, the West wing of Samlesbury Hall, built by Sir Thomas Southworth, A.D. 1532, of which the outer

wall, however, is of brick, and the earliest specimen of that material with which I am acquainted, in the compass of this work. The wood employed in the construction of this last mansion, must almost have laid prostrate a forest; and while the principal timbers were carved with great elegance, and the compartments of the roof painted with figures of saints, while the out-sides of the building are adorned with profile heads of wood, cut in bold relief, within huge medallions, it is curious to observe that the inner doors are without a pannel or a lock, and have always been opened, like those of modern cottages, with a latch and string. I am not sure that panneling in wainscot was introduced before the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is also remarkable, that in this house the boards of the upper floors, which are indeed massy planks, instead of crossing, lie parallel to the joists, as if disdaining to be indebted to the other for support.

Immediately on the disuse of timber buildings, the obtuse-arched roof was exploded, and a flat roof, divided into square compartments by contignations of wood, was introduced, and continued in halls more than a century after. Here, however, for a time, the cross-timbers were fluted, and the light perforated springers occasioned the transition to be less observed. These were afterwards succeeded by plain corbels of stone, and the mouldings omitted.

The general decay of native woods occasioned an universal disuse of this material, in buildings, about the latter end of Henry VIIIth's time. The first instance of an entire hall-house of brick and stone is Stubbley, near Rochdale, unquestionably of that period; and in the reign of Elizabeth, which was a new æra in domestic architecture, numbers of old timber-halls having gone to decay, were replaced by strong and plain mansions of stone, yet remaining.

This may suffice to explain the general style in which our ancient mansions were constructed, and the materials of which they were composed.

We will now consider more particularly their different classes and appropriate forms.

The mansions of our forefathers may be arranged, according to the descending scale of society, in the following order:

1. The

* The inside of Samlesbury Hall is engraved in Whitaker's Whalley, 3d ed. p. 431.

† Here, instead of walls, there are nothing but oak boards, fixed diagonally, like a Venetian blind.

1. The castle; 2. The castlet, peel, or tower; 3. The antient unembattled manor-house; 4. The greater and less embattled mansion of Queen Elizabeth or James I.; 5. The ordinary hall-house; 6. The farm-house; 7. The cottage.

Of the first, enough has already been said.

With respect to the second, independently on the incursions of the Scots, who frequently penetrated, in their marauding excursions, to the South of Clitheroe or Whalley, in times of turbulence and bloodshed, when family feuds often ended in slaughter, the lord of a manor, or considerable land-owner, would frequently deem himself unsafe in the protection of an ordinary dwelling-house, even against a neighbour. Such was the origin of the castlet, tower, or peel, of which we have several instances remaining, as others are preserved by tradition.

Of this kind, and erected unquestionably with this view, is the South wing of Townley, extremely strong, and till lately furnished with the corbels of a machicolation. Another specimen was the tower, and probably the older castle of Hapton. Another was the tower of Bearsbaw, in Hundersfield, though near the verge of Cliviger, of which there are some remains. Hellefield Peel*, in Craven, was a complete specimen of this style; such, in short, were the border-houses in general: single towers, that is, of several stories, contrived for the reception of cattle beneath and a family above, and well calculated for resistance against a sudden assault by a small number of defendants.

3. Of the ancient unembattled manor-house.—With whatever material these mansions were constructed, all agreed in one circumstance; that they surrounded a quadrangle, as they were generally defended by a moat. This last precaution supplied the want of strength in their walls and gates. The quadrangular style of building, probably derived from the general form of Roman villas in Britain, and adopted by our Saxon ancestors, was copied and extended in the cloistered courts of monasteries, colleges, and hospitals; indeed in all erections of which the object was not so much defence as sequestration and partial confinement.

* Engraved in Whitaker's Craven, 2d edition.

Mr. Whitaker (Hist. of Manchester, vol. II. 4to) has given a well-imagined sketch of an early baronial mansion, which exactly coincides with this idea; and he has discovered, in the ancient parsonage of Manchester, the remains of a similar structure—"The quadrangular form (as he truly observes) was the unvaried economy of such houses:" and it seems to have included, with greater attention to convenience than to delicacy, at least in some instances, the barns, stables, and other offices.

Et pecus et dominos communi clauderet umbrâ.

The manor-house of Alvetham appears, from the foundations, to have been quadrangular, as it was certainly moated. Salesbury Hall, constructed partly of wood and partly of stone, has been quadrangular also. Radcliff Tower* has already been considered, and Sanlebury, of which only two sides now appear.

Of the same form have been many of the most opulent parsonage-houses in England, emulating, at an humble distance, the monastic or collegiate style, to which the taste and habits of their builders would naturally direct them.

The only specimen in the neighbourhood, of a true baronial residence, with an upper and base court, is Houghton Tower, which crowns the summit of its lofty ridge, and from its extent appears, at a distance, almost like a fortified town. Here the stables, and other offices of the farm, constitute the lower court, in exact conformity to Andrew Borde's directions for the construction of great houses, 1542.

4th. Next is the embattled house of Elizabeth or James I. This was of two kinds, the greater and the less: one, an improvement upon the rude quadrangle; the other, an expansion of the ancient castlet; one luminous and magnificent, with deep projecting bow-windows; the other lofty, square, compact; and both proving themselves to be the works of tranquil times, at liberty to sacrifice strength to convenience, and security to sunshine. Of such houses it is a well-known complaint of Lord Bacon, "that one knows not where to become, to be out of the Sun."

Stonyhurst† is a noble specimen of

* These, indeed, were partly embattled.
† Stonyhurst is engraved in "Whalley," 3d edit. p. 464.

the first kind, though it has never been completed. It is at present rather more than half a quadrangle, with a magnificent gateway, disgraced by two heavy modern cupolas; a large hall, with a screen, and bow-windows adorned with armorial bearings in painted glass; a large "chamber of State*," now a drawing-room, a gallery, and chapel, besides other apartments, all on a large scale. The air and effect of the whole is that of something between a castle and a college. Had the quadrangle been entire, it would have been greatly superior to the only house I have seen much resembling it, *viz.* Hardwick†, in Derbyshire, built by the famous Countess of Shrewsbury. The era of its erection has been already ascertained.

Another example of this disposition of apartments, though infinitely inferior, is Dunkenhall, of which I ascribe all the additions to the old house of the Rishtons, to Sir Thomas Walmsley. But the old hall, now the kitchen, if yet existing, stands upon crooks, and is of high antiquity.

Of the second species, the parish [Whalley] affords a single and perfect specimen in Gawthorp‡.

The characteristic accompaniments of these houses within, were huge arched fire-places in their halls and kitchens; chimney-pieces in their "chambers of State" richly carved, and adorned with armorial bearings in wood, stone, or alabaster, much in the style of contemporary monuments, raised hearths, long and massy tables of oak, bedsteads of the same, frequently inlaid§, and from their bulk calculated to last for centuries; portraits upon boards; and, in short, a whole system of internal ornament and accommodation, intended to resist the ravages of Time, without an idea of the revolutions of Fashion. One apartment, seldom omitted in houses of this rank and date, but never found in those of higher antiquity, was a long gallery for music and dancing, sometimes 150 feet long; a proof that the hall was now beginning to be deserted. At all events, the practice of dining in these

great apartments at different tables, according to the rank of the guests, was scarcely continued below the Restoration. Till that time, however, the old train of "Sewers and Senescalls" were mostly kept up. But the general interruption of old hospitality, in great houses, occasioned by the civil wars, and afterwards the introduction of foreign manners, in consequence of the return of the Royal Family and their numerous dependents, occasioned a total revolution in domestic economy, and consequently in architecture. The great hall of Lambeth was indeed rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon, who perhaps thought the old style best became the gravity of an archiepiscopal palace; but it was probably the last specimen; and, in the reign of Charles II. the sash-window and model of the square modern house were first imported from Italy. The new taste, first introduced near the capital, gradually spread into the remotest districts. As our old mansions decayed, they were rebuilt after the new form; and those which remain have been preserved, not so much by the care as by the desertion or extinction of the families to which they belonged. In addition to this change of style without, the introduction of mahogany, about a century ago, formed a new era in the history of internal accommodation.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

THAT "all things should be done decently and in order," was an apostolic precept which prescribed a regular and uniform method of conducting Divine Service, becoming the dignity of the theme, and the importance of the occasion. When we consider the end for which Christians assemble together, "edification in their most holy faith," and know by experience how much a certain assemblage of circumstances contributes to that end, we see the wisdom of the above injunctions, and the propriety and advantage of established forms in public worship.

Few who live in the exercise of secret prayer, are insensible to the influence of time, place, and manner in awakening associations favourable to a devotional spirit. It is the "sweet hour of prime or fading Eve," which soothes and exalts the mind; it is the bended knee, the supplicating attitude, which fixes the attention; and it is the accustomed

* Andrew Borde, *ubi* *supr.*

† See Lysons's Derbyshire, p. ccxxxviii.

‡ Gawthorp is engraved in "Whalley," 3d edit. p. 338.

§ Inlaying oak with arms, cyphers, scrolls, &c. in white wood, began about the end of Elizabeth's reign.

accustomed retreat which seems to bring us nearer to the throne of Grace. What is true of private is equally so of public worship. Deprive us of the Sabbath chimes, the venerable arch, the responses of prayer, and the music of praise, we lose the sacredness of the hour consecrated by the consentaneous prayer of millions; the sweet influence of its services, and the idea of a sanctuary is destroyed. Not that Religion is confined to time, place, and manner, or that the experience of its power depends absolutely on any ceremony or circumstance; that were to limit the omnipresence of Deity, and allow but an occasional access to those courts which stand continually open. When the appointed means of grace are withheld, the blessings may yet be imparted; but when these opportunities in our reach are neglected, we have no reason to expect the promised blessing.

What the ceremonial adopted by the first Christians was, Scripture does not inform us; but we learn from the early fathers and ecclesiastical historians that they used a ritual, consisting of short prayers and portions of Scripture; that the Psalms were sung in alternate verse, agreeably to St. Paul's direction, "Speaking to one another in psalms and hymns," &c.; and that the Sacrament was daily administered. We have the satisfaction of knowing that in a Liturgy in substance and ceremonial similar to theirs, which had the high sanction of apostolic times, we retain their ordinances pure and uncorrupt:—our churches built cruciform, and so contrived that the congregation may face the East; our altars elevated after the manner of the Jewish mercy-seat, and our practice of bowing at the name of Jesus, are not only institutions of the purest ages, but serve to remind us of that cross in which Christians should glory; that "Sun of Righteousness which hath risen upon us," and that "Name which is above every other." Whatever checks the wandering attention, disposes the mind to religious impressions, or assists devout recollection, especially when sanctioned by ancient usage, ought surely to be adopted and encouraged.

It is then sincerely to be regretted that any sensible and well-informed men, and especially those of our own communion, should indulge themselves

in a slighting mention of these ceremonies, and reprobate them as so many vestiges of the popish ceremonial law *. It is a very convenient way to discredit them by tracing them up to papal times, and no higher; but candour demands a farther search, and in the prosecution of it is satisfied. It is not surprising that we should have many customs and offices in common with the Church of Rome, inasmuch as we differ from her only as she differs from Scripture, and the practice of the primitive Churches; and her departure, wide as it is, has not been so complete, that she has no truth remaining. The Puritans, with just the same strange and culpable perverseness which led to the destruction or mutilation of our finest churches, would have had us reject each creed and anthem, not because they deemed them unscriptural, but because they were found in the Breviary. Not so our judicious Reformers. That only, as Bishop Jeremy Taylor observes, was pared away in which the Romish Church had prevailed against the Word of God, or innovated against ecclesiastical tradition. If, then, the few simple customs we retain are ancient, significant, and edifying, it is as desirable that the Minister should inform himself of their origin and design, as it is his duty to observe them; for ignorance of the meaning and intent of the rubric constantly leads to its disregard. How often, especially in country churches, is the officiating Minister seen preserving the same *lolling* attitude throughout the service, as if he knew no difference of posture was required, when praying *with* the people, and when supplicating God *for* them; how careless of an unsullied vestment, as if he forgot the Christian purity of which it is an emblem; how inattentive to the modulation of voice, as if prayer and praise were the same thing; and how negligent of reading the Communion Service at the altar, as if there existed no reason why it should not be read elsewhere. It was once asked in a large company by a Dissenter, why the Clergyman read the Commandments at the altar? and though all present were church-goers, none could give him a more satisfactory reply than

* Mr. Brand in his *Comments on Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares.*

that

that they formed part of the Communion Service; but as there was no Communion, the question returned, why leave the desk, where he stood more prominent, and where his voice was better heard than in the chancel? Though all felt the propriety of the custom, and that there was something imposing in the Minister's appearance at the distant altar, proclaiming as from a sanctuary the Commandments of God; yet none could tell him, "that on every Sunday and holiday the Church appoints the Sacrament to be administered;" and that by her directing the whole service to be performed at the altar, she intimates that the Minister is prepared to celebrate it, if there be a convenient number willing to communicate with him. Then by this reading the *ante-communion* service there, the people are upbraided with the neglect of a more frequent participation of the Lord's Supper. But independently of the above solution by Bishop Beveridge, it might be observed that the chancel was anciently esteemed the most sacred part of the Church; that according to the analogies in vogue, it figured the Church triumphant, as the nave did the Church militant; that the custom of reading this part of the Liturgy there, might be traced up to the third century, as the anthem between the services called the *Introit*, testifies; because, while this was sung the Priest made his *introit* or entrance within the Communion rail. The present injudicious mode of placing the pulpit in the centre of the aisle, has been justly reprobated in the pages of this Magazine, as contrary to ancient practice, as spoiling the effect of a church, and intercepting a view of the Minister during the most solemn part of the service.

If the provisions of our Liturgy were carefully observed, and the mode adopted which prevailed at the Reformation, we should escape the tedium and inconvenience occasioned by modern plans. There are few who do not complain of the length of our Morning Service, and not without reason, for it consists of three distinct services blended into one; and this condensation affords plausible grounds for Dissenters to charge us with vain repetitions. Instead of morning prayer being read before breakfast, as is still the custom at our Universities, the

hour of assembling for public worship is delayed till it is almost noon. A Protestant community, if disposed, cannot, like the Catholic, resort to church, and there,

"With early hymns of joy, prevent the dawning day."

Our matins is so late, that the day in which we pray God would "vouchsafe to preserve us from all sin," is half spent ere the petition is preferred, and our evening song so early, that the night whose darkness we beseech him to illumine, is several hours ere it sets in. We have services whose shortness is calculated to relieve attention, and abounding with anthems tending to animate devotion; but the effect of both is unhappily injured by the former being huddled together, and the latter deprived of the sweet music to which they were anciently set.

We advocate then a degree of ceremony, not as an essential, but as a help to devotion; we attach no inherent holiness to walls or vestments, but we use them as a *memoria technica*, which connects ideas with objects and situations. We plead not for the institution of novelties, but for those customs which were observed in primitive times, *semper, ubique, et ab omnibus*, what our Reformers adopted, what our rubrics enjoin, and the utility of which is so evident. By "asking for the old paths, and walking therein," in regard to discipline as well as doctrine, we fulfil a bounden duty, and preserve another unanswerable evidence for the truth of our holy Religion.

Yours, &c. ANGLICANUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 10.

IT has become a source of considerable regret, not only to myself, but also to the many respectable families in the vicinity of my residence, that what has so appropriately been designated "*good old English hospitality*," is rapidly upon the wane; so rapidly indeed, that should its spirit, or rather its practical effects, continue to lapse in a ratio correspondent to the decrease during the last century, the gentry of England, at the termination of the present, to whom the appellation only will be bequeathed, will have less reason to deplore the absence, than the more early generations of the age. With what feelings of satisfaction, occasionally mingled, I confess, with

some degree of envy and concern, have I listened to aged and infirm persons, alas! long since removed from the busy scene of the world, when relating the actions of hospitality and beneficence displayed by families once occupants of the mansion houses in their several neighbourhoods; many of whose descendants have discovered tastes and dispositions so opposite to their esteemed forefathers. In some instances the sites only of the residences are extant, and the paternal estates have been

alienated, in too many instances indeed through necessity, to less worthy candidates for the titles enjoyed by former purchasers; some are, through neglect, fallen sacrifices to Ruin's ploughshare; and not a few fallen to the low estate of parochial work-houses.

From what principle of taste, I should be happy to be informed, can this change in our condition be accounted for?
T. S.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SURREY.

(Continued from p. 410.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At CARSHALTON resided Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, the celebrated statesman, and Dr. Ratcliffe, the celebrated physician.—In the Church is a beautiful tomb to Nicholas Gaynesford and his family, temp. Hen. VII. and is a remarkable specimen of the dress of the time.—In the church-yard is a tombstone to one Humphreys, a corpulent barber, and famous dancer, who died in 1742, with a whimsical epitaph:

“Tom Humphreys lies here, by death beguil'd,
Who never did harm to man, woman, or child;
And since without foe no man e'er was known,
Poor Tom was nobody's foe but his own.
Lay light on him earth, for none would thou he
(Though heavy his bulk) trip it lighter on thee.”

In the parish of CHEAM stood NONSUCH PALACE, famed in Elizabethan History; and here the Earl of Essex first received the frown of Elizabeth's displeasure.—Here, at a school held in a house, called the Council House, was educated, Dr. Charles Davenant, son of the poet. The school was afterwards removed to another house, and was kept for many years by the late very worthy Mr. Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, Hants, afterwards by his son, and is still continued.—The church burnt by lightning in 1639.—In the chapel are buried many illustrious personages, among whom are Lord Stourton, who died in 1753, and several of the Lumley family, long resident here, particularly John Lord Lumley, and Jane his wife, daughter of Henry Earl of Arundel, and his second wife, daughter of John Lord Darcy of Chiche.—It is somewhat singular, that of six successive rectors of Cheam, five should become Bishops; viz. Anthony Watson, Bp. of Chichester, who held Cheam in commendam till his death, 1605, and was buried here; Lancelot Andrews, then Bp. of Chichester, resigned after his translation to Ely; George Mountain, Bp. of Lichfield resigned Cheam on his translation to Lincoln in 1617, he became Abp. of York; Ric. Senhouse resigned on being made Bp. of Carlisle in 1624; John Hacket, Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, 1661, resigned Cheam the following year. The following learned persons were also rectors, Thomas Playfere, Professor of Divinity, institut. 1605; and Edward Barbard, learned astronomer, linguist, critic, and chronologist.

At CHERTSEY, on St. Anne's Hill, resided the celebrated Charles-James Fox, who spent much of the latter part of his life here.—At *Anningsley*, in this parish, resided the eccentric Thomas Day, esq. who attempted to rear up a *child of nature*, according to the doctrines of Rousseau, but failed, he was author of “Sandford and Merton,” “Little Jack,” &c.—At Porch House, the seat of R. Clark, esq. the respected Chamberlain of London, formerly resided the poet Cowley, who died here in 1667. Mr. Clark has placed the following inscription

inscription against the House: "The Porch of this House, which projected 10 feet into the highway, was taken down in the year 1786 for the safety and accommodation of the public.—Here the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue."—The Curfew bell is still tolled here in the following manner; from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight o'clock in the evening. The clerk first *rings up* (as he expressed it, *i.e.* raises the bell); then rings a few minutes; lowers the bell down, and, after a short pause, he tolls the number of the day of the month; but on every Sunday in the morning at eight o'clock, this is rung on the biggest bell.

At CHOBHAM PARK resided Abp. Heath, the Roman Catholic, but much respected and visited by Queen Elizabeth.

At CLAPHAM resided Bp. Gauden, one of the reputed authors of Charles's celebrated work the ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, and that learned antiquary, Thomas Astle, esq. who died Dec. 1, 1803.—In the remaining aisle of the old church are some very sumptuous monuments to the memory of Sir Rich. Atkins, bart. and his family; and the monument to Dr. Lister, the well-known learned naturalist, author of the "Synopsis Conchylium."—Of this parish were rectors, Nicholas Brady, the versifier of the Psalms, and a lincol descendant of the first Protestant Bp. of Meath, from 1706 to his death in 1726; and Anthony Blackwall, well known by his dissertations on the sacred classics.

At CROYDON was a large oak, called the Vicar's Oak, at which the parishes of Battersea, Camberwell, Streatham, Croydon, and Lambeth meet in a point.—The town suffered much by the plague in different years. On the 25th of May, 1551, terribly shaken by an earthquake.—Of the park was keeper, temp. Ric. II. the famous Sir Wm. Walworth.—Here resided Charles Howard, the famous Lord High Admiral; and Alexander Barkley, author of the celebrated poem, called "The Ship of Fools," who died 1552.—The palace was for several centuries the residence of the Abps. of Canterbury; it was afterwards sold, Oct. 10, 1780; the garden made a bleaching-ground and the house a calico-printing manufactory. A new palace was afterwards built on Park-hill. In the old palace Sir Christ. Hatton was made Lord High Chancellor, and in it died Abp. Abbott in 1633.—In the hall of Whitgift's Hospital is a copy of the "Dance of Death," with coloured drawings, much damaged. There are also three antique wooden goblets; on one of them, which holds about three pints, is the following legend: "What, Sirrah! holde thy pease; thirste satisfied, cease!"—Of Abp. Whitgift's Free-school, Oldham the Poet was Usher three years. Here he wrote his satires upon the Jesuits, and here he was honoured with a visit from the Earls of Rochester and Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, and others of distinction.—The church damaged in storms of wind and rain in 1639 and 1728; in 1735 by fire, which broke out in the chancel, and in 1774 by lightning. In it are buried some very eminent persons, among whom are Archbishops Grindall; Whitgift; Sheldon, whose monument is very splendid, of white marble, with his effigies on it; Potter, Herring, and Wake.—Of this parish were rectors, Abp. Wytlessey; Bps. Aungervyle and Horton. The celebrated Rowland Phillips, who foretold in a sermon that printing would be the bane of the Roman Catholic religion, and Wm. Clewer, the disgrace of his profession, were vicars.—Here died, in 1633-4, aged 100, Alice Miles; in 1714-15, aged 105, Margaret Ford; in 1717, aged 101, John Baydon; in 1729, aged 100, Eliz. Giles; and in 1771, aged 101, Eliz. Wilson. The town of DORKING derives lustre from having been the retreat of the learned scholar and critic, Jeremiah Markland, for the last 24 years of his life. (See p. 439.)—The custom of Borough English prevails here.—In the church lies entombed Jeremiah Markland.

DULWICH COLLEGE, founded by the "*Proteus* for shapes, and *Roscius* for tongue," contains many valuable and original pictures by celebrated artists, bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois, a considerable painter, who died in 1811, and who also bequeathed 10,000*l.* to keep them in preservation, and 2,000*l.* for preparing a gallery for their reception. Inigo Jones is supposed to have been the architect of the college; July 6, 1638, the steeple fell down; and not long after the whole of one side of the college, and part of another, shared the same fate, as did the porch, with the treasury-chamber, in 1703.

The

The picture-gallery is 77 feet long, and 15 feet 6 inches wide. In the chapel of the college, over the communion-table, is a valuable copy by *Julio Romano*, of *Raphael's* famous picture of the Transfiguration, given to the college in 1796 by Thos. Mills, esq. of Great Swaffham, Suffolk. On the font is a *Greek Anagram*. Amongst the burials occur in 1731 Anthony Boheme, "The famous Tragedian," and in 1768 "Old Bridget, the Queen of the Gypsies."

In the body of DUNSFOLD church are old oak *seats*, not pews.

At EAST CLANDON resided the celebrated Admiral Edw. Boscawen, third son of Hugh Visc. Falmouth, who died here of a bilious fever, Jan. 10, 1761.—Of this parish was rector, Thos. Gouffe, the poet, who wrote five tragedies, some comedies, &c. and died July 1629.

Of EAST HORSLEY was rector, Mr. Jos. Greenhill, for 61 years, who died in 1788, aged 84.

At Temple Grove, EAST SHEEN, resided the celebrated statesman Sir Wm. Temple; here he indulged his taste for horticultural pursuits, and here Dean Swift and other literary characters employed their pens.

Of EFFINGHAM was vicar Mr. John Miller, who attributed the sufferings of those persons who were supposed to have been tortured by witches, to the delusions of the devil.

At EGHAM resided the poet, Sir John Denham.—In the church is an alabaster monument to Sir John Denham, the father of the poet, on which he is represented as rising from the dead.

In EPSOM Church is interred the Rev. John Parkhurst, author of a Greek and Hebrew Lexicon.—Malcolm relates a curious account of a woman called *Crazy Sally*, the bone setter, who came here in 1736, and made no inconsiderable figure.—In the church-yard is the following inscription :

" Here lieth the carcase
Of honest Charles Parkhurst,
Who ne'er could dance or sing,
But always was true to
His Sovereign Lord the King
Charles the First.

Ob. Dec. xx. MDCCIV. ætat. LXXXVI."

At ESHER, Cardinal Wolsey removed to, from York House, in 1529, when his enemies were plotting his ruin.—Here is situated Claremont House, the seat of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, and here his beloved consort breathed her last.

In EWELL Church are some curious monuments of considerable antiquity.—Of this parish it is *probable* that John Parry, Bp. of Ossory, was rector.

Moor-park, in the parish of FARNHAM, was one of the seats of Sir Wm. Temple, who here breathed his last; and so attached was he to this retirement, that by his own direction his heart was buried in a silver box under the sun-dial in the garden, opposite to the window from which he used to contemplate and admire the beauties of nature. Here also Swift first contracted his intimacy with his beloved Stella.

Of FECHAM was rector Bp. Lisle in 1726; the famous metaphysician and defender of Revelation, Dr. J. Conybeare, was curate, under Dr. Shortrudge.

In the vestry of FRENESHAM Church hangs a huge cauldron, hammered out of one single piece of copper, supposed by Salmon to be the remain of the ancient parochial hospitality, at the wedding of poor maids. Aubrey supposes it to have been used for the Parish Church Ales. Tradition reports it to have been brought from Borough Hill, about a mile from hence; if any one went to this place to borrow any thing, he might have it for a year, or longer, so he kept his word as to the return. On this hill lies a great stone about six feet long. The party went to this stone, knocked at it, and declared what they desired to borrow, and when they would return it; a voice would answer, appointing a time to come, and they would find what they wanted. This kettle, with the trivet, was borrowed here in this manner, but not returned at the time fixed, and though it was afterwards carried, it would not
be

be received, and all subsequent applications have been fruitless. Another tradition states that it was borrowed, in partly the same manner, from a good-natured witch who lived at *Mother Ludlow's Hole*, and all the other circumstances are similar to the above.

The Hamlet of GARRETT is well known as the scene of a mock election, which took place here for many years upon the meeting of every new Parliament; but it has now entirely subsided.

In GODALMING Church is a white marble tablet to the memory of the Rev. Owen Manning, B.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. vicar of the parish, and historian of the county, who died Sept. 1801, aged 81.—In this parish Mary Toft practised the imposition of being delivered of live rabbits in 1726, celebrated by Hogarth in his "Cunicularii," &c. This was one of the grossest impositions ever practised, and which at the time occasioned considerable discussion.

On GODSTONE Green are two small barrows, and in an adjoining field two more.

At BOOKHAM, in the Church, on a plate of brass, is a poetical epistle of about 60 lines to the memory of Edmund Slyfeld, High Sheriff of Surrey, 24. Eliz.

IN GUILDFORD Free School were educated John Parkhurst, Bp. of Norwich; William Cotton, Bp. of Exeter; Henry Cotton, Bp. of Salisbury; Robert Abbott, Bp. of Salisbury, successor to Cotton; George Abbott, Abp. of Canterbury; Robert Parkhurst and Sir Maurice Abbott, both Lord Mayors of London.—In the Guildhall are portraits of James I. and Charles II. by Lely; and William III. and his queen. In the Council-chamber is an antique chimney-piece brought from Stoughton, in Stoke, when that old family-seat was pulled down.—In Trinity Church is a beautiful altar-tomb to Archbishop Abbott, who died 1633; the remains of one to Sir Robert Parkhurst, Lord Mayor of London; and a cenotaph to the memory of Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, who died 1768.—At Loseley House are portraits of Queen Anne Boleyn, and several of the More and Molyneux families.—In Loseley Chapel are several memorials to the memory of the More and Molyneux families, many of whom were knights.

HAMBLETON. On the top of the pulpit in this Church is the King's Arms, painted on a large shell of a turtle, the gift of Earl Radnor. On one of the seats in the chancel are the instruments of our Saviour's passion, cut in wood, with the letters I. H. S. and underneath the figures of two religious, a man and a woman, with the name of Turner at the bottom.

Of HASCOMBE, the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, the great disputant with Dr. Bentley, was rector.

At HASLEMERE the celebrated Philip Carteret Webb, esq. who was one of the counsel in the prosecution of Wilkes, resided. He was also M.P. for this borough in 1781.

HEDLEY. Mr. Aubrey, vol. II. p. 306, says "the shepherds of these downs use a half-horn, slit length-way, nailed to the end of a long staff (about the length of our western sheep-crooks) with which they can hurl a stone to a great distance, and so keep their sheep within their bounds, or from straggling into the corn." They are not used here now.—At Hedley School was educated Wm. Bowyer, the very learned printer.

Of HORLEY was vicar, the learned Rev. Peter Whalley, who digested and published Bridges's MS. Collections for the county of Northampton.

At HORNE King Athelstan is said to have had a house.—The notorious John Kidgell was rector of this parish.

Kew Palace was the favourite residence of the Princess of Wales, mother of Geo. III. and afterwards of our late revered Monarch. Here resided the celebrated Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, whose house was called "The Dairie-house;" the Lord Keeper Sir John Puckering; the accomplished Lords Harrington, of Exton; Sir Peter Lely, the celebrated painter; and Stephen Duck, the poet and preacher.—In the gardens are temples of the Sun, Bellona, Pan, Eolus, Victory, and Arethusa; the House of Confucius; the Alhambra; the Great Pagoda, the Mosque, erected 1761, and Ruin built in 1759.—In the church-yard is the tomb of Gainsborough, the celebrated painter, and near him Joshua Kirby, the writer on Perspective.—In the church is a tablet to Jeremiah Meyer, a celebrated miniature painter.

At KINGSTON Catharine of Arragon lodged on her journey to London.—Of the Free Grammar School, WM. BURTON, the Commentator on Antoninus, was master, died 1657; and here EDWARD GIBBON, the celebrated historian, received the early part of his education.—In 1444-5 the church damaged by lightning in a storm. The church was again damaged by the memorable storm, Nov. 26, 1703. Of the numerous sepulchral monuments in the church, the most ancient is that of Robt. Skerne and his wife. The curious inscription in Latin verse and black letter is placed the wrong way upwards. Here is interred Dr. George Bate, physician to Chas. I. to Oliver Cromwell, his son Richard, and to Chas. II.—In St. Mary's chapel were formerly to be seen the portraits of several Saxon kings crowned here, and also of King John, who granted the town their first charter. Of this parish was vicar that eminent statesman, Nicholas West, Bp. of Ely, instituted 1502.—Here died in 1677-8, aged 110, Frances Phillips; and in 1690, aged 108, Winifred Woodfall.

At LAMBETH, in 1750, an earthquake happened.—Here is situate the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury. In the *guard-room* is a whole-length of Henry Prince of Wales. In the *long gallery* are many portraits of celebrated Archbishops and others, among which is one of Martin Luther, and in the windows are coats of several Archbishops. In the *dining-room* are portraits of all the Archbishops, from Laud to Cornwallis. In the *library* is a painting in glass of Philip King of Spain, in very brilliant colours, and many valuable books and manuscripts. In the *Lollard's Prison*, at the very top of the Lollard's Tower, are eight large iron rings fastened through the wainscot an inch thick of oak, which lines the walls. Upon the sides are various scratches, half-sentences, and letters cut out with a knife in black letter by some of the unhappy persons there confined. Here was confined the unfortunate Earl of Essex, before he was sent to the Tower, and Bp. Thirlby, who died here. Fifteen Archbishops died in this palace, enumerated in "Lysons's Environs," vol. I. p. 269. Catherine of Arragon, upon her first arrival in England, lodged some days in the "Archbishop's inne." In the *chapel* Abp. Parker is buried, but temp. Chas. I. was removed and thrown into a hole in one of the out-houses, and the chapel made a dancing-room. After the restoration the corpse was re-interred. In Lambeth-house was confined during the civil wars, the Earls of Chesterfield and Derby; Sir Thomas Armstrong, executed for being concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, Sir George Bunkley, Lieut.-governor of Oxford; Doctor Allestry, celebrated divine; and Richard Lovelace, the poet.—In Copt-hall, Sir Thomas Parry's mansion, the ill-fated Arbella Stuart was prisoner for 12 months in his custody.—In Fore-street was a palace of the Bishops of Hereford, afterwards a pottery.—The Bps. of Rochester had a palace in this parish, in which Abp. Bardwardin died in 1348; and Shepey, Bp. of Rochester, in 1360. In 1531 a diabolical deed was committed by a cook, who by throwing poison into some yeast, destroyed not only *seventeen* persons of the family, but likewise several poor persons who were fed at the gate; for which crime he was boiled to death in Smithfield, pursuant to a law made for that purpose. The palace came into the possession of the Bps. of Carlisle, who leased it out. It was afterwards a pottery; then a tavern, and a common house of ill-fame; the house afterwards belonged to a dancing-master, and was at last pulled down.—In Lambeth Marsh the philosophical Thos. Bushell concealed himself about the time Cromwell was made Protector, during which time he constantly lay in a garret hung with black baize; at one end was painted a skeleton, extended on a mattress; at the other was a small pallet bed; and the walls were covered with various emblems of mortality. Here he continued above a year, till his friends made his peace with the Protector. Here Bp. Bonner had a hunting-seat.—On the spot now called Lambeth Walk, was a place of public entertainment, called Lambeth Wells, but afterwards refused a licence.—The site of the late premises of Messrs. Beaufoy's distillery was in 1636 the garden of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. Afterwards opened as a place of public diversion, but suppressed in 1753.—At South Lambeth resided the Tradescants, father and son, where they had a physic garden of the greatest extent. The son gave his whole collection to

Elias Ashmole, who resided here, as did also the learned Dr. Ducarel, who died at his house here in 1785.—In this parish Francis Moore, the author of the well-known Almanac which still goes by his name, resided, and practised as an astrologer; as also Capt. Bubb, and the Rev. Dr. Napier.—In the church were interred Sir Noel Caron, the Dutch Ambassador, who built the almshouses near Vauxhall-turnpike; and Fornan, the astrologer. Here are monuments to Archbishops Parker; Bancroft; Tennyson; Hutton; Cornwallis; and Moore; Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, and several of the family; Bishops Tunstall and Thirleby, and Elias Ashmole, the antiquary. In one of the windows of the church, over the nave, is the figure of a pedlar, and his dog, on painted glass, the history of which is well-known.—In the churchyard is the singular monument of the Tradescants, much defaced, erected in 1662.—In the passage which leads from the church to the palace was buried, at his own request, Archbishop Secker.—In the burial-ground, High-street, are interred the poets Edw. Moore, who died March 5, 1757; and Thomas Cooke, ob. Jan. 1, 1757. The celebrated Countess de la Motte was also interred here. Of this parish were rectors, Gilbert de Glanville, Bp. of Rochester, &c.; Henry, Bp. of Joppa; Thos. Blague, Dean of Rochester; Daniel Featley; George Hooper, Bp. of Bath and Wells; Edmund Gibson and Beilby Porteus Bps. of London; and Dr. John Denne, Archdeacon of Rochester.—Here died, in 1704, aged 104, Joanna Keys; in 1730, aged 106, Thomas Drayman; in 1738-9, aged 102, Elizabeth Bateman; in 1743, aged 102, Mr. Wills and Mr. Horn; in 1749, aged 103, Mrs. Hellings; in 1777, aged 107, Margaret Baise; and in 1788, aged 101, Wm. Cobb. S. T.

(To be continued.)

Outline of a Rational System of Education.

ON the delivery of a child into my care for instruction, my first object would be to ascertain the department in life, which by his parents or guardians he was intended to fill.

In the event of his being reserved for business, I mean commerce or trade, an almost exclusive direction of his attention to those branches of education as are useful, would be proper. If, however, he was devoted for the public service, where his abilities were likely to be called into conspicuous action, it would then be improper to limit his study to what was merely useful; but that he might be able to compete with every antagonist that may be brought into the field, his time should be employed on whatever is worthy of notice in the whole range of science and literature.

As soon as the youth can read his own language with tolerable fluency, and which may be a sufficient acquisition up to the age of eight years, penmanship may be cultivated, with the continued perusal of some selection of miscellaneous pieces, so as to render him perfect in the reading of any English author whatever.

After a year's attention to these studies, he is, for the next year, to learn the grammatical structure of his lan-

guage, and to read the papers of Addison from the Tatler, Guardian, and Spectator; the essays of Bacon and Goldsmith; the Economy of Human Life; the Vicar of Wakefield, and Rasselas; a selection from Chesterfield's Letters; the papers of the Rambler and Idler; Brydone's Tour in Sicily and Malta; Moore's Views of Society in Europe:—and in poetry, the best in our own language, that is of the descriptive and didactic kind, as Thomson's Seasons; Goldsmith's Traveller and Deserted Village; Milton's Comus, Allegro, and Penseroso; Pope's Windsor Forest, and Essay on Criticism; Denham's Cooper's Hill; Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health; Akenside's Pleasures of the Imagination; and Cowper's Task.

Supposing the study (for mere perusal would not answer the end in view, which is to form the taste, as well as to increase the pupil's vocabulary) of these to occupy attention for the next two years, along with the principles of the grammar of his language, and the practice of composition, the youth at the age of eleven may be, for the one half of his hours of his application, engaged in a course of the Belles Lettres, or a critical examination of the different species of composition in his language, according to their divisions.

With

With Biography I should commence; from its being principally matter of narration, and that of the most interesting kind, the attention is more likely to be kept awake, than on a subject involved in political subtlety, or moral discussion.

As good specimens of Biographical composition, may be recommended Burnet's *Life of Rochester*; Johnson's *Life of Savage*, and such of his *Lives of the Poets* as the master may think proper to select; Middleton's *Life of Cicero*; Murphy's *Life of Garrick*; Boswell's *Life of Johnson*; Currie's *Life of Burns*. At the same time, with these, at a separate hour, Pastoral Poetry may form the subject of study; —as the first of our poets, in this line, may be selected Pope, Phillips, Collins, and Shenstone; Shakspeare's "As you like it," and perhaps Solomon's Song.

The pupil, now thirteen years of age, may have his attention directed to historical narrative, as it is found in the pages of Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon; together with the best specimens of Epic, Lyric, and Dramatic Poetry, in the language of which Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Otway, Rowe, Collins, and Gray, may be cited.

At this period, the youth, if he is intended to be instructed in the Greek, Latin, French, or any other languages, should commence their acquirement, and proceed in their authors, according to the plan I have recommended to be adopted in studying the English Classics.

From this exhibition of my plan, it will be perceived, that in matters of taste, I have encumbered the youth with but few authors, either of poetry or prose; but, as far as they go, according to my best judgment, they are the first in their several departments.

By their assiduous study, I am morally certain that the mind, at that early age, will receive a power of justness of conception, and an accuracy of expression, which it must be very untoward circumstances in after-life that can ever obliterate. Like the habits of behaviour contracted by mixing with good company, which discriminate and dignify their possessor in situations otherwise unfortunate.

But however safe such a one might be pronounced from the risk of conta-

mination, under common circumstances, whose youth has been confined to the study of the best models *only*, yet every inlet should be stopped which might admit the possibility of infection.

With a similar view, there was among the French, at their revolution, a national act in agitation, that all the models of art, short of excellence, should be destroyed, that the eye accustomed to superiority alone, would find it difficult even to err. So, while the best models of their kind are recommended, it is also to be understood that every thing calculated to vitiate the taste should be withheld from observation.

It would not, for instance, be with the view of improving his taste, that I should put into the hands of a youth many of the Journals, Magazines, Poets, and Writers of the day; nor should I suppose that the run of pieces produced at the places of public entertainment, likely to add a finish to the course I have been just recommending. I have satisfied myself with little more than a hint on this part of the subject, from the conviction that its truth is too apparent to every sensible parent, or tutor, to stand in need of any amplification.

After this preparation, from which it is to be presumed that the taste has been very well formed, and the command of language considerably advanced, the pupil must now leave the regions of uncertainty, as all matter of taste is, and enter the arena of truth and demonstration.

With the sciences of Geography and Arithmetic I should commence, and, in my mode of teaching the latter, I should follow a plan different from what is usually pursued, and which seems but calculated for wasting the time and impeding the progress of the pupil.

The arrangement recommended here would be, after passing through the primary rules of arithmetic, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, those of vulgar and decimal fractions, of the square and cube root, to commence, along with the elements of Euclid, a course of Algebra, which will answer all the purposes of calculation much better than the ordinary arithmetical mode.

After the pupil has advanced in the mixed

mixed mathematics sufficiently to comprehend the theories of Optics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Astronomy, with advantage, he may be shewn their nature and application by a set of philosophical apparatus. As consequent to these, the sciences of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, follow in natural succession; after which Botany, and the Physiology of animals and vegetables may form the subject of the pupil's application, with that part of Chemistry which relates to their properties and composition. As a finish to this fabric of learning, historical facts, in the order of their succession, the subjects of legislation, and of the constitution of his country, are to be enumerated.

In the course of these studies it is to be understood that some portion of the day is still to be set apart for the study of the best English authors, that the command of expression be continually inculcated, and the taste confirmed beyond the possibility of adulteration.

The youth, now fifteen years of age, and with the advantage of such an education, may, it is to be believed, enter on any walk of life with certainty and honour, and with views very much enlarged to those of him, whose first and best years were spent chiefly in mastering the Greek and Latin Classics.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In teaching the Greek and Latin languages, it would be part of my plan to use a grammar composed in English. By the present mode of enforcing the acquisition of these tongues, from Latin rules, involved in construction, and difficult of comprehension, it seems as if a waste of the pupil's time, rather than his improvement, were aimed at. By this method, I suppose that one year, at least, must be allowed him to understand each grammar thoroughly. Whereas, by putting into his hands some sensible treatise, containing the principles of the language he is to learn, detailed in a form short and perspicuous, three months at the very utmost would answer precisely the same end. By the mode, however, generally adopted, one might be led to suppose that it is the language of its authors *solely*, not their intellectual beauties, that are in request, as if all men had either the taste to be, or were intended for, philologists. Though, in my plan, the style

of an ancient author would not be neglected, yet I should spend neither time in its imitation, nor in a consideration of its minute excellencies, but should grasp at the beauties of thought, at the sources of information which it conveyed; with the bee for a model, I should recommend attacking the citadel of sweets at once, rather than in imitation of the inglorious caterpillar, suffer those to evaporate and glut upon the leaves.

Were the question asked me, whether Drawing and Music should be taught to the youth entrusted to my superintendence, I should be inclined to withhold my permission. Like many other innocent and ornamental accomplishments, these may form a branch of female education, as well adapted to engage the attention at a leisure hour, and which may or may not be called into notice in after life, as circumstances may admit. It must be allowed, however, that it is in very elevated situations indeed, where the mother of a family has the leisure to cultivate these, as well as many other pursuits, to which in youth she had directed her attention. Their neglect, nor the time spent in their acquisition, in her case, is no certain loss. With the boy, the case is widely different. There ought not to be a moment of the years of his instruction devoted to any branch of study that leads not to the accomplishment of some useful purpose.

With the greatest justice it may be asked, what end is the acquisition of imitating a landscape, delineating a face, of performing a duet of Pleyel, to answer, in a youth destined for the counting-house, for the pursuit of the law, or for that of any of the learned professions? In such situations, the display of even a superior skill in these arts (which can very seldom fall to the lot of him who has allotted but a desultory half hour to their practice) could turn to no advantageous account. On the contrary, it might be proved, without much logic, that these are acquirements which it will be found more advisable to forget than to retain, as their cultivation, after an entrance into active life, may be detrimental to the interests of their possessor, as tending to abstract his attention from more useful objects of study, which bear upon the great business of life, and which contribute to render him

him respectable among his associates, and useful in society.

In these outlines of education, to which I have prefixed the name of rational, the reader may have observed that I have reckoned the study of the classical languages only as secondary to the main object, and rather as contributing to its acquisition than furnishing any thing worthy of attainment of themselves.

To what, it may be asked, is neglect so striking, and bearing an opposition so dissonant from the common usage of mankind, owing? Is it that experience has been granted me which has been denied to the practice of successions of ages, or penetration superior to the rest of the species, or judgment more discerning, or taste more correct?

To such inquiry I would, in replying, beg of my reader to do me the justice of sincerity, when I affirm that no part of my system, of which the above is an outline, has been proposed, but what has had the conviction of utility for its basis. And, although to complete an education, or to answer some professional purpose, the ancient languages may be learned, yet experience shows, if experience were required in proof of such an assertion, that they must not be learned either to profit or to astonish mankind.

On this point I am borne out, by recurring to the discoveries in nature, and to the improvements in the conveniences of life, which in no one instance have been invented or achieved by any thing like deduction from the sources of ancient wisdom. I ask, if it was under the guidance of classic sagacity, that the polarity of the needle, the discovery of the Western world, the invention of the telescope, and the applications of steam, were conceived and adopted? Has it been in subservience to this, that in the recollection of the present generation, the glory of arms and of eloquence have blazed with unprecedented splendour, that the resources of man's happiness have been multiplied, that the secrets of the deep have been inspected, and that the heavens have been disarmed of their violence?

In addition to the remarks that have been made, it is throughout to be presumed, that the ability of the instructor must in every case be adequate to the task which he undertakes; as

in order to teach with effect any thing to youth, the master must possess the esteem and respect of his pupils; and these are to be gained *only* by a conduct regulated on all occasions by the strictest rules of propriety, by decision of manner, and by his never, in their presence, discovering the least incapacity in the discharge of his duties.

Yours, &c.

J. R.

Mr. URBAN,

June 3.

IT may be worth noticing, to show that the early poetical essays of Swift and Atterbury were occasionally interchanged, that long after the "Impromptu," noticed in your last, p. 405, and which originally came through the hands of Mr. Morice, the Bishop's son-in-law, I received a second copy of it from another branch of the family, the Bishop's grandson, accompanied by the following short Letter. J. N.

"DEAR SIR, Cork, Aug. 18, 1788.

"SINCE my arrival at this place, I have discovered in a late Irish Magazine the enclosed copy of verses, with this title: 'The amiable and unfortunate Bishop Atterbury, the friend of Pope and Swift, being challenged by Doctor Garth to write extempore in praise of a goose-quill, produced in a few minutes the following beautiful lines.' I do not recollect to have seen these lines in your collection, nor can I say that I think they are the offspring of my grandfather. I leave every thing to your decision, so make what use you please of them, and believe me your most obliged humble servant,

F. ATTERBURY.

Mr. URBAN, Dorsetshire, May 14.

IN Mr. Brewer's Introduction to the Beauties of England and Wales," I find (page 16) he has placed Bath (*Aqua Solis*) in the Celtic tribe, the "Hædwi." That this town might have been in possession of the tribe at the period of the Roman invasion of Britain, I am not prepared to dispute; but that it was originally included in its limits, I have reason to doubt, as, from such observations as I have been enabled to make, I cannot help thinking that rivers and hills (especially when they chanced to unite) formed the primitive boundaries of our Celtic ancestors; and this I believe is the opinion

opinion of our best Antiquaries. Now, supposing the "Avon" to have been the Northern limit of the "Hædri," "Aqua Solis" could not have been in possession of that tribe, it being situated on the *opposite* bank of the river; and that the river *was* the extreme limit of the "Hædri," the circumstances I am about to state appear greatly to favour.

Chancing to be at Bath in the spring of 1823, I observed one day in my walks about the environs of that elegant city, evident traces of a considerable British town on the brow of a hill overlooking the city on its East side, and from which it is separated by the river. This promontory is called "Hampton Down," and is divided from that of Claverton by a "Celtic Vallum*," on which a modern wall has been erected. This vallum, with its attendant fosse, forms apparently the only defence on that side (the South); and here, as being I imagine, the most secure, were placed the flocks and herds of the inhabitants, traces of their folds being very distinguishable, and covering a considerable space of the enclosure; *these*, as well as the stronger defences, appear to have been constructed with stone, of which the hill furnished an abundant supply, being in fact one entire rock of freestone, a circumstance which I regret to say may in time occasion the disappearance of every trace of this interesting station, quarries having been lately opened within it to some extent. The defences on all sides (the South excepted) are strong and numerous; those towards the river descending nearly to the road leading from Bath to the village of Hampton, which favours the supposition that *this* was the quarter from whence attack might be expected. On the West, which overlooks

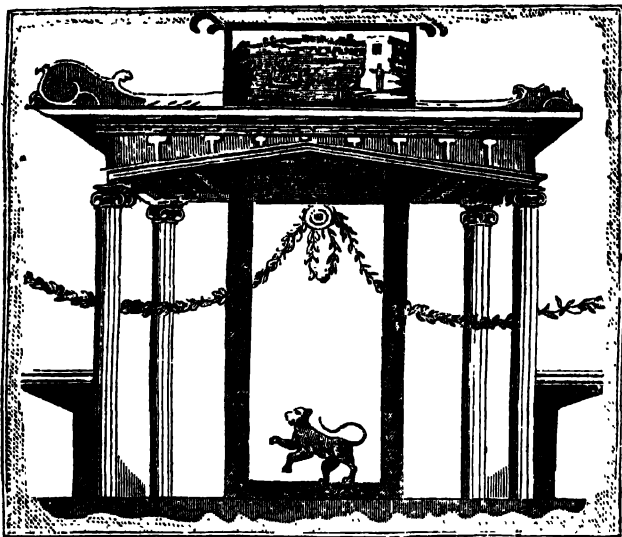
Bath†, a plantation of fir-trees covers these ancient works. A few yards lower down, on the same side, are some fine springs of water, which must have rendered this station of great importance to the Celtæ. These springs are now secured, and supply the lower part of Bath. A hill to the East of this, and running in a parallel direction, has its promontory likewise towards the river, and apparently as well defended as the former. This hill I did not visit: but as it is situated nearer one of the fords of the river (Bath Ford), there is reason to suppose it was of equal consequence as a frontier station. Immediately facing the station on Hampton Down, on the *opposite* side of the river, is an insulated hill, having a *circular* castrametation on its summit; it is called "Little Salisbury," from its resemblance, I presume, to Old Sarum (Sorbiodunum). The relative situation of this last place favours the conjecture of its having served as a frontier town to the adjoining tribe, the "Dobuni." I had not an opportunity to examine the country, either to the East or West of the places I have noticed; but the impression left on my mind by the survey then made was, *that the hills which ran parallel to the Avon on its South side, formed the ancient ramparts of the Hædri, and the river, the boundary of their country.*

Should these remarks excite the attention of any one of your Correspondents residing now at Bath, and possessing taste and abilities for researches of this nature, he would be able to ascertain, by viewing the spots I have noticed, how far my conjectures are well founded, which if he would have the goodness to communicate through the medium of your entertaining Miscellany, he would oblige, Y. ‡

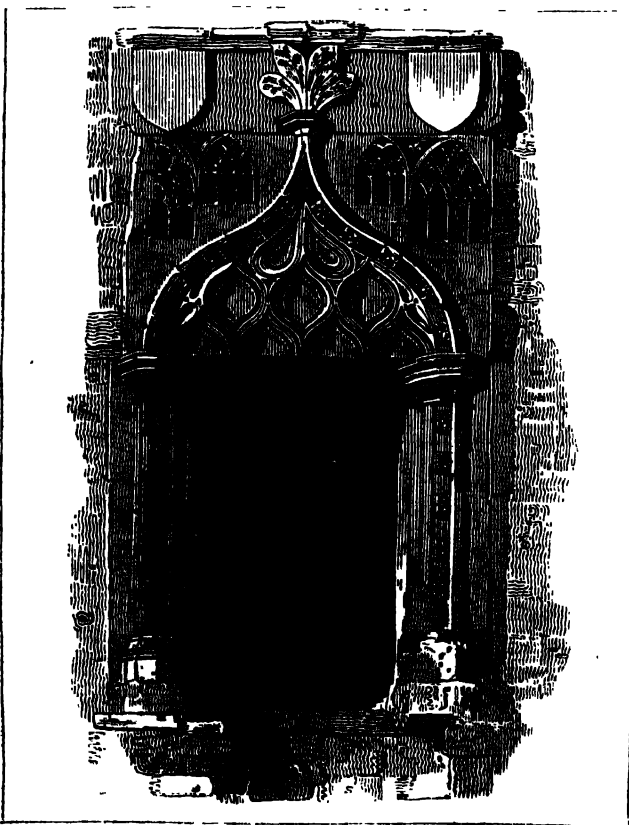
* This kind of vallum traversing a promontory I distinguish by the name *Celtic*, because I have reason to think, from observation I have made, that it is the primitive, or (if I may be allowed the term) the *Clan Vallum*, where the Belgæ have encroached on the country of the Celtæ, and fortified their newly-acquired territory; I have remarked the vallum of the *former intersecting that of the latter*, which I may have occasion at some future time to notice more particularly.

† This plantation was made by the late Ralph Allen, esq. who also erected on the spot a wall, which has the appearance of a castle, a conspicuous object from Bath and the surrounding country.

‡ I have not yet met with any notice of the British station on Hampton Down in any History of Bath or its antiquities. Since my visit to this place, a stone coffin has been found very near it, containing human remains and coins of the lower empire; but, independent of these circumstances, there is nothing to induce the belief of its having been adopted as a station by the Romans; though perhaps a more practised eye than my own might detect the Castrametation of that people intermixed with the works of the Celtæ.



A THOLUS, OR VESTIBULE.
FROM THE PAINTINGS OF HERCULANEUM.



NICHE IN THE RUINS OF DALDEN TOWER, CO. DURHAM.

ANCIENT PAINTING FROM HERCULANEUM.

THE City of Herculaneum was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 76. The antient history of Herculaneum, and description of its overthrow, are fully given in our vol. xxv. pp. 121—124, and an account of its accidental discovery about 1715, in vols. xiii. p. 472, xix. p. 31. Many other particulars concerning it may be seen in our General Indexes, i. 213, 214; iii. 205. In vols. xli. and xliii. are several specimens of paintings discovered at Herculaneum. The one herewith given is copied from Mr. Fossebrooke's "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," now in the course of publication. (*See the annexed Engraving.*) It represents a presumed tholus, or sort of vestibule. The columns, in the Ionic taste, without bases, support a roof and cornice, the latter of which, from the triglyphs and modillions, appears ornamented in the Doric style. The garlands and festoons interwoven with red ribbons, as well as the figure of the lioness, appear to have been introduced for the sake of ornament only. Above the roof of the building is placed a picture representing a sea-view.

DALDEN TOWER, DURHAM.

*** THE following accounts of Dalton-le-dale, and Dalden Tower, are abridged from the first volume of Mr. Surtees's elaborate and very interesting History of Durham.

The parish of Dalton-le-dale*, Durham, is bounded by the German ocean, and is about midway between Sunderland and Hartlepool. It includes the four Constaberies of Dalton, Dalden, Murton in the Whins, and Cold Hesleden.

The village of Dalton lies a mile from the sea, scattered along the side of a small brook, and almost hid in a deep and romantic dell.

Dalton, an appendage to South Wearmouth, was included in the grant of King Athelstan to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, and the Church was afterwards given by Bp. Richard de Marisco to the Convent of Durham.

* The etymology of Dalton is *dal tun*; *habitatio*—sedes in valle; which becoming on the decline of the Saxon tongue unintelligible, our ancestors added a termination expressive of the situation, and thus formed Dalton-le-Dale.

After the dissolution, it was included in the endowment of the new Cathedral of Durham; and the whole township is now held by lessees under the Dean and Chapter.

The Church* is low, without a tower or ailes. It is an unaltered specimen of early English ecclesiastical architecture. The East window is divided into three lancet lights, and the windows in the nave are also all of the lancet form. At the West are two bells. There is a piscina on the right of the altar. The font is a circular basin, resting on a plain round pillar; the rim ornamented with quatrefoils. The entrance to the South is by a porch under a blunt-pointed arch; two shields of arms, within quatrefoils, above the entrance, are entirely defaced. In the North wall is a round Saxon arch† with zig-zag mouldings, closed up.

A beautiful recumbent effigy in complete armour, rests on an altar-tomb within a recess in the North chancel-wall: the surface of the tomb is ornamented with blank shields within quatrefoils, and the surcoat of the figure is worked with the arms of Bowes‡. It is about the age of Edward the Third, and probably represents Sir William Bowes of Dalden Tower, of which he became possessed by marriage about 1375.

Nearer to the sea, and in the depth of the dale, stand the ruins of DALDEN§ TOWER, now reduced to some irregular masses of the outward wall. In one of these fragments there remains a niche with a pointed canopy (*see the annexed Engraving*) which seems to have decorated the interior of some apartment, possibly of the chapel.

The situation of Dalden Tower, in the narrowest part of the vale, close to the hill and to the stream, but with a fine area of pasturage adjoining, has been evidently chosen with a view to its security, and to command the pass; but its strength can have been only calculated to resist a sudden attack of the predatory bands who so often

* A view of it is given in Surtees's Durham, vol. I. pl. 5, where by mistake it is called Dalden Church.

† Represented in Surtees, *ibid.*

‡ Engraved in Surtees, vol. I. pl. 1. fig. 1 and 2.

§ The derivation is from the Saxon *dal* or *bale*, *vallis*, and *benn*, *lustra*, *vallis*, *locus sylvestris*.

ravaged

ravaged the Eastern coast, or of a feudal neighbour. It has plainly belonged to that class of *Peels* or *Castelets*, so frequent on the Borders, consisting possibly of one square oblong tower, with a dungeon, and a walled court for the protection of cattle. After the union of the Crowns, most of these *castelets* had modern mansions added to them, and the old towers were gradually suffered to fall into decay. A domestic chapel, or oratory, was a constant appendage to this species of structure; and in 1325 Sir Jordan de Dalden obtained a licence to establish an oratory within his manor-house at Dalden, on condition that no injury should arise to the parish church of St. Andrew of Dalton.

In the first ages after the Conquest, Dalden Tower was the seat of the Baronial* family of Escolland, who probably afterwards assumed the local name of Dalden. The property came by marriage, about 1375, into the possession of the Bowes family. In 1556 Sir George Bowes dying without male issue, his estates were divided between his three daughters; and the manor of Dalden was divided between John Blakiston and Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, who married two of the daughters. The Collingwoods by purchase afterwards became possessed of the whole, and made it their seat. In the time of Charles the Second, they sold Dalden to Sir Mark Milbanke, of Halnaby, bart. and it is now the property of his descendant, Sir Ralph Noel (late Milbanke), bart.

A part of the manor house, which has been built adjoining to the Tower on the East, possibly by the Collingwoods, about the reign of James I. is standing, and retains in its heavy gateway, mossy slated roof, and grey orchard walls, the traces of an old manorial residence. The wild wall-flower is partially scattered over the ruins. Dalden Dene affords several other rare or beautiful plants; spungelaurel, columbine, privet, and dogwood, are found in several of the Denes between Sunderland and Easington.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XX.

Literary Contracts concluded.

FRANCIS LYNCH, March 17, 1736, was paid by Watts five guineas for "a comedy entitled The

Independent Patriot, or Musical Folly." In the season of 1735-6, Lincoln's-inn Fields Theatre was open occasionally by the "King of France's company of rope-dancers," and a few benefit nights by Gifford's company; at one of the latter it is possible this piece was performed.

George Lillo sold the copyright of the History of George Barnwell to John Gray, Nov. 25, 1735, for one hundred guineas.

John Markland received of Curll two guineas "for the Fryar's Tale, the Retaliation, and other poems, amounting to four sheets in print."

Benjamin Martin, esq. of St. Andrew's, Holborn, assigned, Jan. 22, 1729-30, to Watts "the copy of a tragedy intitled Timoleon," for seventy pounds. First acted at Drury-lane Theatre Jan. 26, and continued for eleven nights more successively. On the third night pit and boxes were 5s. each for benefit of the author.

James Miller of Wadham College, Oxford, Feb. 20, 1733, assigned to Watts for eighty pounds, "the copy of a comedy intitled The Mother-in-Law, or the Doctor the Disease, written by the said James Miller." First acted by the old company (after seceding from Drury-lane) at the Opera House, Haymarket, on Feb. 12, 1733, and repeated 17 out of 18 nights following, when that company again obtained possession of Drury-lane Theatre, at which house it was performed only three times. The Biographia Dramatica supposes it to have been "acted with very great success" there.

On 7 March, 1735, for fifty pounds was assigned "the copy of a comedy, intitled The Man of Taste, or the Guardians, written by the said James Miller." First acted at Drury-lane Theatre, the 6th March, and performed twenty-seven nights in the whole, during that season.

On Dec. 16, 1736, for fifty-five guineas "the copy of a comedy intitled Love the Universal Passion, written by the said James Miller." *Acted at Drury-lane Theatre Feb. 28, 1737, for the first time, under the title of The Universal Passion. Repeated in the whole nine nights.

On Jan. 5, 1737-8, for eighty pounds he assigned "the copy of The Coffee House, a dramatic piece; and also the copy of a comedy entituled Art and Nature." Both performed at Drury-lane Theatre. First after Measure for Measure

* i. e. Barons of the Bishopric.

Measure on 26 Jan.; the last on the 16th of Feb. and neither of them repeated.

Joseph Mitchell, 16th Feb. 1729, assigned to Watts for thirty guineas "the copy of an opera, intituled *The Highland Fair*, a Scotch opera, or by whatsoever other name it shall be called or distinguished by." Acted at Drury-lane Theatre 20 March, 1731; again the 23d and 27th, and on 20th of April, the last two nights for benefit of the author.

Charles Molloy, 23 April, 1718, received of Curll five guineas and a note of hand for like sum, "conditionally payable upon the sale of nine hundred of a play" called *The Coquet*. Acted at Lincoln's-inn Fields Theatre April 19, and two following nights.

John Mottley, gent. of St. Margaret's, Westminster, assigned to Watts, on 23 Feb. 1729, for twenty guineas, "the copy of a comedy, intituled *The Widow Bewitched*, or by whatsoever other name it shall be called or distinguished by." This appears to have been acted at Goodman's-fields Theatre. The author was the acknowledged compiler of the universally well-known *Joe Miller's Jests*.

Thomas Odell, esq. of St. Martyn's in the Fields, on 9 Oct. 1744, assigned to Watts for twelve guineas "the copy of a comedy intituled *The Prodigal*, or *Recruits for the Queen of Hungary*."

James Ralph received, 1 January, 1733-4, of Watts, twelve guineas in full for the "sole right of the comedy call'd the *Cornish Squire*." This was a revival of a piece by Vanbrugh, Congreve, and Walsh, and acted at Drury-lane Theatre Jan. 3, 1734, and about five times afterwards.

Nicholas Rowe, on the 7th of May, 1713, received of Lintot 50*l.* 15*s.* for the copy-right of *Jane Shore*.

Robert Samber was paid by Curll, Feb. 20, 1723, four guineas "for the sole right and title to the copy of a book by me written, intituled *The Praise of Drunkenness*," with a reserved right of twelve copies bound.

George Sewell, 9 Jan. 1718, sold to Watts all "right and property in a tragedy entituled *Sir Walter Raleigh*," for 37*l.* 18*s.* First acted at Lincoln's-inn Fields Theatre Jan. 16, 1718-19, and repeated eleven nights more in that season.

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Thomas Stackhouse, Sept. 16, 1723, received of Curll ten guineas "for writing the life of Bishop Atterbury."

Thomas Stretzer received 10 Nov. 1740, of Curll "full satisfaction for the sole right and title to the copy of a book entituled *A new Description of Merryland*." No sum as the consideration mentioned. In like manner, on 17 Oct. 1741, was transferred "the copy of a book entituled *Merryland displayed*, &c."

Lewis Theobald received, 9 July, 1735, of Watts six guineas "for the copyright of a play called *The Fatal Secret*." First performed at Covent Garden Theatre, April 4, 1703; on the 5th, "dismiss'd *Fatal Secret*," and on the 6th (last night), for benefit of the author, produced money 47*l.* 8*s.* and tickets 30*l.* 11*s.*

John Tracey, esq. of St. Andrew's, Holborn, assigned on Dec. 12, 1730, to Watts, in consideration of fifty guineas, "the copy of a tragedy intituled *Periander*." First acted at Lincoln's-inn Fields Theatre, Jan. 13, 1731, and repeated four times. Third night for benefit of the author, money 47*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and tickets 95*l.* 3*s.*

Thomas Walker, gent. of the parish of St. Clements Danes, on the 18th of Feb. 1729, for twenty guineas, assigned to Watts "a play intituled *The Fate of Villany*, or by whatsoever other title it shall be called or distinguished by." Acted at Goodman's-fields Theatre.

Leonard Welsted, esq. of the Tower of London, on 30th Nov. 1726, assigned to Watts, for sixty guineas, "the copy of a comedy intituled *The Dissembled Wanton*, or *my Son get money*." First acted at Lincoln's-inn Fields Theatre, Dec. 14, 1726, and repeated four nights; the third produced for the benefit of the author, money 57*l.* 4*s.* tickets 81*l.* 3*s.*

Eu. HOOD.

Mr. URBAN, June 12.
AS your pages are frequently the source of genealogical information, the following account of a once powerful and wealthy family may not be unacceptable to that portion of your readers who are fond of such researches.

The family of Sherburne, a name long known and still remembered in the county of Lancaster, once possessed

seised large estates and princely revenues in that Palatinate; but they have within this century dwindled into obscurity, and are supposed to be totally extinct.

It appears from various records, that this family was of some note before the Conquest; and from its name, which has undergone many changes in orthography, was undoubtedly of Saxon origin. The first historical record in which it occurs, is that of the famous Domesday Book, about the year 1069, from which it is natural to conclude that it first existed in the county of Norfolk; but when or wherefore they passed into that of Lancaster, is a circumstance which cannot now be easily ascertained. There is in the History of the High Court of Parliament, a case cited from that ancient record in the following words:

“The Castle of Sherborn, in the county of Norfolk, was given by William the Conqueror to William de Warrenne, yet upon the allegation of Sherborn that he never did bear arms against him, but was his subject as well as the other, and held his lands by that law which he, the King, had established among them, the King gave judgement that he should be restored to his lands, and hold them truly of William de Warrenne.”

What were the arms to which the name was entitled at that remote period, must remain unknown; nor indeed can any immediate and connected line of descent be deduced until the year 1189, the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion. In that reign, remarkable for its spirit of chivalrous and romantic enterprise, and during which men of note were frequently more generally known and designated by some peculiar feature of their character, or from their skill and prowess in some particular act of warfare, lived Galfridus Ballestrarius, sometimes called Geoffrie L'Arbalasteir, or Geoffrey the Bowman. From this person an uninterrupted pedigree can be traced to the present day, and from its very ancestor this family appears to have been distinguished in one or more of its persons, in almost every subsequent reign, until the extinction of the main branch in Sir Nicholas Sherburne of Stoneyhurst, bart. in 1718.—Geoffrey the Bowman received from John Earl of Morton, afterwards King of England, a grant of the two lordships of Hac-

consal and Prisa, but the service for which this grant was conferred is unrecorded, as well as that of a subsequent one by Henry III. of the lordship of Hameldon. Geoffrey died in all probability about the year 1220, as we find about that period his grandson Robert de Shyreburne succeeding him in his estates. This is the first instance in which the name occurs since the year 1069, and considerably changed in orthography, being altered from Sherborn to Shyreburne, with the *de* affixed. The *de* may have been assumed on the family, or some part of it changing its residence, in order to distinguish the stock from which it came, particularly as in some documents it is styled Shirburne of Shirburn. The variation in orthography in the one instance can no more be accounted for than that in the other, in which Sir Nicholas and his immediate predecessors wrote it Sherburne. It may be proper here to remark, that in all the heraldic documents either at the College of Arms, or at the British Museum, the name has been written either Sherborn or Sherborne, with the exception of the entry made by the application of Richard, the grandfather of the Baronet, which is signed and attested by himself, and is written Sherburne. The learned author of the History of Whalley, in his short account of the family, speaking of the Bowman, says, “he had a grandson called Robert de Shyreburne, but from what place is uncertain.” From this it is evident he looked upon the affixed *de* as a particular mark of designation. It cannot, however, be proved by any existing record where was the actual residence of the Sherburnes, until their intermarriage with the family of Bayley of Stoneyhurst, in 1376-7, in the reign of Edward III. The fifth generation of that marriage entirely dropped the *de*, and were styled Sherburne of Stoneyhurst.

Robert de Shyreburne, the grandson of the Bowman, died about 1261, the 45th year of the reign of Henry III. leaving issue John de Shyreburne, the date of whose decease is not known, but his name is mentioned in some records in 1256, five years before his father's death. The son and heir of John was Sir Robert de Shyreburne, knt. Seneschal of Clitheroe and Blackburne, whose name appears on record from 1278, or 6th of Edward I. to 1343,

1343, or 16th of Edward III. Sir Robert married Alice, daughter of John de Blackburne of Wiswall, and had issue Sir John de Shireburne, who attended Edward III. at the siege of Calais. John de Blackburne, whose daughter Sir Robert de Shyreburne married, was son of Sir Adam de Blackburne, knt. sometimes styled Dom. Adam, Miles, de Wiswall. John de Blackburne left three daughters co-heiresses: Alice, married to Sir Robert de Shyreburne; Agnes, who died single; and Johanna, who married Sir John de Ardenne, knt. but had no issue. Agnes, at her death, devised her third part to the Sherburnes, but Sir John de Ardenne appears to have devised his to the abbot and convent of Whalley. In the 38th of Edward III. or 1365, we find the Sherburnes in possession of the manor of Wiswall and by inquisition taken in that year, before Godfrey Folgam, Steward, we find that they had a free chace appertaining to that manor, which, according to Dr. Whitaker, still continues.

In the reign of Edward III. the family appears to have been in high estimation, and particularly distinguished in martial prowess, and honoured with equestrial dignity; three of its members, Sir Robert the grandfather, Sir John the father, and Sir Richard the son, having received the honour of knighthood nearly at the same time, an honour then conferred upon real merit only. Sir John de Shireburne appears to have ranked high in the armies of the victorious Edward, as he is recorded to have assisted at the siege of Calais, with one knight, three esquires, and the like number of archers on horseback. Sir John de Shireburne died in 1356, and was succeeded in his estates by Sir Richard de Shireburne, knt. his son and heir, who by his marriage with Alice, daughter of Sir William de Plumpton, knt. left at his death two daughters, co-heiresses, Margaret and Johanna; the latter died unmarried.

Until this period the Sherburnes bore for their arms, Vert a lion rampant, armed, langued Gules, on a field Argent; on what occasion, and for what services these arms were granted, is not known. Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard de Shireburne, knt. married Richard, son of John de Bayley, and grandson of Jordan de Bayley, who had Stoney-

hurst by a deed of gift, without date, from Henry de Wathe and Margaret his wife. On this marriage, in 1376-7, the arms of the two families were blended, and their descendants, who took the name of Sherborne, bore them quartered, as follow, viz.: 1st and 4th, Vert, a lion rampant, armed, langued Gules, on a field Argent, for Sherburne; 2d and 3d, Argent, an eagle displayed on a field Vert, for Bayley. Richard de Bayley had licence for an oratory at Stoneyhurst in 1372. When and how they became possessed of the adjacent parish of Mitton does not appear, but the family have been interred in that chapel for many centuries, and the monuments, which still exist there in high preservation, serve to denote the wealth and splendour of its former possessors.—Dr. Whitaker thus attempts to explain it. The Bayleys and the Mittons were radically the same family; the chantry, therefore, on some division, followed the Bayley branch. Otho de Bayley and Hugo de Mitton were brothers, both sons of Jordan, sometimes called de Bayley, and sometimes de Mitton. Jordan is said to have been son of Ralph Persona de Mitton. Of these Ralphs, styling themselves Personæ, there were two at least, one of whom must have lived about the Conquest. The similarity of the arms of Mitton to Bayley confirms this hypothesis, viz. Per pale Azure and Purpure, an eagle displayed with two heads Argent.

Richard de Bayley, by Margaret de Shireburne his wife, had issue one son, Richard, and died in 1379-80. This Richard was born at Stoneyhurst on the feast of St. Wilfred, 1380, and christened in the church at Mitton. He assumed the name of Sherburne, and married Agnes, daughter to William Stanley of Hooton, com. Cest. esq.; he died in the 19th of H. VI. or 1441. He had issue one son Richard, who died before his father, on Ascension Day of the same year, and was buried at Mitton, leaving issue by his marriage with Maude or Matilda, daughter of Laurence Hamerton, esq. one son Robert. By this marriage, the family acquired the manor of Wicklisworth or Wigglesworth. Robert de Shireburne married Joar, or Johanna, daughter to Sir Thomas de Radcliffe of Wimmersley, knt. ancestor of the unfortunate house of Derwentwater, and dying 29 Aug. 1495,

1495, left issue Richard his son and heir, Roger, Thomas, Isabella, and Catharine. Richard de Sherburne was knighted for some military service in the reign of Edward IV. He was born about 1449-50, and marrying Jane, daughter of Henry Langton of Walton, esq. died intestate in 1513, or 4th of Henry VIII. and was interred in the little choir of Saint Nicholas at Mitton. He left issue Hugh, his son and heir, Elizabeth, Grace, and Jane. Hugh Sherburne, esq. (here the *de* is dropped) was the founder of the chantry of Mitton; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot, of Bashall, knt. and dying in 1528, left issue Thomas, his son and heir, Richard, Grace, Elizabeth, and Jane. Thomas Sherburne, esq. married Jane, daughter of Sir John Townley of Townley, knt. and dying 22 Sept. 1537, left issue Richard Sherburne of Stoneyhurst, his son and heir, John, who settled at Rebbledon or Rebechester, Robert, a lawyer at Little Mitton, and Grace, who married Roger Sherburne of Westcoate, co. Lancaster, gent. Richard Sherburne, esq. of Stoneyhurst, with other of the nobility and gentry of the county of Lancaster, was called upon, about the year 1543, to furnish their quota of men and arms for an expedition then forming against the Scotch. This expedition, under the command of Edward Lord Seymour, Earl of Hertford (afterwards Duke of Somerset and Protector to Edward VI.), Richard accompanied in person, and for his signal military service on that occasion, was knighted under the Banner Royal of England, by that nobleman, when only twenty-one years of age, on the 11th of May, 1544. Sir Richard Sherburne appears to have been of equal eminence in court and camp, until his death, on the 26th of July, 1594. He married, when considerably under age, to Matilda or Maud, daughter of Sir Richard Bold, of Bold, knt. and by her had issue Thomas, who died a minor, Richard, Captain of the Isle of Man, Henry, Dorothea, Catharine, Margaret, and Mary. Richard Sherburne, esq. succeeded his father in his estates, and marrying Catharine, daughter to Charles Lord Stourton, and grand-daughter to Henry Earl of Derby, had issue Henry (who married Anne, daughter to Francis Lord Dacre, but died without children in 1612), Richard, Catharine, and Eleanor, and

died April 17, 1628. Richard Sherburne, esq. married twice; by his first marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton, bart. he had one daughter Elizabeth, who died an infant; by his second marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Walsley, of Dunkenhagh, he left issue Richard, his son and heir, Anne, and Elizabeth. He died on the 11th of Feb. 1667, and was succeeded by his son Richard. Richard Sherburne, esq. was born about 1626, as by the account of Dr. Whitaker he was christened at Mitton July 3d in that year. He appears to have received the honour of knighthood, but on what occasion is not known. About this time the troubles of this once flourishing family commenced, and by the records in the Harleian Miscellany we find the mansion of Stoneyhurst repeatedly searched for concealed Roman Catholic priests, and its inmates on every occasion subject to the grossest insults. Sir Richard Sherburne, knt. married Isabella, daughter to John Ingelby of Lawkland, esq.; and had issue Richard, Nicholas created Baronet 4th February, 1685, and Elizabeth, who married William, son and heir to Sir John Weld, of Lullworth Castle, co. Dorset, Knight. Sir Richard Sherburne died in prison, where he had been confined for his firm adherence to his Sovereign James II. on the 6th of August, 1689, and was succeeded by his son Richard, of Wigglesworth, esq. Richard Sherburne married Anne, daughter of John Cansfield, esq.; and dying without issue, 1690, the princely mansion of Stoneyhurst, and the many manors and lordships appertaining to it, devolved to his brother Sir Nicholas Sherburne, bart. Sir Nicholas married Catharine, daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Charlton, of Hesley Side, co. Northumberland, bart. and had issue, Catharine, who died an infant; Richard Francis, born 1693, died 1703; and Mary Winifrida Francesca, who married Thomas the eighth Duke of Norfolk, and, at his death, the Honorable Peregrine Widdrington, but had no issue by either marriage. Sir Nicholas Sherburne, bart. died in 1718, bequeathing his property to his only surviving child Mary, Duchess of Norfolk; who dying in 1764, 25 September, these estates were bequeathed conditionally to the issue of Elizabeth Weld, her aunt, sister to the deceased baronet.

Sir

Sir Nicholas Sherburne appears to have been a man of very amiable disposition, and much respected and beloved by those about him for urbanity and hospitality, and for his humane and charitable disposition. What part he took in the troubles of 1687-8 does not appear, but it is not probable that he forsook that side of the question for which his father had suffered, and abandoned the cause of a royal and legitimate master for the smiles of a foreigner. He died a rigid catholic, and with him ended the elder branch of this once powerful and highly distinguished family.

The history of the collateral branches is somewhat involved in darkness and confusion. Persecuted for their religion, which was Roman catholic, and envied for their riches, they found it necessary, for the peaceful enjoyment of the one, and the timely preservation of the other, to disperse into different parts, each carrying his all with him. The history of those eventful times develops scenes at which humanity shudders. Their only safety lay either in the abjuration of the religion of their forefathers, or a concealment of it: in the latter alternative, danger still attended them; for to be suspected of being a Roman Catholic, was looked upon as tantamount to a public avowal of their religion. Some, however, embraced the faith of their persecutors, and separating from the others, dispersed into different parts of England and Wales; and part even sought for that peaceful security in the uncultivated wilds of America which was denied them here, chusing rather to trust themselves among the wild and uncivilised inhabitants of that region, than among their own countrymen.

What particular branch of the family of Sherburne emigrated to the new world is not exactly known, but their descendants are still existing in that country, and some of them ranked high in the revolutionary army during the struggle for liberty and independence. The emigration took place in the reign of Charles I.; and on that occasion they resolved to separate themselves entirely from that part which remained in England. With this view they abandoned the final *e* of the name, and as a mark of distinction and separation, wrote it Sherburn, and not Sherburne, which their descendants continue to do. A branch

of them have large estates in the neighbourhood of Boston. *HW.*
(To be concluded in our Supplement.)

Mr. URBAN,

*Brunswick House,
April 10.*

WHAT is the reason why emancipation should be withheld from the slaves in the British West India islands? Why should they be under the command of masters who enforce an arbitrary rule over them? Why should they not taste of that freedom which Englishmen so highly prize? Wherefore should they be under the galling yoke of oppression, which our ancestors fought and bled to do away with, which they strained every nerve to overcome, to transmit freedom to posterity, and place one man beyond the arbitrary controul of another; for, under hardships more appalling and distressing to the mind, the slaves in the West Indies are represented to labour? We are told they are slaves, they are bondmen, subservient to the wills of tyrannic masters, and every species of cruelty is inflicted on them human genius can devise, or the hand of man can execute.

To such it is wished emancipation should be extended, to alleviate their sufferings. This is the definition of the word slavery, and under such circumstances as those above-mentioned the friends to emancipation represent it.

If such be true, and from emancipation any benefit can be derived to alleviate their wretched state, in a moral sense, and for the good of all parties, let it be granted; but ere such be attempted, due reflection must be bestowed on every part of the subject, and rash and hasty determination cautiously avoided; lest, under the semblance of good, the remedy proposed should increase rather than diminish the evil complained of, or cure one disorder by occasioning another still worse; for the subject is not one of trifling import; it applies not to this or that class of persons, but to the community at large.

The definition of the word slavery by those of the opposite party (than whom, it is truly observed, "where is there a class of men more shamefully vilified and traduced in his Majesty's dominions?") is quite the reverse; and they maintain that no benefit whatever is derivable from emancipation at
the

the present time. They say, that although the slave is under the dominion of his master, his state is ameliorated on principles which divest him of the hardships complained of, if such exist anywhere. but in the disordered brains of those whose minds seem to be divested of all sound reasoning, and whose oratorical abilities are applied solely to rouse the passions, and *ad captandum vulgus*,—men, who think they see the mote in another's eye, but consider not the beam in their own. Is emancipation to be given for a detriment or a good?—Doubtless for the latter. Will it then have the desired effect?—Let us pause to consider. Let the voice of freedom, destitute of any restriction, be echoed amongst them; let the sound sink deep into their ears, and then witness the resulting consequences. No longer under the dominion of a master whose interest was entirely centered in their welfare, should they by neglect and ill-treatment be incapable of labour, his estates must remain uncultivated; destitute of the home which interest had provided for their welfare; no hospital to receive the sick; away from the care of him who saw the necessity of supplying them with whatever nature required to render the fatigues of the day supportable, whatever the infirm or the sick might require, and moreover bound by law to perform these things, exclusive of interest, how will their state be ameliorated?

If the field be left uncultivated and the seeds never sown whose produce we would reap, in vain may we look; the plentiful earing will never delight the eyes, the joyful time of harvest will never come, for what a man soweth that will he also reap. Confined to the population of slaves on the islands as the proprietors have been since the slave trade ceased, without the most remote hope of increasing it by additional imports, it requires not the nice discernment of a skilful philosopher to perceive that, by ill-treatment and neglect, every hope of a rising generation must have been blasted, and every prospect of success in cultivation cut off; unless the hand of kindness had been extended to cherish, the bud of the future blossom must have been nipped, and every hope sacrificed. How then, if it be true that they have lived and still do live under an accumulated mass of misery, hardship, and oppression—how, it may be asked, has there

lived and prospered, and does still live and prosper, a sufficient population to keep in cultivation the whole of those Islands?—Left then emancipated, they must labour to support a family, formerly maintained by the proprietor; to seek a dwelling, formerly allowed them; to obtain from the price of their labour these and every other necessary of life; even sickness allayed by no skilful hand, ready to afford the desired remedy; every thing must be purchased, where it was wont to be given.

Exclusive of these considerations, are those to whom emancipation would be given fit to receive it? will they use it as a blessing or a curse? Alas! they are ignorant of the bonds which cement human society; illiterate, uncivilized, and the greater part of them more inclined to spend their time in indolence, lasciviousness, and debauchery, rather than apply themselves to industrious pursuits, they are susceptible of every impression which carries in it a spirit of rebellion; their dispositions are cruel in the extreme, and when their savage minds are bent on bloody deeds, of which we have examples too numerous, their ferocity towards the Whites knows no bounds; there is no species of barbarity so horrid that they will not practise on their unfortunate victims. The blood which circulates in their veins, flows as it were from a poisoned source, bearing with it whatever savours of corruption; and these are the men whom the well-dissembled voice of philanthropy argues as charity to emancipate. How blind are those that cannot see the evil that must accrue from such a step.

The observation made by S. D. in p. 224, that, by the colonial system, all the industry of the inhabitants of the West India colonies is made subservient to the interests of the Mother Country, and all their prosperity is reflected by her upon them, is perfectly easy of conception, and from which it may be inferred, that if by any act of the Mother Country, or by any other cause, that prosperity is lessened, she must feel the evil as well as the proprietors. Is then the treasure yearly derived by Government from these islands, the encouragement which they cannot choose but must give to the manufactures of this country, that excellent nursery which they afford to seamen, for supporting the honour of the British flag, and Heaven forbid it should

should ever devolve on others,—are all these things to be considered of so little value, that their loss, or a serious injury to them, should be risked, and for nothing, save the gratification which a few misled and dissembling philanthropists may derive from it? To excite the passions of men is an easy task, when compared with that of planting sober reason in the mind, a task which it seems neither Mr. Wilberforce, nor Mr. Buxton, is fit to undertake.

Before concluding, I cannot refrain from saying a few words on behalf of the proprietors; for, although not one myself, yet it appears to me they are not fairly dealt with.

The English Government held out encouragement, at no very remote period of time, to such as would import slaves into these islands, then useless appendages of the British Empire, for the purpose of rendering them useful by cultivation; and a bounty was given for every slave so imported. Now, that these islands are become a source of profit to the Mother Country, more than to the proprietors, Government seek to take from them that property which their ancestors purchased; and are they not to be remunerated? If hypocritical cant is to be attended to, under the mask of mistaken zeal and friendship, instead of truth and reason, at least let the value of the slaves be repaid to the owners, and then let the sacrifice be made at the shrine of popular applause, or rather of popular clamour.

JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

ALTHOUGH I cannot entirely agree with Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, p. 413, in all his hints offered for facilitating the admission of the poor to hospitals and dispensaries, yet I think them worthy of general notice. It is a subject which has constantly engaged my own attention, and I have endeavoured, in the administration of those institutions to which I am attached, to meet the obvious difficulties which arise from any other plan than that of the recommendations of the subscribers themselves. Sometimes it has been urged, that they are peculiarly interested for the patient whom they recommend; others maintain, that at the time of their contribution, they purchased a right of relieving a certain number of distressed persons within that year;

others claim a just right to expect that their own and every other patient have been taken care of according to the regulations; that unless they were applied to for letters, they would become of little use, and would therefore withdraw their subscription, if it be annual; and many conceive, that if patients were admitted in any other manner, the funds of the Charity would be soon exhausted, or administered contrary to their own design.

It must be confessed, that some little prejudice prevails in all this tenacity, and it operates to the closing the doors of many Institutions against doing all the good which their accommodations and their funds are capable of embracing;—and if subscribers could once be brought to reflect that their contributions are all meant for one design, it surely would become obvious to them, that though they have purchased a certain privilege of recommendation, yet it really matters little to them, how much and by which of them that good is done, so as it be done, for the poor and afflicted. It is a fact, that scarcely any governor fills up the privilege which he has acquired, but all the annual subscribers rather exceed it; and if every one did fill up that privilege, the funds would not support all the patients and the Establishment. It is, therefore, true, that Institutions depending upon voluntary contribution are carried on upon the calculation, that not more than one-third of the subscribers will recommend to the extent of their privilege (the fact is, that they are generally much fewer); hence it is, that all the two-thirds are content to consider, that it matters little to them who does the good intended, so as it be done; and they contribute upon this liberal principle. I have known many very opulent and tolerably accessible subscribers, who have recommended very sparingly, or perhaps never any patient at all. Now, if the one-third who recommend, and are at all tenacious of their number, would entertain the same opinion as their brethren of the two-thirds, the poor may be instantly taken into hospitals by mere personal application, without the fatigue, loss of time, and previous difficulty of procuring a letter of recommendation. This I do conceive to be a much better method than that now proposed by Mr. Hutchinson; for the publication of names of subscribers to all hospitals and dispensaries

ries in London at every church-door, would, if practicable, be a very obnoxious measure to those subscribers; an ostentatious display of their alms-deeds; and a total prevention of hundreds of well-disposed but modest persons, male and female, from contributing at all, if this publicity of their names and abodes were to be the consequence!—not to say that it might be also productive of other serious evils, which need not be enumerated. Besides, there are 33 hospitals and 46 dispensaries within the circuit of the metropolis, each of them having a list of contributors of about 500 in number. All these lists vary in the names and abodes continually through the year; the labour and time of any person to arrange all these lists and their alterations, and his daily attendance in the vestry, would involve a considerable salary, and the comfort of fire at least, and withal keep the vestry and church and church-yard open during the day, which might subject them to depredations and other misdemeanors. Besides, there are few church-doors large enough to contain so extensive a list, unless it were written in a book, and then the poor would never understand how to examine it. I cannot, therefore, but see this proposal as abortive in its birth. Still I am very anxious to meet the difficulties which prevail. The ignorance of many of the poor, where and how to apply in cases of sickness and accident, is first to be overcome. For this purpose I caused, during the last year, a small Tract to be freely circulated amongst them, stating in columns, “Diseases, Charities, Places, and Hours;” but it was impossible to add a list of subscribers to each of them, from their extensive numbers. Nor have I been able yet to contrive any method so practicable for them as that of free admission, without a recommendation, but still subject to enquiry into their qualifications on the general day appointed. Against this plan some subscriber would, if the house were full, complain that he was defeated of his privilege; to which he should be desired to reflect, that the same fact would occur if all the other contributors had recommended according to the present mode, at the same time; and that his case would not then be worse than it could even be now; and though his good design for one patient would be frustrated for a short

space of time till a vacancy happened, yet the general good to which he became a benefactor, was carrying on to its full extent. But the general admission here suggested would not affect the rights of subscribers in all other respects: they might still be attended by, and recommend, or send their own patients, and probably to the extent of their claim; they might still inspect and govern the institution; indeed, this would be the more requisite, if this plan should increase the numbers to be provided for; there would be less reason for withdrawing their subscription, if they saw their charity more resorted to, and much more for their patronage to enable it to fulfil and meet its increased utility, and also to preserve its administration in all the benevolent purposes of its original foundation with any extended improvements. Under these impressions, it does not appear to me that any injury could arise to any of the subscribers by opening the door of these houses of refuge, in regard to their own privilege, or to the funds of the charity, for its greater publicity would force itself upon the zeal of the public patronage; and it is a fact well known in England, and on which the poor may safely rely, that wherever any institution of charity fulfils its engagement to the poor, and they press more urgently for its relief and comfort, she may freely venture to inscribe upon her portal—“Knock, and it shall be opened unto you.”

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Northampton, June 1.

I PRESUME to resort to you for information on a point of much importance to the feelings of the relatives and friends of deceased Clergymen.

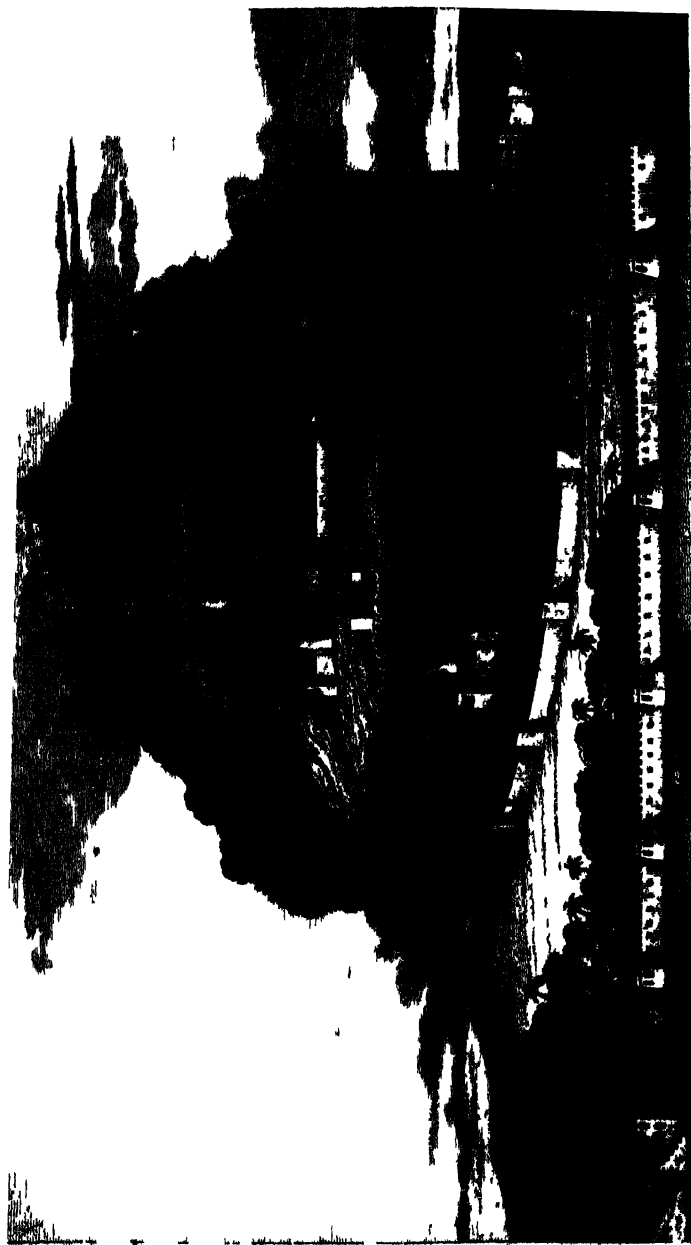
Is an Incumbent entitled to demand and receive a sum of money for the erection of a monument in memory of his predecessor, which monument was put up previously to the time of his institution, and with the knowledge and implied concurrence of the Churchwardens of the parish, at the time, in whose hands the profits of the living were then sequestered, by the usual archidiaconal mandate?

If he have such right, can the exercise of it be deemed *legal* before such Incumbent has complied with the directions incident to the obtaining full possession of the rights of his church, under the several canons and statutes?

Yours, &c.

W.

REVIEW



TOP OF DOWNTOWN

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

115. *The Wonders of Elora; or the Narrative of the Discoveries of the Temples and Dwelling-places, remarkable set of a Mountain of Granite, and extending upwards of a mile and a quarter at Elora, in the East Indies, &c. By Capt. John B. Seely.* 8vo, pp. 559.

"Shall I then this glory of the antique age,
The pride of men, be lost among mankind?"

AKENSIDE.

[*With a View of the Fortress of Dowlatabad.*—See p. 526.]

THE incidental notices which Travellers have given of the many wonderful monuments of ancient art in the East Indies, and particularly of those in the Isle of Sateets and neighbourhood, have been so scanty and imperfect, that the caverned Temples of Elora were known but to a very few, previous to the production of Captain Seely's volume. This arises partly from their being noticed in large expensive works solely devoted to Oriental Literature, unknown by name even to many readers, and out of the reach of the majority. Another cause arises from India not having received that due portion of attention from Travellers, sufficient to place her on a level with countries infinitely less attractive. Innumerable are the works which have been published, in all languages, on the antiquities of Greece, Rome, and Egypt; but with the exception of two or three imperfect, and in many respects inaccurate notices, the noble temples at Elora, which yield not the palm to the far-famed pyramids of Egypt, were scarcely ever brought to our view. Two works have been written of late years, professedly on the antiquities of India, and although both the authors were within 150 miles of Elora, with every facility at their command, neither of them proceeded thither, notwithstanding Indian antiquities and researches occupied their time to the very moment.

To the eternal honour of Captain Seely must be recorded, that unpatronized and unknown, he undertook a journey of near 200 miles, at considerable expense and hazard, for the express purpose of investigating the interesting remains of Elora. He was then young in the service, holding the rank of an Ensign only. While at Elora, where

he remained for fourteen days, Captain Seely spared no pains in acquiring the information which he has communicated to the public in the present volume.

The author has not confined himself to the Temples of Elora alone; for the work is interspersed with some interesting notices of the country, and state of society in India. It contains also many valuable hints to gentlemen educating in the East.

Captain Seely arrived in India when very young, and (as he justly observes), "an active life in this country is not very favourable to science, or the cultivation of sciences;" his remarks, however, are written in an easy and agreeable style. He had remained long at Bombay, in friendly intercourse with his fellow officers, when he obtained leave of absence to visit Elora. On arriving at Butcher's Island, he wrote some memorials to British soldiers, two of which, in p. 19, are "transcribed for their simplicity," and being "the honest effusions of a brave and noble class of men." One of these may be met with in almost every country church-yard. On visiting Butcher's Island, not far up the bay, is *Stephanta*, a "mountain isle, with a double top wooded to the summit;" and celebrated for its magnificent caves, which are considerably injured by time.

"These caves are very much injured by the action of the sea-breeze, and from not having drains cut on the top of the mountain, so that the rain water; nor has any care been taken to have trenches made at the foundation; so that in the periodical rains they are often inundated, and abound with reptiles, particularly snakes. From their vicinity to Bombay they are frequently visited by parties of pleasure; and to preserve them from wilful injury by casual visitors, a wall with a gate has been lately erected in front, and left in charge of an invalid serjeant, with a few invalid siphauces, to protect them. The old man has a good house adjoining, and has a comfortable secure of it, as most visitors do not forget his long stories and the accommodation for refreshment which his house affords. The view from the caves is very fine, as they are situated about 350 feet above the level of the sea. Here is the famous colossal figure of

of the Trimurti, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, the creating, preserving, and destroying powers of the Hindoo mythology. The cave is large, but by no means equal to the large temples of Karli, or the far-famed ones at Elora.

"The guard and wall alluded to were placed for the protection of these caves; for Europeans (shall I say gentlemen?) were found not only sufficiently vicious to try to injure the figures and ornaments, but were actually so depraved as to indecently disfigure the deities with a variety of disgusting ornaments and appendages, so that a respectable female could not, without having her feelings outraged, visit these wonderful caverns. It is seldom that men of education are mischievous without cause, and still less frequently do they assimilate vice with mischief; it is to be hoped these debasing acts did not originate with persons designated by the appellation of gentlemen; if they did, these observations will convey to their minds that the whole result of their wit and mischief excited the contempt and disgust of the better part of society."

In the seventh volume of the *Archæologia* are descriptions of these caves by William Hunter, Esq. and Governor Pyke; and in vol. VIII. a further description by Mr. Hector Macneil. In 1785 the late R. Gough, Esq. F.S.A. published a collection of descriptions of them by different travellers; (the earliest of which is in Linschoten's *Voyage*, ed. 1598,) accompanied with ten engravings illustrative of their antiquities and situations. Mrs. Graham, in her *Journal of a Residence in India*, gives a very interesting account of her visit to Elephanta, to which she has prefixed a brief but very good sketch of the Hindoo mythology, and enters very minutely into its antiquities. It is reviewed in vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 348.

After passing Elephanta and the fort of Billapore, Captain Seely arrived at Panwell, where is a large mosque and a Hindoo temple dedicated to Sivā. At their next stage, the small rural village of Chokee, they found the best lodgings that are to be met with between it and Aurungabad. It is a Hindoo pagoda built of stone, standing on a terrace. At Ekverah stands the great arched temple of Karli, with its noble vestibule and entrance, and the sitting figure of Budha.

"On looking into the temple, an object of wonder presents itself: a ponderous arched roof of solid stone, supported by two rows of pillars; the capitals of each sur-

mounted by a well-sculptured male and female figure, seated, with their arms encircling each other, on the back of elephants, crouching, as it were, under the weight they sustain. At the further end of the temple is an immense hemispherical altar, of stone, with a kind of wooden umbrella spreading over the top."

"To show the degeneracy of the present race of Hindoos, and their indifference to the glorious works of their forefathers, it will scarcely be credited, that in this fine and wonderful temple, suspended from the pillars right across, were wet clothes hanging up to dry!"

Poona is a crowded city, consisting of large heavy houses built of stone, and many of them painted with representations of peacocks, figures of Ganesa and Hanuman. The following extract will show the superstition of the Peishwa at this place.

"He intended having a palace built under the direction of a British engineer officer: it was to cost 150,000*l.* The iron rail-work was contracted for, the ground was marked out and consecrated by being profusely plastered with cow-dung, and some of the stones for the edifice had actually arrived, when, in a conclave of Brahmans, an English-built palace was objected to; the reason urged being that their gods could not reside in it. To effectually carry their point, it was firmly asserted that the English meant to sacrifice some children, and bury their bones under the foundation of the principal pillars*. This was believed by the Peishwa; and several children having been made to disappear by the wily and interested Brahmans, a loud outcry was raised against us by the people, and the palace scheme was at once given up by the fanatical and timid Peishwa."

After passing Poona, Captain Seely arrived at Corygaum, where they crossed the river Bhema in boats, "made of split bamboos formed like wicker-work, of a circular form and flat-bottomed, covered with tanned hides." Many of our readers will recognize in this a great resemblance to the *Coracle*, which, according to Mr. Shaw, in his *History of Staffordshire*, were in gene-

* "There is an anecdote of a Mussulman of rank and affluence, who, having had a room particularly embellished, found that the English brush, with which the paint had been laid on, was made of hogs' bristles; consequently, in his eyes, it was impure; and this so incensed the pious *Mooslim*, that he had the building razed to the ground. Many of these ridiculous notions are fast wearing away."

ral use among the Celtic nations, and were the boats used by the ancient Irish. Mr. Huet assures us that the Persians traded up the Euphrates in such kind of vessels, as high as Babylon. They were used by the Britons, as they are now by fishermen in Wales, and at Over Arley, co. Stafford.

Captain Seely having arrived at Serroor in the morning, proceeded in the evening to Caross, intending to arrive at Ahmed-Nuggur the following day. Passing Chin-Choora (the abode of thieves), he arrived at Toka, only 33 miles off the grand object of his fatiguing journey: here is a very handsome pagoda.

At length our adventurous traveller reached the place of his destination, but "not without emotion." It is a little rural village, embosomed in a grove of trees; inhabited by Brahmans; and on account of the holiness of the spot, the troops stationed there were Rajpoots. Captain Seely thus describes the entrance to Keylas temple:

"Conceive the burst of surprise at suddenly coming upon a stupendous temple, within a large open court, hewn out of the solid rock, with all its parts perfect and beautiful, standing proudly alone upon its native bed, and detached from the neighbouring mountain by a spacious area all round, nearly 250 feet deep, and 150 feet broad: this unrivalled fane rearing its rocky head to a height of nearly 100 feet—its length about 145 feet, by 62 broad—having well-formed door-ways, windows, staircases to its upper floor, containing fine large rooms of a smooth and polished surface, regularly divided by rows of pillars: the whole bulk of this immense block of isolated excavation being upwards of 500 feet in circumference, and, extraordinary as it may appear, having beyond its areas three handsome figure galleries, or virandas, supported by regular pillars, with compartments hewn out of the boundary scarp, containing 42 curious gigantic figures of the Hindoo mythology—the whole three galleries in continuity, enclosing the areas, and occupying the almost incredible space of nearly 420 feet of excavated rock; being, upon the average, about 13 feet 2 inches broad all round, and in height 14 feet and a half; while, positively, above these again are excavated fine large rooms. Within the court, and opposite these galleries, or virandas, stands Keylas the Proud, wonderfully towering in hoary majesty—a mighty fabric of rock, surpassed by no relic of antiquity in the known world."

"I think the caverned temples of Elora* far surpass, in labour, design, &c. any of the ancient buildings that have impressed our minds with admiration; nor do I think they yield the palm of superiority to any thing we are told of in Egypt; but that is a point I leave to better judges, antiquaries, and critics."

At this temple are two beautiful obelisks larger at the base than Cleopatra's needle in Egypt. They alone would excite curiosity were there no other objects near. Here they are merely an ornament to the front area.

"Originally the representation of some animal has been placed on their top, most probably a lion, at least so my attendants supposed. We had much difficulty in ascertaining the height of these obelisks; but I believe, within a few inches either way, they are forty-one feet high."

Captain Seely proceeds to notice the sculptures minutely. Though so interesting and curious, they have been subject to constant injury. The bigotry of the Portuguese was intolerable. They wantonly destroyed the gods and temples of India. Many of these injuries have been attributed to the muselmans under Aurengzebe, while others are occasioned by the impiety of the modern Brāhmans, who light their fires within the sacred walls. On entering the great hall, which was the residence of Captain Seely while he remained here, a magnificent scene presents itself, "that for some seconds rivets the beholder to the spot; massive and elegantly sculptured pillars, placed in equi-distant ranges, supporting a well-cut and smooth roof of solid rock, having their bases in the primitive bed of rock, which forms the floor of the room, equally well wrought with the other parts, and having a much finer polish; every part faithfully and accurately finished, and all cut into this form out of its native granite. These are the objects that arrest the ravished sight. To give an additional grandeur to the scene, the entrance is guarded by two gigantic figures, Chāb-

* "It must be recollected that Keylas is but one out of about a dozen that are hewn out of this mountain. A range of distinct habitations and temples extend along the line, to the right and left, for more than a mile and a quarter, in a direction nearly North and South."

dars*, which are placed in high relief near the door; the height of the door, or entrance, is twelve feet, and the breadth exactly half of the length."

It is perhaps too low for its dimensions. Taken by itself, without its adjoining porticoes, it has that appearance; the ceiling is only seventeen feet ten inches.

"The whole of this noble hall is divided by four ranges of square pillars, leaving aisles or passages. In the centre of the hall the intermission of an entire row leaves a larger passage; the space where the range is wanting is fourteen feet broad, as the rows of pillars are placed nearly uniform; the sections, either across, or down the length of the room, are correctly preserved: each row consists of four pillars, the circumference of which, at the shaft, is eleven feet; the four centre ones have a capital, not unlike a well stuffed, round cushion, pressed heavily down, with the outer edge fluted and full, as if forced out by a heavy weight, resting on its capital; this may be an uncouth simile, but it approaches nearer to it than any thing else to which it can be likened. The others are divested of an ornamented architrave, or capital.

"The rock above is excavated a few inches thick, in imitation of beams supporting the roof, and resting on the heads of the pillars, and crossing their capitals at right angles: it is, I conjecture, merely a fanciful imitation of rafters, as it is too small to afford any security to the enormous weight of rock roof above; but the imitation conveys a meaning of what the artificers thought when working here. In the centre of the ceiling are carved a male and two females; the inner row of pillars, or those nearest to the wall, have, opposite to them, pilasters adorning the sides of the hall, and likewise four beautiful figures of females, whose heads reach to the cornice, nearly twelve feet high."

"The principal figures, in point of rank, in the great hall, are easily recognized. Lakshmi (the wife of Vishnu, a god of the Hindoo triad); she presides over marriages and prosperity. My Brahman called the next figure represented Raj Janekas, a famous hero of old, who had the good fortune to be succoured by the goddess *Sita*, when an infant, being found in a box in a field. Another is the figure of Gutturdass; but some of the Brahmans, who were present at the time, called him Raj Booj.—These are

* "Literally, 'keepers of silence:' they are usually stationed as a kind of guard or door-keepers, in state apartments, to preserve order and silence, as the criers are in courts of justice in England; they have usually a staff or a chourse in their hands."

larger than life, and are well executed. The two warlike brothers, Pundoo and Couroo, are displayed here; their feats are fully described in the holy war in the *Mahabharit* (or *Mahabarat*), and fully detailed in the epic poem of that name."

"On the top of the portico are the remains of a lion; and, in the inside, two figures of sphinxes. This is a curious circumstance, and the only place where I saw them represented in the whole range of temples: the serpent, the bull, and the turtle are common enough."

"The portico, of which we have been speaking, is of a fine polish, proportionately finished; the roof has been originally *chunamed*, or stuccoed, and painted. Few palaces can boast of a larger or finer portico than this, and not one of *similar materials*; and yet it is, comparatively speaking, but a very inferior part of this grand structure."

Visvacarma, to whom a temple is dedicated, and of which an interesting plate is given, was considered the artificer of the gods, and a workman of great renown, who excavated the whole of these works under Vishnu and the Pandoos. His labours at Elora are *no very insignificant* specimens of his workmanship. His image is supposed to be that in the front of the altar in his temple, and is supported on his right and left by two figures of Bhuma and Ranga. The small figures represented over the entablature of the pillars are the favourite servants of Visvacarma, whom he thus honoured by giving them a station from which they might view the place they themselves had assisted in forming.

"If this temple is singular in figure, it yields nothing in beauty or finishing to proud Keylas itself, whose majestic elevation and insulated position alone give it the palm of pre-eminence."

No excavation, on the whole, is more richly or variously carved than the temple of Jagernaut. The pillars are beautifully fluted and tastefully decorated with wreaths and garlands of flowers.

"Surely the ingenuity of the workmen who hollowed out these temples was only equalled by their unwearied industry, both impelled by an invincible spirit of religious enthusiasm; for every step we go, and every inch of rock we see, has some beauty or curiosity to attract attention and fix admiration."

The Viranda at this temple is an apartment unrivalled by any of our frail modern tenements of Europe. Aurungzebe wilfully endeavoured to destroy

destroy this excavation by trying to blow it up with gunpowder; but failing in his monstrous purpose, had recourse to the *vile* profanation of slaughtering a *cow*, the most sacred of animals, within the walls of this holy fane. Adjoining this temple is another beautiful little one dedicated to Adnaut.

"The ceiling is supported by four quadrangular pillars, and on each side of the square, nearly in the centre of the shaft, is tastefully carved, in high relief, a tiger's head, with the mouth extended, having a scroll of flowers passing through it, and waving gracefully from the lips of the animal. Even this comparatively small excavation has not escaped the artist's taste and talent; nor has his superstitious ardour and fear been less active in this than in the adjacent temples."

The next excavation is the temple of Indra, an assemblage of habitations which for grandeur and size surpass all the other temples; and considering the infinite variety of sculptural ornaments, is second only to Keylas, to which it has a considerable resemblance in design. At p. 241 is a very neat engraving of Indra and his wife Indranee, on their different beasts, accompanied by their attendants. In the temple called after Parusa-Rama, a name of Vishnu, is a remarkably well-executed figure of Vira Bndra having eight hands.

"One holds up the slain body of *Diruz Raj*; the second, with a spear, piercing the body of Dytaseer; the third, extended, holding a snake; two hands sustaining a canopy of loose drapery; one striking *Era-vath* (the elephant of Iddra) on the head; one holding a vessel, bell-shaped, to receive the blood of the victims;—the eighth hand is wanting. The countenance of this sanguinary and popular hero is wild and threatening; the whole very well expressed."

In M. Nieubhr's *Voyage*, published at Amsterdam 1780, and translated by Mr. Gough, who also copied the plates, is a representation of a fierce-looking monstrous figure, at Elephanta, with eight arms. In his second right hand is a two-edged sword, and in the third, a child, held by the legs; in the second left hand a bason, in the third a little bell; and in the two hindmost hands a great cloth. The two first arms are broken off. Some travellers have fancied this a representation of the Judgment of Solomon; but an Indian told M. Nieubhr it must represent *Kos* or *Kaun* a powerful king, but a great destroyer of children; there represented by a chain of heads.

The diad may signify that in it he received their blood, and proclaimed his coming by the bell. Round the second left arm hangs a snake. His conscience was so harrowed at his deeds, that he endeavoured to conceal himself from the world by the cloth in his two hindermost hands.

There is a temple to Hymen or Junuwasse; contiguous to which is another to Sri Gunnees, or Ganesa, and Kumari and Wahiri. Here is a nest of rooms resembling Hindoo huts, called *Ghana*, or oil-shops.

"In the temple of Rama Warra, the gods have unbent from their heavenly pursuits, and condescend to enjoy themselves like mortals. Instead of the tiara (migt), or curled heads of hair, or the plaited hair entwined round the head, and rising in a pyramidal shape, as before seen, now, as befitting the nuptial ceremony and festivities going on, or where Gauesha and Vishnu appear, the figures have high head-dresses curiously ornamented. Misery has, however, found its way into this gay party. On the right hand side of the large recess is a singular group of poor, emaciated, skeleton-looking figures, in the last stage of exhaustion, so well executed, that the bones are seen through their wretched covering of parched skin. We could almost suppose the artist must have had a living subject to copy from. The group consists of a miser, his wife, son and daughter, holding out their hands, supplicating either for food or some property, which two thieves are represented in the act of carrying off. The Brahmans explained to me that the family were very wicked; that they had plundered the temples and people, and hoarded the ill-gotten wealth; that the misers were afterwards deprived of food, and, to perfect their wretchedness, in their helpless state people were ordered to carry away their substance before their eyes. This, if true, was a refinement in cruelty."

"In the Hall is a group of Maha Deo and his wife Parvati, playing at *choosure*, very prettily explained by the sculptor. Parvati, by the motion of her right hand, appears to be inclined for a 'row,' whilst Nareda, son of Brahma, a kind of Mercury or messenger of the gods, who sits near them, is doing his best to accelerate a fray by his look and motion, and which he succeeds in, for a very unconnubial scene is sculptured below; and, as if in derision of the earthly folly in these two gods, a grotesque-looking figure is ludicrously exposing to view, in the most irreverent manner, his bare posterior."

On the 24th of October, Captain Seely bade "a final adieu to the tranquil and beautiful scenery at Elora, again

again to seek the busy haunts of men;" and returned *viâ* Aurungabad, which may be seen from the town of Rosa. The astonishing fortress of Dowlutabad also appears in view, rising with its scarped face nearly pyramidally to a great altitude. [*The accompanying view* is taken from the inner or third wall.*] Quitting Roza, they arrived at this celebrated fortress, to which the people about Elora affirm there is a subterranean communication from the temples there.

"The summit is a little pointed. From the base upwards, to a height of about one hundred and fifty feet, the rock is scarped, and presents a perpendicular naked wall. Its insulated position and its scarped sides offer as singular a specimen of human ingenuity and labour as I ever met with. I have heard it likened in appearance to the small temple in front of Indra, and likewise to a compressed bee-hive. It is defended by four walls within each other, and has a ditch. The town is within the walls. These walls in themselves are a good defence against native troops in approaching the citadel: but the most singular thing in this extraordinary fortress is the passage to the upper works, being hewn out of the very heart of the mountain, winding and ascending to the top of the hill. The first part of the ascent is easy. The height of the gallery winding through the mountain averages from ten to twelve feet, and nearly the same in breadth; and torches are used by those who have occasion to pass to and fro. In case this subterranean passage should be forced, there are small trap-doors, with flights of steps communicating with the outer ditch.

"Allowing that this very difficult gallery was carried by the assailants, destruction would betide those whose temerity led them on to find an egress. There is an opening in a hollow of the rock nearly nineteen feet square; but this, in case of danger, is covered over by an immense plate of iron, on which a large fire is kindled; and, that the fire shall burn fiercely, a hole, three feet in diameter, is perforated through the rock, out of which rushes a constant breeze, acting the part of a bellows. Above and beyond this the road to the summit is very steep, and on the top is some scattered and stunted brushwood.

"The house of the *killahdar* is said to be a handsome building, enclosed by a large veranda. On the very top is a brass twenty-four pounder, and near it is the flag of the Nizam. At a distance of about three thousand yards from the insulated hill are two ranges of hills. Within the subterranean passage mentioned are recesses excavated as

store-rooms. The fortress at present mounts but few guns. Dowlutabad has always been thought by the natives impregnable, and doubtless it is against the Asiatic mode of warfare. Our system of military tactics and operations has put these hill-forts out of fashion."

"The fortress of Dowlutabad, and the surrounding country, belonged to the Hindoos until (in 1294) the invasion of Alla, a general in the imperial service. It was then left in charge of Ul Mullick Kafer, an Abyssinian slave. Shortly after Ram Deo, an Indian prince, and his son became victims to the rapacity and cruelty of the invaders, and, after four years' persecution, he was finally stripped of his dominions, and his son, to prevent further trouble, put to death: this was in the year of the Hegira 711. In 739 Hegira, or 1338 A. D. Mahomed, third son of the emperor Tuglick, got possession of it in his conquests in the Deccan, gave it the present name, and made it an imperial city. When the Mussulmans were driven out of the Deccan by the princes of Arankel and the Carnatic, the latter got possession of Dowlutabad. In the year 1633, Ahmed Shah Nizam became master of it. When his dynasty ended, it fell to another Abyssinian slave, Mullick Amber, whose son again sold it to one of Shah Jehan's generals, as mentioned in another place. Some years after this, it fell to the Mahrattas, whose victories and successes at this period shook the very throne of Delhi. In the Hegira 1176 it was ceded by treaty by Ragonaut Row to the Nizam, in whose possession it has since remained. Morand Khan, a general of the Nizam's, had made prisoner Maha Ram; and the cession of the fortress was a ransom for his person. At this period the revenue of the Soubah was estimated at fifty lakhs of rupees. Owing to the protection and friendship the Nizam has experienced from the British, which he has well requited by cordial co-operation when required, or a strict neutrality when his auxiliary aid has not been demanded, he still retains his possession. These are the principal events connected with its occupation by contending parties.

"The circumference of the outer wall is said to be five thousand yards, and the thickness of the walls at the foundation fifteen feet; the height of the wall forty-eight feet. The space within is divided into nine fortifications, separated by strong walls rising gradually above one another towards the centre, by which means each commands that which is next to it beneath."

"In 1758 the French officer, M. Bussy, became possessed of the fortress. By some imprudent measures of M. Lally, and the recall of Bussy, Dowlutabad fell again to the Nizam. Though French influence was still very powerful at the Nizam's court, and French partisans possessing skill and experience,

* See p. 521.

experience, very numerous, and their services in high repute, the surrender of this place was fatal to their power in the Deccan. It is said Lally became jealous of the influence possessed by Bussy. Whatever might have been the cause of Lally's proceeding, it was a most fatal and imprudent step. In a country like India, rich in every thing, and where power or possession gives the *acknowledged* right of collecting the revenue—a partizan like Bussy, of talents and ambition, was a formidable object in the sight of the French party."

"Leaving Dowlatabad to the right, its bluff, perpendicular, and rounded face has a singular appearance; while its height, and the impossibility of scaling its mural sides, and the outward and distant defences of embattled wall, succeeding at intervals each other, give an appearance of impregnable strength to the place."

At Aurungabad is the mausoleum and mosques of Rabea Doorany, wife of Aurungzebe.

"It was built nearly after the model of the celebrated *Taj-Mahal* at Agra, which structure, although a part of the stone was a present from a Rajpoot prince, cost the amazing sum of 700,000*l.* sterling. The *Taj* is built of the most costly materials: the whole is of white marble, with the richest mosaic work formed of precious stones, and as far as possible, I believe, all of a different colour and shape, consisting of agate, cornelian, pure coral, moss-stone, blood-stone, &c. It was built by the father of Aurungzebe, *Shah Jehan*, and is a most magnificent structure."

This edifice, of which a view is given, is most magnificent, and the tomb of Rabea Doorany, in the inside, is equally imposing. Over the tomb was thrown a covering of scarlet velvet, with a deep rich gold fringe, and held down by eight large knobs of marble. The description of the city, by Captain Seely, is peculiarly interesting. It contains many remarks highly worthy of consideration, on the conversion of the Hindoos. The town of Ahmed-Nuggur is also well described. In Chapters XXII. and XXIII. are many curious particulars of the Bheels or tribes of banditti, and their weapons.

Our extracts having been principally relating to the antiquities, we now give a few miscellaneous extracts relating to the country. On the mortality in India we have the following sensible remark:

"Of late the mortality in India has been so great and unusual, that it excites little or no surprise on hearing of the death of many a respected friend in the prime of life.

Let those in health be thankful; let the strong bear in mind that they may be made weak; but, whether weak or strong, be prepared; for in India death is often the work of only a few hours. Had not I a constitution of iron I must long before this have been with those I am lamenting; and were I to relate the quantity of medicine I have taken, the operations I have undergone, and the torture I have suffered in the space of twenty-four hours, my statement would be disbelieved. I allude to the time when I was labouring under the agonizing pangs of ophthalmia, with raging fever, and an alternate ague, disorders that raged in Guzerat, and which equally affected Europeans and natives."

"*Mahratta Boats.*—They are built sharp at both ends, have a very broad beam, and about a third of the keel-piece is deep, but slightly hollowed out in the centre; the latteen sail appears disproportionately large, and it is a good deal peaked; the foot of the sail is almost fore and aft, as the tack is made fast to the stem of the boat, and the sheet in the centre abaft the midships; while the extreme point of the sail at the upper part projects far aft, there being nearly four times more canvas abaft than forward. It will be easily seen how close these vessels must lay to the wind; they do not tack, but dip the sail in weeing. Like the Hindoo houses and forts, they are strongly built, of substantial materials; durability being by them more considered than beauty."

As the manner of carrying a pipe of wine up a steep, narrow, and rugged path, by a class of porters called *Nugunnees*, is not generally known, we transcribe Captain Seely's description.

"A strong pole is used, to which is firmly lashed three stout slings, passing round the ends and centre of the cask. Across the long pole, which is placed lengthwise, are seven short poles, lashed on the top of the longer one. To each of these short poles are two men, who receive the end of the short pole on the back of their necks, where a large fold of cloth is placed. They move on, two and two, obliquely. When they require to relieve their shoulders, they move on, right or left, in front alternately. When the cask, or gun, is suspended, and the men walking, the cross poles are about three inches distant and above the large one, which latter is about twenty-two inches above the article carried. They can easily rest by merely stooping and laying their load on the ground, and which is just as easily taken up again."

"*Post Carriers.*—These men, for a small pay, go in the most inclement weather through the wildest parts day and night at a quick trot. In the dry season, though the distance may be 800 miles, such is their regularity,

gularity, that there is seldom half an hour's difference in the time of their arrival. Should they be carried off by a tiger, or fall sick, which frequently happens, the bag is generally found and brought on by the following dak-bearer. They stop travellers on the road, that they may have an opportunity of inspecting the bag. It is usual to direct letters or newspapers for travellers *outside* the dak, that is, in the bag loose, but not in the packet. Not a word is exchanged; you may take what packets you please, and on trots the poor solitary fellow with his flambeau and dirk, at midnight, through a wilderness the horrors of which would appal many a stout English heart. In the rainy season it is a dreadful employ. A bag, thus open and exposed, would not go quite so safely in England. I am compelled, from the nature of my work, to condense many remarks and incidents that would possibly be acceptable to the English reader if given more at full."

In p. 187 Captain Seely remarks, "had I said on each subject, and on others bearing or connected therewith, all that I have obtained from extensive oriental studies, personal observation in various parts of India, and local enquiries, half a dozen 4tos. would not suffice." We think, however, that he is mistaken in the exclamation that follows; for if they are equally interesting with what he has presented us, the critic would exclaim "Heaven be praised!" instead of "Heaven forefend." We doubt not Captain Seely would as willingly say "Amen" to this.

116. *Odes, original and translated, with other Poems. Foolscap 8vo. London. 1824. Underwood.*

THIS little volume was first printed for private circulation; and whilst it ranked amongst the "not-published" works, we were permitted to copy from it the "Lines on Stonehenge," given in our last, p. 449. The kind approval of many of the Author's friends, has now occasioned its regular publication.

Modesty is a redeeming virtue, well calculated to soften the asperity of criticism; yet, notwithstanding what the author says:—

" 'Tis more to while away life's tedious hours,
And smooth the path that leads us on to
death, [fleeting breath;]
Than court ephemeral praise, or fame's as
we are too conversant in the wily dis-
guises self assumes, to give unqualified
credit to such assertions. To speak

the truth, the author takes rather a lofty aim. *Odes* demand a splendour of diction, a felicity of illustration, and a sustained power, to which we deem this writer unequal; but we cheerfully award to his minor *Poems* the merit of correct elegance, and consider them the undoubted effusions of a superior intellect. We must seriously warn him against the recurrence of such prosaic lines as these:—

"He's gone from where lately he shone in
the dance, [France."

"To oppose by his prowess the forces of
The task of censure, however, is painful, and we beg to refer our readers to "Lines on Morning," for its pleasing and unaffected sentiments; and conclude by quoting a specimen, indicating, as we think, a graceful fancy, and a mind strongly imbued with classical associations.

The Origin of the Dimple.

One day as Love's Queen was on Ida re-
clining, [clue

The soft God of sleep spread his opiate
O'er her love-beaming eyes, and a garland
entwining,

Wreath'd with it her hair, and as softly
withdrew.

Not long ere she dream'd that Adonis, her
lover, [ing kiss;

Impress'd on her cheek the soul-conquer-
She dream'd that she saw his dark ringlets
light hover

Around his fair face, blushing beauty and
bliss.

Soon Cupid espied her so calmly reposing;

"Why sleep'st thou, my mother? 'Tis
Cupid, oh speak! [closing,

Bright Phœbus is set, and night's curtains are
Awake!"—and his fingers imprinted her
cheek!

"Befits it a goddess, so fair and enchanting,
On earth's lowly couch among mortals to
rest! [yet wanting,

The Moon curbs her steeds, for thy star is
And Vesper awaits thee to shine in the
west."

As soft as the peach-down, it sunk to the
fingers, [awhile,

And kept, like that fruit, the impression
'Till, unwilling to part, though forbidden to
linger,

It fled with her frown, but returned with
her smile.

And hence it is said, a sweet dimple enhances

The cheek of our virgins, so soft and so
fair; [to their glances,

Adds charms to their smiles, and fresh fire
And shows the young god has been revel-
ling there.

117. *The History of Chesterfield and its Charities, with an account of the Chapelries and Hamlets in the Parish; to which is added, an Historical Description of Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Bolsover, co. Derby.* By the Rev. George Hall. 8vo, pp. 132. Harding and Co.

THE manor of Chesterfield was given by William the First to his natural son William Peverell, who died in 1142; and whom the Scotch Novellist has called up to the notice of the present age, under the title of Peverell of the Peak. This family had, for about half a century, considerable possessions, and were in high repute in Derbyshire. But William Peverell the younger, in 1153, for some reason or other, poisoned Ranulph Earl of Chester, for which he fled the kingdom, and Henry the Second seized his estates. Thus the family was at once stripped of its possessions and reputation.

Mr. Hall gives an account of the first planning of the great Revolution in 1688. The scheme was laid in the beginning of that year by the Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Danby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), Lord Delamere, and Mr. John Darcy, son and heir of Conyers Earl of Holderness, who met by appointment on Whittington Moor near Chesterfield*.

The parish of Chesterfield contains 2 Chapelries and 5 Hamlets, and in 1821, 1836 houses and 8906 inhabitants, of which the borough contained 1048 houses, and 5077 inhabitants. The annual average number of baptisms of late years has been 281, burials 160, marriages 71.

The author does not seem to have made so much use of the communications of our Correspondents as he might have done; for we are proud to say our volumes contain valuable materials for such a publication. Two views of Chesterfield Church have appeared in vols. LXIII. p. 977, and LXXXIX. ii. p. 497, with descriptions of the town and Church. In the former volume is the

original Latin inscription, of which there is a translation in p. 27 of Mr. Hall's History; and a Latin inscription, and some particulars of another old monument, both unnoticed by Mr. Hall. In vols. LXIV. p. 17, and LXXVII. p. 280, are engravings of some curious monuments in the Church; and additional particulars. In the former volume are the Church notes of the late celebrated antiquary R. Gough, Esq. An account and engraving of a Seal found at Chesterfield will be found in vol. LXX. p. 121.

The following statement contains something in it well calculated to awaken the attention of the inhabitants of Chesterfield.

"In 1820 the Church-yard was measured, and was found to contain 5077 square yards. Hence, if it be assumed that a grave takes up $1\frac{1}{2}$ square yard, that is, 6 feet long, and 2 feet 3 inches wide, which on an average may be called about the truth, it follows that the Church-yard is dug through every 21 years; there being 160 funerals in a year, which consume, at this rate, 240 yards yearly."

This practice of disturbing the ashes of the dead every few years, as of necessity is done at Chesterfield, is, we believe, done at many other towns in the kingdom. Only here, Mr. H. has brought it home to our feelings in a tangible and comprehensive shape.

Both the present generation and posterity at Chesterfield, will feel obliged to Mr. Hall for the record he has given of the donations and bequests to the Church, schools, and poor of the place, which are indeed both numerous and large.

We entirely agree with Mr. Hall, "that the best security for the just and faithful appropriation of charities, is to make the property from which they arise, and the amount and purport public."

If the Trustees of all Charities were compelled to pass their accounts annually at a Town Hall, Parish Vestry, or some public place, and in some public manner, and then publish such accounts, it would be impossible for any fraud or abuse of a charity to be practised. In some Quakers' charities we know this plan is adopted. Publicity would at once be both a detector and a terror.

The account of Chatsworth and Hardwick, seats of the Duke of Devonshire,

* Views of the Revolution House at Whittington may be seen in our volumes ix. p. 124; LXXX. ii. p. 609; and narratives of what occurred there in 1688, in ols. LIX. p. 126; LXVI. p. 609. A particular account of the commemoration of the Anniversary of the Revolution, at Whittington and Chesterfield, is in vol. LVIII. p. 1020.

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vonshire, and of Bolsover Castle *, a seat of the Duke of Portland, are interesting appendages to the History of Chesterfield. The Cavendishes are of Norman origin, and have been a distinguished family since the time of the Conquest.

118. Dunkin's Collections for Oxfordshire. Vol. II. (Continued from p. 427).

ONE object of course, in works of this kind, is the discovery of novelties, tending to illustrate ancient manners and customs. In these all readers take an interest.

In p. 52 we find gentlemen ruined by the expenses attached to a propensity for bell-ringing, and taking about the country with them sets of silken bell-ropes and parties of dissolute companions. This is a good addition to what Hentzner and Wood have said upon the subject.

In the Church of Middleton Stoney is an arch in the wall, which, says our author, p. 62, was originally open for the descent of the bell-rope, which rung the Saint's bell, when the host was elevated.

It is commonly thought that the country derived rather injury than benefit from the numerous castles which formed the seats of our nobility and gentry. The contrary is the fact. According to our author, the castles erected during the reign of Stephen were not built from views merely hostile, but to preserve the country from greater devastations than would have otherwise ensued.

"The strength of the new fortress [the castle of Middleton Stoney] is believed to have preserved this neighbourhood from those scenes of war and desolation, which afflicted almost every other corner of the kingdom during the greater part of this monarch's [Stephen's] reign." P. 68.

In MS. Bodl. n. 648, is a catalogue, it seems, of all the castles of England, existing before the time of Henry the Second. A copy of this list would, in our judgment, be a valuable accession to the Archæologia.

In p. 96 we have an excellent woodcut of the remains of the ancient palace of Woodstock. It was a castellated mansion; in appearance, half a

monastery, half a castle. Rosamond's bower consisted in part of a room over the bath. It was, probably, a pretty tasteful adjunct to the palace.

By an old instrument, dated 34 Ed. III. we find that the villans of the manor of Piddington were on the second day of the harvest, "to come to the dinner of the Lord, they and their wives, with cloths, plates, platters, cups, and other necessaries."

Thus they brought their own furniture (p. 134). The deed also says (p. 135),

"If any villan die on the fee of the Lord, he shall yield to the Lord his best ox; and thus because he (the Lord) shall support his wife in house and land, as long as she shall live, provided she keep herself a widow."

Of this humane and liberal provision, modern times know nothing.

In the 15th century, we find that woodcocks were choice presents, as they are now. P. 156.

"A woman and her daughter held the office of parish-clerk of Stoke, for a considerable part of the eighteenth century." P. 160.

Other instances elsewhere might be quoted.

In the old Roman station of Alchester, at Wendlebury, we find the remains of a villa, *which was erected upon the prætorium*." P. 174.

In the register of the parish of Wendlebury, is the following entry, and remark of the incumbent.

"Dawson, Richard, son of Richard, Feb. 26, 1667. Mem. Richard Dawson's gravestone is said to be the first that was ever set up in the Church-yard of Wendlebury." P. 184.

From this circumstance, says Mr. Dunkin, it is pretty evident that gravestones generally did not exist much before the seventeenth century. P. 184 note.

The incumbent, who made the first remark, took the singular pains of arranging, alphabetically, all the names in the parish register; and added to them such biographical notices concerning the parties, as the knowledge of the inhabitants could afford. Under various circumstances such a document might prove eminently useful. The Clergy in general could not undertake the task; but registers of such a kind might be kept in the College of Arms; and be as useful to the publick as profitable to the officers. It has often astonished us, that the extension and improve-

* A History of Bolsover and Peak Castles, by the Rev. Dr. Pegge, forms the xxiiid. Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."

improvement of the Institution to this and other useful purposes, have never occurred to the members of the College, of which, no doubt, Government would gladly enlarge the powers. Lawyers and descendants would be perpetually purchasing information from such registers, and the fees soon become a matter of considerable revenue.

In the Appendix are computuses of the Priory of Bicester. In one dated 29 Edward [III. we presume], are the following items, as translated :

"In one saddle bought there [at Oxford] for the use of the Prior, 6s. 1d. and in one bridle for the same 14d. Also in a pair of spurs 2d. Also in one pair of start-ups 22d. Also in woollen buskins for the same 12d. Also in reparation of the Prior's start-ups 6d. And in one utensil for the Prior's bed ½d." Pp. 221, 222.

The cheapness of the spurs, and article of pottery, compared with the saddlery, will be evident. Start-ups were gaiters laced down before. Drayton says, Eccl. ix.

"When not a shepherd any thing that could,
But greaz'd his start-ups, black as autumn
sloe."

It appears, however, that they were worn over boot-stockings.

In another computus of the 19th Ric. II. we find forms covered with mats; and "in assenek empt' ad necand. rac'ones 1d." Arseneck to poison rats, as now.

Sailors have a cant phrase, "*I'll give you a salt eel for your supper.*"

One item has

"Et in j stikke anguillaru' empt. ad salsand' iiis. vid." P. 232.

In two other items,

"Et in anguill' empt' ad salsand' pro stauro ijs."

And again :

"In anguill' empt' ad staur' pro advenientibus." P. 233.

Thus it appears, that guests of some kind or other were treated with salt eels; probably very unpalatable fare, and adopted as a preventive of too great encroachment upon the hospitality of the house.

Horse-bread, mentioned by Mr. Fosbroke (Encycl. of Antiq. p. 364) as the common food of horses; and the receipt for making which, is given by Archdeacon Nares in his Glossary, *sub voce*, occurs in this computus.

"In pane equino empt' de ux' Galfridi

Cadsefeld, p' equis D'ni le Straunge iid." P. 233.

In p. 236 we meet with an officer called an Under-sheriff of a Castle:

"Et dat' Willo' Som'ton subvici comiti Castr' Oxon. iij. s. iij. d." P. 236.

In a fourth computus of the 20th Edward IV. the celebrity of Oxford for brawn is noticed.

"Et in den'is solutis pro uno collar. de apre empt' apud Oxon. pro hospitio D'ni xiid."

A whole boar cost 4s. P. 245.

Brawn is mentioned by Apicius. *Fosbroke*, 362.

The Lawyer's fee of 6s. 8d. also occurs.

"Et in dat' M'ro Lower pro suo bono consilio per vic' vis. viiid." P. 248.

Whatever may be the misfortunes which have attended Sir G. Osborne Page Turner, every honourable mind will feel sincere regret that his patriotic liberality has been useful to the publick and individuals, and not of fortunate result to himself. To wish to patronize every thing, is an excellent principle; and we feel pleasure in recording one happy consequence of such a principle.

"1821. The practice of employing roundsmen for agricultural purposes, and making up their wages in proportion to their families, from the parish rates, having totally destroyed the inducement to industry among the labouring poor, and swelled the assessment to an enormous extent, a special vestry is appointed; and the farmers undertake to find piece-work at a fair price for a certain number of men, in consideration of Sir G. O. P. Turner, Bart. agreeing to extend his works, and employ the remainder of the labourers belonging to Bicester parish in a similar way on Blackthorn-hill. The result is, the rates are immediately reduced one half, and a letter of thanks, signed by the overseer and churchwardens, transmitted to the Baronet, with whom the plan originated." P. 260.

It is further plain, that if this work did not originate in the patronage of the Baronet mentioned, it has at least derived great aid from him. *Peace to his ashes* we do not wish to say, but peace to the tongues of his unfeeling calumniators, we heartily desire.

Here we must take our leave of Mr. Dunkin. We are sorry for his antipathy to the regular Clergy, on his own account, because it implies a wrong view of life, and may injure his book, which has no other blemish.

The plates are numerous and good, and

and the whole compilation satisfactory and elaborate. Only seventy copies are intended for sale; and we hope that Mr. Dunkin will enjoy some remuneration of his useful toil by a speedy disposal of them.

119. *Speech of the Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Financial situation of the Country, delivered in a Committee of the whole House on the Four per Cent. Acts, on Monday, Feb. 23, 1824, to which is added an Appendix, containing various Accounts referred to.* 8vo, pp. 59. Hatchard.

WE have never heard any person of either party speak of Mr. Robinson, in any other than a high form, as to statesman-like qualifications. This is no small praise, where to satisfy is impossible, except where the possession of large incomes renders such trifling sums as Tax assessments indifferent. Such assessments, however, are founded on very simple principles. Government must have money. This is the absolute necessity. The assessment is, of course, to be levied in that form which bears least unequally, and which least impedes the commerce of the country, because that consequence diminishes the revenue in the means of paying other taxes by the payer, through defalcation of profits.

Upon such a wise principle, we conceive the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have acted; and in this view of the subject we do not see how the abolition of the Assessed Taxes would have been equally prudent. If we correctly understand the Chancellor of the Exchequer, his policy is, that Government and the payers should both be gainers.

The light in which we view a tax is this:—does it obstruct profit, for then it becomes a tax double or treble the direct amount by its operation; and what is worse, it is a compulsory thing. A currier or shoemaker *must* pay the Leather Tax, let his trade fail ever so much; and the payment falls heavier as his customers decrease. The Excise and Assessed Taxes he can modify to his income. At the same time, we are of opinion, that when luxuries become necessities, Government gains more by moderate than by heavy duties. We do not think that the severe import on port wine returns so much as would a lower ratio. However, we take it for granted that a deduction

from income is far more eligible, than prevention of profit, at least as a choice of evils; for no tax is a convenience to the publick, except the post-letters. Not, by the way, that taxation is the cause of the dearness of living in England. It is the extent of luxury and consumption, which raises the price of articles. Taxation may oppress; but the prime cost and demand for commodities can alone affect their saleable prices; duties amounting to prohibition (an extreme case) excepted. The late agricultural distress proves clearly, that the cost of necessaries, *i. e.* means of subsistence, is absolutely independent of Government.

Such is the light in which we view the financial science of Mr. Robinson, and in our opinion, as we think it to be his meaning, it is better to enable a man to gain 100*l.* and to pay 20*l.* than for him to pay 5*l.* and not to gain more than 20*l.*: for what Government gains in the direct duty, they lose in the Excise and Assessed Taxes.

The substance of Mr. Robinson's pamphlet has been exhausted in the newspapers. It contains great soundness of argument, proper business thinking; *i. e.* the mathematicks of talent, or Euclidian modes of deduction, from simple premises to infallible conclusions.

The Appendix contains five very valuable tables.

120. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Frances Sheridan, Mother of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Author of "Sidney Biddulph," "Nourjahad," and "The Discovery;" with Remarks upon a late Life of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan; also Criticisms and Selections from the Works of Mrs. Sheridan, and Biographical Anecdotes of her Family and Contemporaries, with a Portrait. By her Grand-Daughter, Alicia Lefanu.* 8vo. pp. 431.

THE subject of these interesting Memoirs, born A.D. 1724, was daughter of an Irish Dignitary, Dr. Philip Chamberlaine, and grand-daughter of Sir Oliver Chamberlaine, an English Baronet. Her father was with difficulty prevailed on to allow his daughter to learn to read; but writing he considered superfluous in the education of a female, "as tending to nothing but the multiplication of love-letters." Of course he thought that the life of a female ought only to be that of a cook and

and house-keeper, with the brevet rank of sitting in the parlour, and title of "My dear." Her brothers, however, privately instructed her, and added some knowledge of Latin, the basis in general of the languages of all nations subjected by the Romans, and in its leading authors a standard of the best forms of thinking and composition. To this was added Botany. Of her other acquisitions we hear nothing. She was, however, of a noble nature, and had an intellectual organization as fine as that of her celebrated son. In novels or poetry, young intellectuals generally make their *debuts*. Accordingly she composed a Romance, called "Eugenia and Adelaide," at the early age of fifteen, "full of Spanish imbroglia, and highly susceptible of comic heightening (p. 8). It was carefully concealed from her father, who considered any signs of *blood* in females to be incompatible with those coach-horse qualifications for which he believed that nature intended them. What he would have said to the two *Sermons*, which she composed next, we can only imagine, *viz.* that he would have lectured her for not having devoted the time lost to the stewing-pan. Now eating is one of those pleasures which augment with the advance of life; and without the smallest disrespect for talents intellectually displayed, we do not think that authorship does lead to culinary perfection; an acquisition, where residence is in the country, of no small addition to our comforts; for it is so rare, that we can only recollect out of Lon on one house, where plain cookery was made the most of. Salting beef and perfectionated roasting are almost lost arts. To return, she had now to become nurse to her father, when in a state of mental imbecility, and thus sometimes had the opportunity of going with her brothers to a play; for Dr. Chamberlaine objected to the drama as much as to female literature. Here she first saw Mr. Sheridan, then manager of the Dublin theatre. Mr. S. is known to have been the son of Swift's Dr. Sheridan; was educated at Westminster School and Dublin University, honorary M.A. of Oxford and Cambridge, &c. but adopted the profession of the Stage. Many circumstances easily conceived render young players of both sexes objects of attraction; and Sheridan, at the age of twenty-five or twenty-six, was enthusi-

astically admired by Miss Chamberlaine (p. 18). People in love surmount all difficulties; and we believe, that were Captain Parry's ship navigated by lovers, and the fair ones not to be reached but through the North-West Passage, the discovery would be soon effected. Accordingly, introduction, acquaintance, and latterly matrimony, followed. The remainder of the Biography consists of the various struggles to live, which most professional persons, who have not independence, commonly experience, and which are not to be overcome but by unrelenting parsimony in youth. Now this, in certain stations, where appearances are indispensable, and the means of augmenting income definite, may become an absolute impossibility. Beneficial jobs may be all which can be gained; and these, except a pension from his late Majesty, appear only to have attended the pecuniary fortune of the Sheridans. As an actor and a lecturer on Elocution, Sheridan had an eminent reputation, and in authorship he took a new direction. We mean his Pronouncing Dictionary; and it has been often noted, that not one of these Dictionaries for correct articulation of the *English Tongue*, has been written by a native, properly so called, but by an *Irishman* (Sheridan), a *Scotchman* (Walker), and a *Welshman* (Jones). Of teaching pronunciation by book, we have not much opinion, but the benefit of such a work we conceive to rest in its awakening the attention to the barbarism of bad accentuation and monotonous reading. These no persons are so well qualified to correct as Players, for their recitation is a sort of music, where every word, like every note, must have its intended effect. As to Mrs. Sheridan, she seems to have been a wise and excellent matron, and superior authoress. Her "*Sidney Biddulph*" is a well-written novel, but of very vexatious operation upon the nerves of readers. The parties are miserable, like many other characters in novels, for want of common sense. People are drawn into foolish things, which bring on scrapes, and they do not get out of them again, like the rest of mankind. The hero is a dupe, and the heroine a victim: the first, because he had been taken in by an artful hussey; the latter, because she married a man unworthy of her. Both the sufferers are, however, honourable and conscien-

tious people; and it is a real mortification, when the unworthy thrive by means of such virtues. Sidney Bidolph is not, therefore, to us a pleasant novel; and though the unpleasant ones may be good medicines, yet who likes taking physic? Such novels are often inappropriate sermons, gravely delivered at balls and masquerades, of which the greatest treat is "happy faces."—The praise of good writing and interesting episodes we, however, willingly concede to Mrs. Sheridan.

Though we should have liked to have seen far more of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in the form of anecdote, repartee, and dialogue, because we conceive he must have shone in these qualities, yet we have a rich treat of all other nice things; an ample dessert and rich wines from the London Tavern of wit and genius. Mr. Sheridan, sen. was a liberal-minded, generous-hearted fellow; and sounded the trumpet of Johnson's fame so loudly, as to lay the foundation of his subsequent pension. When, however, the latter found that a pension had also been conferred upon Sheridan, he exclaimed:—"What! have they given *him* a pension? then it is time for me to give up *mine*." P. 324). For this, Sheridan very properly cut Johnson. It was base; and yet it is surprising, that a lofty, dignified feeling of superiority cannot check the littleness of envying others the humblepossession of a provision for food and raiment. If a man happens to be clever, he must, to gratify my bad feelings, be doomed to a state of poverty. We could mention moving instances where, though it is not practicable to ruin their reputation, yet it is thought right to impoverish their families, though it can answer no one purpose whatever of the oppressors. Merit is not commonly rewarded, because it can offer no return; but in professions, which derive their remuneration from the public alone, the encouragement of merit is the road to greater profit. Though popular actors evidently fill the houses, yet such was the meanness, and indeed want of integrity as to his managerial office, in Garrick, that the following anecdote is told of him:—"In 1775, a young lady of high promise was engaged by Garrick at Drury-Lane, but purposely placed in parts where display of her powers was impracticable. Garrick was not insensible of her pretensions, for in a dispute with Miss Younge, he said,

"You had better not give yourself airs, for there is a woman in the house, who, if I chose to bring her forward, would eclipse you all, in youth, beauty, and talent (p. 379)." The young actress was in consequence of this contemptuously denominated the "Green-room Goddess;" but at the end of the season discharged. A few years after, when R. B. Sheridan, Esq. succeeded to the direction of the theatre, his father was induced to go to the play at Bath, to see a much-applauded young actress. To his great astonishment, it was Garrick's rejected "Green-room Goddess." Sheridan, in his honest heart, re-introduced her on the London stage. Her name is SIDDONS.

Now we solicit the noble and the rich, who are the patrons of Literature and the Arts, to exhibit the high hand of power, whenever mean jealousy is engaged in unworthy attempts at oppression. Their own gratification, and that of the public; every noble and generous feeling connected with the high-mindedness of station, requires such an exercise of authority. All that the oppressed unfortunates ask is, provision against the wants of the day; and no man, possessed of a horse capable of running a match with Eclipse, would endure a prohibition of his appearing on the course; and yet a human animal may be so treated with impunity.

The merited popularity of this entertaining book has occasioned it to be so much quoted, that we are obliged to stop here. In every respect, it well merits the public favour.

121. *Additional Reports on the Effects of a peculiar Regimen in Cases of Cancer, Scrofula, Consumption, Asthma, and other Chronic Diseases.* By William Lambe, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. 8vo. London.

IT will be fresh in the recollection of our medical readers, that about ten years ago Dr. Lambe published some novel and interesting observations on the constitutional origin of Cancer and Consumptions, and that he imputed their prevalence in Great Britain, in a great measure, to the free use of animal food. These opinions, at the time they were first broached, divided the most eminent physicians of the day, some advocating the cause of Dr. Lambe, and declaring from their own experience their concurrence in his views; while

while others treated the notion as ridiculous, and even refused to examine the question, and shewed symptoms of anger against the author. But notwithstanding this, the opinions of Dr. Lambe respecting the unwholesomeness of animal food gained considerable ground, and there are now at this time sixty or seventy intelligent persons in London only who feed entirely on herbaceous and vegetable productions, and enjoy most remarkable good health, and great comparative freedom from disease. The volume under our present consideration contains the result of above thirty years experience of the intelligent author, in cases of Cancer, Gout, Scrofula, Consumption, and other terrible diseases; and though we do not feel justified in hastily adopting his opinions of their real origin, yet we are far from thinking them chimerical, as they are supported by a vast multitude of corresponding facts.

In page 95, the author passes some very severe censures on the general practice of the medical profession; and in various other parts of his work alludes very happily to the great difference of opinion and practice which prevails amongst Physicians respecting both diet and medicine, and points out the high probability, that the *vis medicatrix nature* more frequently performed the cures under regimens and practices so directly the reverse of each other. In pp. 102, 104, are some very curious calculations respecting the longevity of the antient hermits and anchorites, and a comparison of the different longevities of persons who *did* and of those who *did not* eat the flesh of animals. The results are, that the vegetable feeders on an average live longer than those who eat meat, in the proportion of 76 to 69. It would be impossible, in the narrow compass of a Review, to enter farther into the details of this interesting subject, but we shall be glad to see it pursued and fully investigated by those who have time and opportunity. One circumstance ought to be mentioned here, newly discovered, which seems very forcibly to corroborate the opinions of Dr. Lambe. A medical gentleman near East Grinstead, who has been investigating the endemic diseases of Sussex, has ascertained that in certain districts where the poor feed a great deal on bacon, pork, and hog's-flesh in general, the number of cancer-

ous cases is prodigiously great; while in other counties, where the poor live chiefly on vegetables, that dreadful malady is almost unknown. In the small village of Hartfield alone, eight persons have died of direct cancer within the last six years, besides anomalous cases of indirect or doubtful cancers; while in a village in the potatoe countries of Essex, of nearly the same size, there has not been one case for ten years. There is, perhaps, no part of England where the poor are in worse circumstances, or worse attended to, than in the district about Hartfield, Witham, and the neighbouring villages; and instead of cultivating the potatoe, as, under proper directions, they might do, the constant practice of keeping hogs, and living, the whole winter, almost entirely on bacon, prevails to a great degree; and it is in these districts where the Cancer so much prevails. The above facts deserve future investigation; and we can safely recommend to our medical readers the volume of Dr. Lambe, as containing many valuable facts, which are important in themselves, whatever may be the hypothesis they are adduced to support, as they have been industriously collected during nearly thirty years practice of a gentleman well known to his professional friends for his acuteness and sagacity.

122. *The History of Alexander the Great, by Quintus Curtius Rufus, translated from the Latin. With Original Notes, critical and corroborative; including Illustrations from recent Travels, and from remains extant in Persia and India, of the ancient Native Literature. By Peter Pratt, of the East India House. Revised Edit. 8vo, 2 vols. Vol. I. pp. 560. Vol. II. pp. 598. Map and Portrait.*

THIS book, though published in 1821, has but recently fallen into our hands. Though calipash and calipee are in their way exquisite originals, yet good mock-turtle is a very gratifying luxury; and we would parody the old proverb "of love me love my dog," by "love real turtle, love mock turtle," love good classical historians, love good translations of them. We have just grounds for thus introducing the subject. Madame de Staël says (*Essay on Literature*, i. 180), "that historians among the Romans are so correct, as never to have been equalled by the moderns." With regard to Quintus Curtius, Mr. Pratt (*l. p. 7 seq.*) gives the

the most satisfactory evidence of accurate description from various modern travellers; and although we believe that translations of poets can very often give the matter only, not the character of the originals, the latter is an affair of taste, often of literary epicurism, which does not apply to history; for that may be desirable only for an acquisition of facts, not as an exemplar of style, or an ice-cream for fastidious appetite. Real history is always an improving study; and if a man cannot draw from original paintings, he may consult good copies; and in books, if we can refer to the originals, a translator may yet give us the right sense of dubious passages.

Mr. Pratt, with the natural partiality of an admirer, has said more of the style of Quintus Curtius than in our opinion it merits. He has not, *generally* speaking, the real romanity of diction, *laconick grandeur*. At the time when Curtius wrote, Greek teachers and professors were in vogue; and it would be highly unjust to question various improvements derived from them. But their historical style is very different from that of the Romans. They leave nothing to be inferred. They indulge in pleuasm. A Roman would say, "*a man went out without his purse*;" a Greek would add, "*having left it at home*."

The Greeks were garrulous; and talkers always act under the idea that a multiplicity of words make greater impression. A good historian, however, gives only a clear narrative, composed of ideas of effect and impression, natural, but not poetical. We shall, however, show where Quintus Curtius is purely Roman, namely, in the specimen following:

"Sed Macedonum acies torva sanè et inculta, clypeis hastisque immobilis, cuneos et copersa robora virorum tegit. Ipsi phalangem vocant peditum stabile agmen. Vir viro, armis arma conserta sunt [man to man, and horse to horse—Gray] ad nutum momentis intenti, sequi signa, ordines servare didicere. Quod imperatur omnes exaudiunt; obsistere, circuire, discurrere in cornu, mutare pugnam, non duces magis quam milites callent. Et ne auri argentique studio teneri putes, adhuc illa disciplina paupertate magistra stetit: fatigatis humus cubile est; cibus quem occupant satiat; tempora somni arctiora quam noctis sunt." L. iii. p. 25. Ed. Elzev.

The following is the version of this

passage by Mr. Pratt, by which it will be seen that his work is a paraphrase; evidently because he would insulate it from a school-book, and make it one also of bachelor character; not like a man and his wife, two persons one flesh, both arm in arm, Latin on one side and English on the other. Compression is a *forte* of the Romans; and a classick does not like Mr. Pratt's mode; but an Englishman, who does not understand the original, would never read precise *literal* translation, except for reference as a dictionary; or for learning to construe.

"The Macedonian army, however repulsive to the eye and undorned, is a chain of columns covered with bucklers, and pointed with spears, rendered immovable through the united powers of the men. Their phalanx is a firm body of foot; the combatants and their arms being articulated in the closest order, every individual contributes to support the whole. They are disciplined to follow the colours, and fall into the ranks at a signal. All obeying the word of command at the same moment, the common soldiers expect as the officers, halt, wheel, extend the wings, or change the order of battle. That you may not suppose they are to be seduced either by silver or gold, I will describe their discipline in the school of poverty: when fatigued, the ground is their bed; with whatever food they are supplied, they are contented; they sleep not after the approach of day." Vol. I. p. 279.

It is equally difficult to approve or to blame the freedom of this translation; but in justice to Mr. Pratt, it is fit to observe, that there is very often so much of the journal and diary style in Quintus Curtius, that the variations which we have before alleged in Mr. Pratt's favour, though penal according to statute, come under benefit of clergy.

The victories of disciplined troops over barbarians, are matters of course. They have only to bring the latter to regular action. But the Lacedæmonians, and the bravery of Agis, were only conquered by veterans and numbers. From the account of this battle, we take the opportunity of correcting a seeming mistake in Mr. Hope's tasteful and elegant "*Costumes of the Ancients*" (vol. i. pl. 66). We have there a Greek warrior *skulking* (as it is there said) behind his shield. In the account of Agis, we are told, that having tried his limbs whether they would obey the impulse of his mind, after he found them fail, he rested himself on his hams, fixed his helmet firm, protected

tected his body with his shield, and brandished his spear with his right hand. (L. vi. c. 1. p. 138. Ed. Elzeo.) We therefore think, that the Greek warrior rather represented a wounded man thus defending himself, than a coward.

That Quintus Curtius should adopt such a popular subject as that of Alexander, is natural. Many of the Greeks worshipped him as a deity (Suet. Delph. edit. 164, note). His example evidently led Cæsar in his conquest from emulation (Id. Cæs. vii). He was entitled in that æra **MAGNUS ALEXANDER** (Id. Aug. xciv). Augustus had his body taken out of the tomb (Id. Aug. xviii.); and Xiphiline says, that in touching and handling the corpse, he broke the nose (Hist. August. iii. 196). Caligula had his thorax taken out of the tomb, and occasionally wore it, in order to induce a persuasion that he was another Alexander (Suet. Calig. liii. Hist. Aug. iii. 249). Trajan performed his obsequies to his memory in the house where he died (Id. 348, 349). Severus shut up his tomb, that his body should no more be exhibited (Id. 348, 349); but notwithstanding, Caracalla, who was *Alexander-mad*, visited it, and placed in it his paludamentum, rings, belt, and every thing valuable which he had about his person (Id. 549). Lastly, the family of Macrianus had a figure of Alexander, embroidered and engraved on their cloaths, trinkets, plates, &c.; which fact, Trebellius Pollio says, he records, because it was a lucky thing. "*Quod idcirco posui, quia dicuntur juvari in omni actu suo, qui Alexandrum expressum vel auro gestitant vel argento.*" (Id. ii. 260). In the Middle Age, his history was a favourite subject of Romance (Warton's Poetry, i. 128), and his memory is still indirectly recorded* in the Life Guards, for he and the Macedonian Kings had picked cohorts or legions of very tall men. (Sueton. Delph. p. 420).

All this is perfectly natural; for his history is romantick in all its circumstances. He was a hero, philosopher, man of letters, man of pleasure; a good soldier, very high-minded, but subject to passion; very wise in difficulty, and very foolish in prosperity,

but not a man of high reason or sublimous management of things. He overdid every thing, and was always in extremes. No history, however, can contain more instruction and more interest.

Mr. Pratt, therefore, having made the History of Quintus Curtius a regular English book, we conceive that he has rendered both amusement and benefit to the reading publick. The notes are often curious, always important. We have turned with avidity to the subject of Persepolis (vol. ii. p. 528), and the varying accounts only strengthen an opinion which we have entertained, that the pretended palace of Persepolis, or the forty columns, might not have existed in the days of Alexander. The style of architecture appears to us of an Indian or Arabian character, of later date. They who must have known, say that the city was existing in splendour under the reign of Julian. "From all which it is to be inferred, that its total destruction is only to be assigned to the first ages of Mahometanism" (p. 531), i. e. A. D. 982.

123. *The Characters of Theophrastus; translated from the Greek, and illustrated by Physionomical Sketches. To which are subjoined the Greek Text, with Notes, and Hints on the Individual Varieties of Human Nature.* By Francis Howell. 8vo, pp. 261. Jos. Taylor.

THIS work of Theophrastus is one of the most celebrated productions of antiquity. Though repeated translations of it have appeared, it has never before been made accessible to the English reader in so perfect a form as the present. La Bruyere's imitations of the Greek Moralists are well known; and from these many persons derive all their acquaintance with the ethic portraits of Theophrastus. But the lively Frenchman used the characters "merely as the ground-work of his own edifice, which differs as much from the original, in style and manner, as the architecture or costume of the ancient Greeks differed from the modes of building and dress which prevail in modern France."

Mr. Howell has performed an acceptable service to the publick, in giving a useful and elegant edition of this interesting relic of Grecian literature. His translation, which stands first in the

* Add the Sarcophagus, perhaps his, in the British Museum.

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the volume, is upon the whole respectably executed. The energetic, yet compressed phraseology of the original is, indeed, sometimes lost in the version; but for this defect, justice demands that the translator should be allowed to make his own apology. He says,

"In rendering the initial sentences, or definitions, I should have felt myself embarrassed, unless I had used a much greater paraphrastic liberty than in translating any other part of the text: yet I have always endeavoured fairly to comprehend the sense of the original in the paraphrase. The discrepancy between the Greek and the English, which may strike the reader at first sight, will, I believe, generally appear to belong rather to the structure of the sentence than to the substance of the thought." (Notes, p. 168.)

The Greek text of Theophrastus is neatly printed. In preparing it for the press, Mr. Howell informs us that he "collated all the principal editions with no little diligence" and that he in general adopted those readings which were sanctioned by the best authorities.

As to the specific nature of his critical labours, the editor affords us no information; his notes being almost wholly devoted to the discussion of questions relative to the philosophy of the mind. They contain many valuable remarks on this science; among which we may mention, as peculiarly deserving of attention, those which are addressed to Craniologists, the imperfections of whose theory is well demonstrated.

We must not forget to notice the wood-cuts with which this volume is decorated. They are boldly and skillfully designed, and as neatly engraved; and form pleasing illustrations of the work to which they are appended.

124. *Redgauntlet, a Tale of the Eighteenth Century.* By the "Author of Waverley." 3 vols. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.

THE Author of Waverley has here presented us with another historical Novel, well calculated to support the fame he has already acquired. This story is laid between the years 1765 and 1770, when the Pretender was framing fresh plots to regain the throne of his ancestors. The name of Redgauntlet is given to an old Scottish family, whose chief lost his life, at Carlisle, in the rebellion of 1745.

The first volume is entirely occupied with a correspondence between two young friends, the one Alan Fairford, the son of an Edinburgh Writer to the Signet, and an embryo barrister to boot, and the other Darsie Latimer, an orphan (as it turns out in the event) of Sir Arthur Redgauntlet. The two youths had, it appears, been fellow chums at the High-School of Edinburgh. Whilst Alan Fairford is plodding through the dry sinuosities of the law, and preparing himself, in compliance with his honoured father's wishes, for a call to the Bar, Darsie Latimer is idling, first at Dumfries and next among the rocks on the margin of the Solway Frith. The first scene worth mentioning to which our young hero was witness, was a salmon hunt, to which we only recur in this place for the purpose of introducing to our readers a personage who afterwards becomes a very conspicuous character in the *dramatis personæ* of the history. This individual, who seemed to have the command of the fishermen engaged in the salmon hunt, was a tall man, well-mounted on a strong black horse, which he caused to turn and wind like a bird in the air, carried a longer spear than any of the others, and wore a sort of fur cap or bonnet, with a short feather in it, which gave him on the whole an air of superiority over his companions. The young enthusiast of the High-School, after the sport was concluded and the riders had retired, was lingering on the sands watching the Sun's decline in the most approved manner, when he was abruptly accosted by the person who had previously roused so much of his curiosity, and reminded by him that if he delayed his retreat much longer, the returning tide would cut off all possibility of escape. The youth obeys the hint, and is toiling through the already softening bed of the Solway with considerable haste and apprehension, when he is once more overtaken by the horseman, who foreseeing his danger, recommends him to get up behind him, a proposal which he is of course in no condition to refuse. He accordingly gets up, and

"Tramp tramp along the sands they rode,
Splash splash along the sea."

Finding the young man extremely uninformed as to the country in which he was sojourning, the stranger, to shield

shield him from a storm now gathering in the horizon, takes him home to his cottage, where many things confirmed Darsie in his opinion, that his host was not "what he seemed." The next morning, however, he escorts him on his way, and finally consigns him to the guidance of a worthy Quaker, the proprietor of some salmon fisheries, who happens to overtake them on the road, and into whose mouth (for want of knowing more of his subject) our author contrives to put some very strange and very unquaker-like language. Joshua Geddes, for such is the name of this respectable individual, invites the "young man" to pass a day at his residence, very gravely entitled Mount Sharon; where the host and his placid sister are made to commit not a few most erratic and uncharacteristic speeches.

Meanwhile the young special-pleader, Alan Fairford, is called to the bar, although he nevertheless contrives to continue a very prolix correspondence with his friend, and at the instance of a certain young lady, who afterwards figures in the story at some length, persuades Darsie to return from England to the "gude town," but before the youth has an opportunity of attending to his suggestion, he is trepanned (in a disturbance, said to have been fomented with that view) by the mysterious personage who rescued him from the gathering tide of the Solway. This individual, who is one of the faithful but infatuated followers of the Pretender, Charles Edward, is of the Redgauntlet family, and uncle to Darsie. He pursues this measure with a view either to persuade or coerce his nephew into joining in a desperate adventure to obtain the British Crown for the Chevalier. His uncle assumes the right of his legal guardian, and carries him about from place to place in a manner, and with imputed objects, that set all probability at defiance. Alan Fairford, his friend, of course, goes in search of him, and thus we have a brace of heroes alternately relating their sufferings and exploits to each other. Under the protection of Redgauntlet, Darsie finds a young lady, who, besides claiming him for her brother, relates all she knows of their family. To the earnest instances of his uncle to join him in his insane scheme to depose King George and crown the Pretender, Darsie neither

consents nor refuses, aware of the disadvantages likely to result from openly doing violence to the fiery prejudices of his relation.—The following description of Charles Edward, who, on the invitation of Redgauntlet and a few of the most zealous of his partisans, had been induced to visit England, and who is, at one period of this narrative, concealed in the house of two Catholic ladies in the disguise of a priest, is worthy of being quoted:

"He was a man of middle life, about forty, or upwards; but either care, or fatigue, or indulgence, had brought on the appearance of premature old age, and given to his fine features a cast of seriousness or even sadness. A noble countenance, however, still remained; and though his complexion was altered, and wrinkles stamped upon his brow in many a melancholy fold, still the lofty forehead, the full and well-opened eye, and the well-formed nose, showed how handsome in better days he must have been. He was tall, but lost the advantage of his height by stooping; and the cane which he wore always in his hand, and occasionally used, as well as his slow though majestic gait, seemed to intimate that his fine form and limbs felt already some touch of infirmity. The colour of his hair could not be discovered, as, according to the fashion, he wore a perwig. He was handsomely though gravely dressed in a secular habit, and had a cockade in his hat; circumstances which did not surprise Fairford, who knew that a military disguise was very often assumed by the seminary priests, whose visits to England, or residence there, subjected them to legal penalties."

The description of Westminster Abbey, and a circumstance which occurred at the Coronation of George III. we lay before our readers, as one of the passages the most easily detached from its context:

"It was illuminated by ten thousand wax lights, whose splendour at first dazzled my eyes, coming as we did from these dark and secret avenues. But when my sight began to become steady, how shall I describe what I beheld? Beneath were huge ranges of tables, occupied by princes and nobles in their robes of state—high officers of the crown, wearing their dresses and badges of authority—reverend prelates and judges, the sages of the church and law, in their more sombre yet not less awful robes—with others whose antique and striking costume announced their importance, though I could not even guess who they might be. But at length the truth burst on me at once—it was, and the murmurs around confirmed it, the Coronation Feast. At a table
above

above the rest, and extending across the upper end of the hall, sat enthroned the youthful Sovereign himself, surrounded by the princes of the blood, and other dignitaries, and receiving the suit and homage of his subjects, beralds and pursuivants, blazing in their fantastic yet splendid armorial habits, and pages of honour, gorgeously arrayed in the garb of other days, waited upon the princely banquetters. In the galleries with which the spacious hall was surrounded, shone all, and more than all, that my poor imagination could conceive of what was brilliant in riches, or captivating in beauty. Countless rows of ladies, whose diamonds, jewels, and splendid attire were their least powerful charms, looked down from their lofty seats on the rich scene beneath, themselves forming a show as dazzling and as beautiful as that of which they were spectators. Under these galleries, and behind the banquetting tables, were a multitude of gentlemen, dressed as if to attend a court, but whose garb, although rich enough to have adorned a Royal drawing-room, could not distinguish them in such a scene as this. Amongst these we wandered for a few minutes, undistinguished and unregarded. I saw several young persons dressed as I was, so was under no embarrassment from the singularity of my habit, and only rejoiced, as I hung on my uncle's arm, at the magical splendour of such a scene, and at his goodness for procuring me the pleasure of beholding it. By and by, I perceived that my uncle had acquaintances among those who were under the galleries, and seemed, like ourselves, to be mere spectators of the solemnity. They recognised each other with a single word, sometimes only with a gripe of the hand—exchanged some private signs, doubtless—and gradually formed a little group, in the centre of which we were placed. 'Is it not a grand sight, Lillias?' (said my uncle.) All the noble, and all the wise, and all the wealthy of Britain, are there assembled.' 'It is, indeed,' said I, 'all that my mind could have fancied of regal power and splendour.' 'Girl,' he whispered,—and my uncle can make his whispers as terribly emphatic as his thundering voice,—'all that is noble and worthy in this fair land are there assembled—but it is to bend like slaves and sycophants before the throne of a new usurper.' I looked at him, and the dark hereditary frown of our unhappy ancestor was black upon his brow. 'For God's sake,' I whispered, 'consider, sir, where we are.' 'Fear nothing,' he said; 'we are surrounded by friends.'—As he proceeded, his strong and muscular frame shook with suppressed agitation—'See,' he said, 'yonder bends Norfolk, renegade to his Catholic faith; there stoops the Bishop of —, traitor to the Church of England; and, shame of shame!—yonder the gigantic form of Errol bows his head before the

grandson of his father's murderer! But a sign shall be seen this night amongst them:—'Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin,' shall be read on these walls, as distinctly as the spectral hand-writing made them visible on those of Belshazzar!' 'For God's sake,' said I, dreadfully alarmed, it is impossible you can meditate violence in such a presence!—'None is intended, fool,' he answered, 'nor can the slightest mischance happen, providing you will rally your boasted courage, and obey my direction. But do it coolly and quickly, for there are an hundred lives at stake. 'Alas! what can I do?' I asked in the utmost terror. 'Only be prompt to execute my bidding,' said he: 'it is but to lift a glove—Here, hold this in your hand—throw the train of your dress over it, be firm, composed, and ready—or, at all events, I step forward myself.' 'If there is no violence designed,' I said, taking mechanically the iron glove he put into my hand. I could not conceive his meaning; but, in the exalted state of mind in which I beheld him, I was convinced that disobedience on my part would lead to some wild explosion. I felt, from the emergency of the occasion, a sudden presence of mind, and resolved to do any thing that might avert violence and bloodshed. I was not long held in suspense. A loud flourish of trumpets, and the voice of heralds, were mixed with the clattering of horses' hoofs, while a champion, armed at all points, like those I had read of in romances, attended by squires, pages, and the whole retinue of chivalry, pranced forward, mounted upon a barbed steed. His challenge, in defiance of all who dared impeach the title of the new Sovereign, was recited aloud—once, and again. 'Rush in at the third sounding,' said my uncle to me; 'bring me the parader's gage, and leave mine in lieu of it.' I could not see how this was to be done, as we were surrounded by people on all sides. But, at the third sounding of the trumpets a lane opened, as if by word of command, betwixt me and the champion, and my uncle's voice said, 'Now, Lillias, now!' With a swift and yet steady step, and with a presence of mind for which I have never since been able to account, I discharged the perilous commission. I was hardly seen, I believe, as I exchanged the pledges of battle, and in an instant retired. 'Nobly done, my girl!' said my uncle, at whose side I found myself, shrouded as I was before, by the interposition of the bystanders. 'Cover our retreat, gentlemen,' he whispered to those around him. Room was made for us to approach the wall, which seemed to open, and we were again involved in the dark passages through which we had formerly passed. In a small anti-room my uncle stopped, and hastily muffling me in a mantle which was lying there, we passed the guards—threaded the labyrinth of empty streets and courts, and reached our retired lodgings.

lodgings without attracting the least attention."

There is something powerfully interesting in the description of the Council held between Redgauntlet and the disaffected noblemen who stood pledged to further the desperate designs of the Pretender. The smallness of their numbers—the fate of their friends in 1745, yet fresh in their memories, as well as the supineness of those to whom they looked for support and co-operation, utterly damped the feeling of enthusiasm which had at first induced them to embark in this hazardous enterprise. Redgauntlet was the only partisan really fervent in the cause. After excuses for not joining hand and heart in the cause of the Pretender, one of the noblemen observed, that the absence of the Prince would altogether cripple their exertions, as no insurrection which had not Charles Stuart at its head, would ever answer any purpose. What was their astonishment when Redgauntlet informed them that Charles Edward was not only in England, but actually in that house.

"There was a deep pause. Those among the conspirators whom mere habit, or a desire of preserving consistency, had engaged in the affair, now saw with terror their retreat cut off; and others, who at a distance had regarded the proposed enterprise as hopeful, trembled when the moment of actually embarking in it was thus unexpectedly and almost inevitably precipitated.

"How now, my lords and gentlemen!" said Redgauntlet: "Is it delight and rapture that keeps you thus silent? where are the eager welcomes that should be paid your rightful King, who a second time confides his person to the care of his subjects, undeterred by the hair-breadth escapes and severe privations of his former expedition? I hope there is no gentleman here that is not ready to redeem, in his Prince's presence, the pledge of fidelity which he offered in his absence?" "I, at least," said the young nobleman, resolutely, and laying his hand on his sword, "will not be that coward. If Charles is come to these shores, I will be the first to give him welcome, and to devote my life and fortune to his service." "Before Cot," said Mr. Meredith, "I do not see that Mr. Redgauntlet has left us anything else to do." "Stay," said Summuertrees, "there is yet one other question. Has he brought any of those Irish rapparces with him, who broke the neck of our last glorious affair?" "Not a man of them," said Redgauntlet. "I trust," said Dr. Grumball, "that there are no Catholic priests in his

company. I would not intrude on the private conscience of my sovereign, but, as an unworthy son of the Church of England, it is my duty to consider her security." "Not a Popish dog or cat is there, to bark or mew about his Majesty," said Redgauntlet. "Old Shaftesbury himself could not wish a prince's person more secure from Popery—which may not be the worst religion in the world, notwithstanding.—Any more doubts, gentlemen? can no more plausible reasons be discovered for postponing the payment of our duty, and discharge of our oaths and engagements? Meantime your King waits your declaration—by my faith he hath but a frozen reception!"

The following can, from its historical interest, hardly fail of being acceptable:—

"A short passage, and a few steps, brought them to the door of the temporary presence-chamber, in which the Royal Wanderer was to receive their homage. It was the upper loft of one of those cottages which made additions to the Old Inn, poorly furnished, dusty, and in disorder; for rash as the enterprise might be considered, they had been still careful not to draw the attention of strangers by any particular attentions to the personal accommodation of the Prince. He was seated, when the deputies, as they might be termed, of his remaining adherents entered; and as he rose, and came forward and bowed, in acceptance of their salutation, it was with a dignified courtesy which at once supplied whatever was deficient in external pomp, and converted the wretched garret into a saloon worthy of the occasion.

"It is needless to add, that he was the same personage already introduced in the character of Father Buonaventure, by which name he was distinguished at Fairladies. His dress was not different from what he then wore, excepting that he had a loose riding-coat of camelot, under which he carried an efficient cut-and-thrust sword, instead of his walking rapier, and also a pair of pistols."

From a paper which falls accidentally into their hands, they find they are betrayed:—

"Redgauntlet read—and, dropping it on the ground, continued to stare upon the spot where it fell, with raised hands and fixed eyes. Sir Richard Glendale lifted the fatal paper, read it, and saying, 'Now all is indeed over,' handed it to Maxwell, who said aloud, 'Black Colin Campbell, by G—d! I heard he had come post from London last night.'

"As if in echo to his thoughts, the violin of the blind man was heard, playing with spirit a celebrated clan-march.

"The Campbells are coming in earnest," said

said Mac Keller; 'they are upon us with the whole battalion from Carlisle.'

"There was a silence of dismay, and two or three of the company began to drop out of the room.

"Lord — spoke with the generous spirit of a young English nobleman. 'If we have been fools, do not let us be cowards. —We have one here more precious than us all, and come hither on our warranty—let us save him at least.' 'True, most true,' answered Sir Richard Glendale. 'Let the King be first cared for.' 'That shall be my business,' said Redgauntlet; 'if we have but time to bring back the brig, all will be well—I will instantly dispatch a party in a fishing skiff to bring her to.'—He gave his commands to two or three of the most active among his followers.—'Let him be once on board,' he said, 'and there are enough of us to stand to arms and cover his retreat.' 'Right, right,' said Sir Richard, 'and I will look to points which can be made defensible; and the old powder-plot boys could not have made a more desperate resistance than we shall.—Redgauntlet,' continued he, 'I see some of our friends are looking pale; but methinks your nephew has more mettle in his eye now than when we were in cold deliberation, with danger at a distance.' 'It is the way of our house,' said Redgauntlet; 'our courage ever kindles highest on the losing side. I, too, feel that the catastrophe I have brought on must not be survived by its author. Let me first,' he said, addressing Charles, 'see your Majesty's sacred person in such safety as can now be provided for it, and then—' 'You may spare all considerations concerning me, gentlemen,' again repeated Charles; 'yon mountain of Criffol shall fly as soon as I will.'

"Most threw themselves at his feet with weeping and entreaty; some one or two slunk in confusion from the apartment, and were heard riding off. Unnoticed in such a scene, Darsie, his sister, and Redgauntlet, drew together, and held each other by the hands, as those who, when a vessel is about to founder in the storm, determine to take their chance of life and death together.

"Amid this scene of confusion, a gentleman, plainly dressed in a riding habit, with a black cockade in his hat, but without any arms except a *couteau-de-chasse*, walked into their apartment without ceremony. He was a tall, thin, gentlemanly man, with a look and bearing decidedly military. He had passed through their guards, if in the confusion they now maintained any, without stop or question, and now stood, almost unarmed, among armed men, who, nevertheless, gazed on him as the angel of destruction.

"'You look coldly on me, gentlemen,' he said. 'Sir Richard Glendale—My Lord, we were not always such strangers. Ha,

Pate-in-Peril, how is it with you? and you, too, Ingoldsby—I must not call you by any other name—why do you receive an old friend so coldly? But you guess my errand.' 'And are prepared for it, General,' said Redgauntlet; 'we are not men to be penned up like sheep for the slaughter.' 'Pshaw! you take it too seriously—let me speak but one word with you.' 'No words can shake our purpose,' said Redgauntlet, 'were your whole command, as I suppose is the case, drawn round the house.' 'I am certainly not unsupported,' said the General; 'but if you would hear me—' 'Hear me, Sir,' said the Wanderer, stepping forward; 'I suppose I am the mark you aim at—I surrender myself willingly, to save these gentlemen's danger—let this at least avail in their favour.'

"An exclamation of 'Never, never!' broke from the little body of partizans who threw themselves round the unfortunate Prince, and would have seized or struck down Campbell, had it not been that he remained with his arms folded, and a look rather indicating impatience because they would not hear him, than the least apprehension of violence at their hand.

"At length he obtained a moment's silence. 'I do not,' said he, 'know this gentleman'—(making a profound bow to the unfortunate Prince)—'I do not wish to know him; it is a knowledge which would suit neither of us.' 'Our ancestors, nevertheless, have been well acquainted,' said Charles, unable to suppress, even in that hour of dread and danger, the painful recollections of fallen royalty. 'In one word, General Campbell,' said Redgauntlet, 'is it to be peace or war?—You are a man of honour, and we can trust you.' 'I thank you, Sir,' said the General; 'and I reply, that the answer to your question rests with yourself. Come, do not be fools, gentlemen; there was perhaps no great harm meant or intended by your gathering together in this obscure corner, for a bear-baiting, or a cock-fighting, or whatever other amusement you may have intended; but it was a little imprudent, considering how you stand with Government, and it has occasioned some anxiety. Exaggerated accounts of your purpose have been laid before Government by the information of a traitor in your own counsels; and I was sent down post to take the command of a sufficient number of troops, in case these calumnies should be found to have any real foundation. I have come here, of course, sufficiently supported both with cavalry and infantry, to do whatever might be necessary; but my commands are—and I am sure they agree with my inclination—to make no arrests, nay, to make no further inquiries of any kind, if this good assembly will consider their own interest so far as to give up their immediate purpose, and return

turn quietly home to their own houses.' 'What!—all?' exclaimed Sir Richard Glendale—'all, without exception?' 'All, without one single exception,' said the General; 'such are my orders. If you accept my terms, say so, and make haste; for things may happen to interfere with his Majesty's kind purposes towards you all.' 'His Majesty's kind purposes!' said the Wanderer. 'Do I hear you aright, Sir?' 'I speak the King's very words, from his very lips,' replied the General. 'I will,' said his Majesty, 'deserve the confidence of my subjects, by reposing my security in the fidelity of the millions who acknowledge my title—in the good sense and prudence of the few who continue, from the errors of education, to disown it.—His Majesty will not even believe that the most zealous Jacobites who yet remain can nourish a thought of exciting a civil war, which must be fatal to their families and themselves, besides spreading bloodshed and ruin through a peaceful land. He cannot even believe of his kinsman, that he would engage brave and generous, though mistaken men, in an attempt which must ruin all who have escaped former calamities; and he is convinced, that, did curiosity or any other motive lead that person to visit this country, he would soon see it was his wisest course to return to the continent; and his Majesty compassionates his situation too much to offer any obstacles to his doing so.' 'Is this real?' said Redgauntlet. 'Can you mean this?—Am I—are all, or any, of these gentlemen at liberty, without interruption, to embark in yonder brig, which I see is now again approaching the shore?' 'You, Sir—all—any of the gentlemen present,' said the General, '—all whom the vessel can contain, are at liberty to embark uninterrupted by me; but I advise none to go off who have not powerful reasons unconnected with the present meeting; for this will be remembered against no one.' 'Then, gentlemen,' said Redgauntlet, clasping his hands together as the words burst from him, 'the cause is lost for ever!'

The Pretender and Redgauntlet leave the country together. Alan Fairford marries Lillias, the sister of Darsie, or, as he is now called, having retrieved the possessions and titles of his father, Sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet, and with a letter from Dr. Dryasdust, narrating these particulars, the 3d volume closes.

125. *Account of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London.* By J. B. Nichols, F.S.A. F.L.S. 4to, pp. 62.

THIS publication owes its origin to the interest excited in consequence of

the application to Parliament for a Bill to make New Docks on the site of the Precinct and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine; which application has been for the present withdrawn, to be brought forward next session.

"Though every Lover of his Country must rejoice at the Commercial Prosperity which requires this additional accommodation for the Port of London—the Antiquary, alive to the venerable remains of distant years, cannot but regret the anticipated destruction of the Collegiate Church of St. Katharine. It is attached to the oldest Ecclesiastical Community existing in England, which survived the shocks of the Reformation, and the puritanical phrensy of the succeeding age."

This volume is chiefly compiled from Dr. Ducarel's History, published about forty years ago (which in consequence of a destructive fire in Feb. 1808, is now a *liber rarissimus*). It is compendious but accurate, preserving copies of the epitaphs placed in the Church since Dr. Ducarel's time, as well as an alphabetical list of those printed in Dr. Ducarel's work.

The table monument, described p. 20, was probably erected to the memory of Dr. Thomas Wilson, Master of the Hospital, who died in 1581, and was buried within this Church. Tradition gives it to a Countess of Huntingdon, and the period of its erection in 1429. This is however unsupported by facts; for the erection of the monument cannot be ascribed to any period earlier than the reign of Henry VIII.; and the Countess of Huntingdon, to whom it is supposed to be erected, was the wife of the Duke of Exeter, whose monument is immediately opposite.

We notice the following error in p. 31: for a *crown crenellé*, read a *mural crown*.

The volume is embellished with six plates, representing—1. Inside View of the Church by Carter, in 1780; 2. Ground Plot of the Hospital and Church in 1781; 3. Hollar's view of the Church 1660, &c. &c.; 4. N.E. View of the Church by Pouncey, in 1779; 5. Altar Piece, and Monuments of Duke of Exeter and Hon. E. Montague; 6. Carvings under the Stalls and on the Pulpit, &c.

126. *Morning Communions with God; or Devotional Meditations for every Day in the Year.* By Christopher Christian Sturm, Author

Author of Reflections on the Works of God, translated from the German. By W. Johnstone, A. M. 8vo. 2 vol.

PIETY is a sublime principle, which inspires awe and admiration in cultivated minds; an awe and admiration which are inwardly felt, and display themselves in a reverence that recoils from the remotest degree of approximation with Deity; and conceives, that it was his paternal and benevolent intention for man to be good and to be happy. But the vulgar, however able they may be as mechanics, are no judges, beyond obvious and superficial points, of abstract and intellectual subjects, and attribute to divine perfection the little-minded feelings of a despot, an executioner, or a wild beast over his prey. Through literal interpretations of the prophetic language of the Old Testament, known by theologians to be figurative, they become slaves to an imaginary tyrant, and substitute flattery for service. Under this proneness of the vulgar to misconception, zealots, often with good meaning, excite enthusiasm, an evil (say the Quarterly Reviewers, XLVII. p. 39.) of no common magnitude, because it directs the attention less to action than to feeling. But history shews the result of exciting ultraism on religious subjects to be faction only. Under these impressions, we entertain a salutary fear of many publications, deemed pious and praiseworthy, merely because the subject is religious, but too often only rhapsodical jargon, delirious ejaculation. With such prepossessions we opened the work before us, and

were agreeably surprised at finding genius and taste in accompaniment with warmth of soul. German sentimentality is justly condemned, because it endows vice and folly with heroic or amiable qualities; but no man can extend this condemnation to the Messiah of Klopstock, or the Death of Abel by Gessner. In perusing them, we breathe the atmosphere of the blessed; and feel that holiness is the essence of a perfect felicity. It is the soul of these works which renders them so delightful; and in a similar spirit are written these "Communion with God,"—these effusions of unembodied nature. They are very frequently sublime; always dignified; not *huzzaing of Christ*, as if he was a demagogue or a conqueror; but the grand and silent adoration of the uplifted eyes of a martyr.

127. *Holy Living and Dying. Together with Prayers, containing the Whole Duty of a Christian. By Jeremy Taylor, D.D. To which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author's Life. Complete in 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 588. Baldwin.*

THIS elegant edition of a standard Work is deserving of commendation. The beautiful Discourses of Taylor are printed in a clear type, and an useful table of contents is prefixed. Indeed, with the exception of some display of learning towards the end, we prefer this Work to the *Whole Duty of Man*. A fine Portrait by Cooper, and new Memoir, containing the substance of Mr. Heber's, are prefixed.

128. Concerning the *Essay on Liberalism*, we have to observe, that in struggles for preponderancy of power, success, and not rectitude, is the object sought, and we see no satisfactory termination but in the establishment of constitutional monarchies, and representative legislative institutions. With our author, in p. 196, we perfectly agree, viz. that let knowledge proceed, these desirable results may ensue of themselves, while violence will only throw the whole power into the hands of military banditti. A military government must be, *in se*, a despotic one; and, wherever it has an intimate concern with the civil government, it must be the sole arbiter of events; because an army, from views of promotion, will do every thing for him who bribes it most.

129. *Mr. MULESWORTH'S Passover* is an elaborate explanatory sermon, and favourably exhibits his theological acquisitions.

130. MR. GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY'S *Letter to Mr. Brand*, concerning a Review of his Lectures on Chemical Science, complains (p. 5), that the Review was got up with a premeditated intention of *pulling him down* (for which he quotes a conversation held in the library of the Royal Institution), because his (Mr. Gurney's) oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe went nigh to prove that wire gauze is totally insecure as a guard against the inflammation of explosive mixture of the gases (p. 21). We think that before this sweeping position had been advanced, a private communication should have been made to Sir Humphrey Davy, and *pro and con* have both appeared together in Mr. Gurney's work. Then all this vexation would have been avoided.

131. *WILKINS'S Voyage to the Moon* is the review of a project once treated as serious, and now with some humour by the critic.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, June 5.

The Chancellor's Prizes for this year have been adjudged as follows :

Latin Essay—"Coloniarum apud Græcos et Romanos inter se comparatio"—To Edward Bouverie Pusey, B.A. of Christ Church, now Fellow of Oriel College.

English Essay—"Athens in the time of Pericles, and Rome in the time of Augustus"—William Ralph Churton, B.A. of Queen's College, now Fellow of Oriel.

Latin Verses—"Babylon"—To Robert-William Mackay, Commoner of Brasenose College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize: *English Verse*—"The Arch of Titus"—To John-Thomas Hope, Commoner of Christ Church.

Ready for Publication.

The Second Part of the Modern History of Wiltshire; containing the Hundred of Heytesbury. By Sir R. C. HOARE, Bart.

The Second Part of Vol. XX. of Archaeologia of the Society of Antiquaries.

The 19th Number of Fosbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities.

The VIIth Number of the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.

The 10th Number of Monumental Effigies of Great Britain. By the late CHAS. A. STOTHARD, F.S.A. published by his Widow.—Two more Numbers will complete the Work.

The Mohammedan System of Theology; or a compendious view of the origin, establishment, apparent causes of success of Mohammedism; Doctrines and Literary Character of the Koran, with appropriate Extracts; a Refutation of the Charge brought against the Jews and Christians of Corrupting the Scriptures; a Summary Exposition of Errors, Defects, and other particulars relating to the Grand Eastern Apostacy. By the Rev. W. H. NEALE, M.A.

Christian Instructions; consisting of Sermons, Essays, Addresses, Tales, Anecdotes, and Hymns, for the use of Families, Schools, &c. By the Rev. W. MORGAN, B.D. of Bradford.

The Remains of Robert Bloomfield, consisting of unedited pieces in prose and poetry, for the exclusive benefit of his family.

A Tour on the Continent, through part of France, Switzerland, and Italy, in the years 1817 and 1818. By ROGER HOG, Esq. Author of "Adelaide de Grammont, and other Poems."

Richmond and its Vicinity, with a glance at Twickenham, Strawberry Hill, and Hampton Court. By the Rev. Dr. EVANS of Islington.

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Selections from Horace, with English notes.

No. I. of the Costume of the City of London, with a fine coloured Portrait of Sir W. Curtis, bart. M. P. By T. L. BUSBY.

The Silent River, and Faithful and Forsaken, Dramatic Poems. By ROBERT SULLIVAN.

Tales from afar, by a Clergyman lately resident abroad.

Theodore, or the Gamester's Progress, a Poetic Tale.

Zoology of Mexico, containing descriptions of the animals collected there by Mr. Bullock, and intended as an Appendix to the Travels of the latter in that country. By MR. SWAINSON.

A series of Lithographic Prints of Scenery in Egypt and Nubia, from drawings by Bosis, a Roman artist. Executed by Messrs. HARDING and WESTALL.

A series of Monographs of Genera of Mollusca, illustrated with plates of each section and of all the new species. By Mr. JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

An Excursion through the United States and Canada, in 1822 and 1823. By an English Gentleman.

An Essay on the beneficial Direction of Rural Expenditure. By ROBERT A. SLANEY, Esq.

Preparing for Publication.

Bibliotheca Biblica, a select List of Books on Sacred Literature; with notices, biographical, critical, and bibliographical. By WILLIAM ORME, author of the "Life of John Owen, D.D."

A Life of Law of Lauriston, projector of the Mississippi Scheme. By J. P. WOOD. Containing a detailed account of the nature, rise, and progress, of this extraordinary Joint Stock Company.

An Inquiry into the Duties and Perplexities of Medical Men, as Witnesses in Courts of Justice; with Cautions and Directions for their Guidance. By J. G. SMITH, M.D.

The Rev. T. ARNOLD, M.A. has been for many years preparing a History of Rome, from the earliest times to the death of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius.—The first volume, from the Rise of the Roman State to the Formation of the Second Triumvirate, will soon be published.

Mr. BASIL MONTAGUE intends to publish a complete and correct edition of Lord Bacon's Works,—a work that has never yet been completely done, though so great a desideratum in English letters.

Mr. LAMBERT, Vice-President of the Linnean Society, has been a long time engaged

gaged on the second volume of his splendid work, a *Description of the Genus Pinus*.

Memoirs of the Rose, comprising Botanical, Poetical, and Miscellaneous Recollections of that celebrated Flower. In a series of *Letters to a Lady*.

Translation of Avenbrugger, and a Series of original Cases and Dissections, illustrating the utility of the Stethoscope and Percussion. By Dr. FORBES, of Chichester.

The Mechanic's Oracle, or Artisan's complete Laboratory and Workshop.

The Two Rectors, in ten papers, illustrating the sentiments of the two parties in the Church of England.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The General Meeting of this Society was held May 6. The President, the Bishop of St. David's, took the Chair. The Secretary, the Rev. R. Cattermole, brought forward the Annual Report of the Society's proceedings. It announces the election of the ten Royal Associates; the names of whom will be found in p. 356. These ten have been presented with His Majesty's annual bounty of 100 guineas each. His Majesty has also placed two medals, of the value of 50 guineas each, at the disposal of the Society, which for the present year have been adjudged to W. Miford, Esq. for his History of Greece, and to Signor Angelo Mai, for his literary discoveries in the libraries of Milan and the Vatican. The Honorary Associates of the First Class, elected for "their eminence in the pursuit of literature," who remain on the Society's list, after the nomination of those noticed in p. 356, are as follows: Bernard Barton—R. Duppa, Esq. LL.B.—Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, M.A. F.S.A.—W. Jacob, Esq. F.R.S.—Rev. S. Lee, M.A. Prof. Arab. Univ. Camb.—Rev. J. Lingard, D.D.—Rev. G. Miller, D.D.—T. Mitchell, Esq. M.A.—J. Montgomery, Esq.—Rev. J. Parsons, B.D.—Rev. R. Polwhele, M.A.—Rev. A. Rees, D.D. F.R.S. F.L.S.—P. F. Tytler, Esq. Sec. Litt. Class. R. S. E.

I.—The First Paper read before the Society, was communicated by Granville Penn, Esq. entitled, "Account of an unknown Manuscript of 1422; illustrating the last Declaration of Henry V." &c. The Declaration alludes to a project of Henry, made public by the Monarch himself during his last illness. It was his fixed intention, he said, had God spared his life, "after having settled the Kingdom of France in peace, to proceed to the Holy Land, and make war upon the Infidels, for the recovery of Jerusalem out of their hands." After shewing, by arguments resting on Historical Authority, that this Resolution had been formed long before the occurrence of the circumstance which led to its publicity; and that it was consistent with Henry's character, not to have before revealed it; Mr. Penn proceeds to substantiate the fact, by an account of

the discovery and contents of a curious *Black Letter MS.* in Old French, found at Lisie, in the year 1819; which proves to be a Memoir of an actual "Military Survey of the Coasts and Defences of Egypt and Syria, from Alexandria round to Gallipoli, made by the command of Henry;" and clearly intended to be made use of in planning and conducting the projected Expedition. The Author of this Survey was Gilbert de Lannoi, a Knight of a noble French family, and the Duke of Burgundy's Ambassador to King Henry.

II.—The Second and Third Papers were the first two of a series of four, communicated by Sharon Turner, Esq. "on the mutual Resemblances discoverable in the Languages of Nations, not related to each other by known origin or by any geographical contiguity." Mr. Turner pursues his object, with much research, through this First Paper, by a comparison and classification of the terms, both simple and compound, made use of by various ancient and modern nations, to express the numeral *One*.—III. In his Second Paper, Mr. Turner traces the relations that exist among nearly all the known languages of the world, as exemplified in the instance of words employed to express the numeral *Two*.

IV.—The Fourth Paper read, was entitled "Observations on the Counterfeit Madness of Hamlet, and the motive which induced him to assume the appearance of Distractedness." By Thomas Bowdler, Esq. The object of the Author is, to prove, that the mental aberration of Hamlet is, throughout, assumed, as the only cloak under which he could, at once, conceal the purpose of murdering his uncle, to which he had been instigated by the spirit of the deceased King, and escape the odious character of a traitor and assassin, which, he dreaded, would follow its accomplishment.

V.—The Fifth Paper, by Sir W. Ouseley, was entitled "Observations on the River Euphrates." The Etymology of the name of this celebrated river is traced by Sir William, through various Authors—Latin, Greek, Arabic, Persian, and finally, Armenian—to the Hebrew *Perath*, *Frath*, or *Phrath*, adopted by the Greeks in the form *Euphrates*, as now written. He notices the agreement of European Writers, respecting its source, which they place in Armenia; quotes, from the Persian Geographer Hamdallah, a passage descriptive of its course thence, through an extent of about 1,500 miles, to the Persian Gulph; and gives an account of its appearance and geological phenomena, as seen by himself in the year 1812. The whole Dissertation is authenticated by many references; and concludes with a collection of the various opinions concerning the Site of Paradise, which the learned have sought to discover along the banks of the Euphrates.

VI.—The sixth Paper read, was “An Historical Account of the Discoveries that have been made in Palimpsest” (or Rescript) Manuscripts.” By Archdeacon Nares, a V.P. of this Society.

This treatise is divided into two parts, of which the first comprises notices of the principal discoveries of this class, made previously to those of Angelo Mai. Those enumerated are—1. Parts of the New Testament, recovered by Kuster and Wetstein, from a MS. of the Sixth or Seventh Century, in the Royal Library at Paris.—2. Portions of the Epistle to the Romans, translated by Ulphilas, Bishop of Gothland, in the Fourth Century, found, with other Fragments, by Francis Augustus Knittel, in 1755.—3. A Part of the Ninth Book of Livy, discovered in the Vatican Library, in 1773, by Paul James Bruns.—4. The Gospel of St. Matthew, recovered from a Rescript MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1801, by the Rev. John Barrett, D.D. Vice Provost, and Senior Fellow of Trinity College.

The second part of the Archdeacon's Communication is devoted to the extensive discoveries of the Abbate Angelo Mai, Librarian to the Vatican, and an Honorary Member of this Society. It includes a particular notice of Eight Articles; viz.—1. Fragments, hitherto inedited, of Three Orations of Cicero, from a MS. of the Second or Third Century.—2. Three other Orations of Cicero, with some ancient Commentaries, not before published.—Date, Eighth Century.—3. Parts of Eight Compositions of the Orator Symmachus.—Date, Seventh or Eighth Century.—4. Several inedited Fragments of Plautus.—5. Very extensive Remains of the celebrated Orator Fronto, consisting of Epistles, Orations, &c.—6. Fragments, hitherto inedited, of various ancient Commentators upon Virgil.—7. An Edition, to which many new Fragments are added, of the Gothic Version of the New Testament, by Ulphilas, discovered by Knittel.—8. Very considerable Portions of the long-lost Books of Cicero, “De Republica.” These valuable discoveries were all given to the public, by this indefatigable Scholar, between 1815 and 1820.

VII.—The seventh Paper contained an “Account of the Discovery of some Greek Sculptures, in the Ruins of the Temples at Selinus: in a Letter to W. Hamilton, Esq. a Fellow of this Society; His Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Naples.” By Mr. Angell, Architect; transmitted to the Society by Mr. Hamilton. In the researches which were rewarded by the discoveries he communicates in this Letter, the writer was assisted by Mr. Harris, a gentleman of the same professional pursuits; who, through his ardour in the prosecution of them, fell a victim to the *mal' aria*. The Temples at Selinus are Six in number—Three on the

Eastern, and Three on the Western Hill, between which the city stood: their magnificent remains are described at length, by Mr. Angell. Amongst the ruins were discovered the fragments of several sculptured *metopæ*, in a very antique style of art.

VIII.—The Eighth and last Communication read before the Society, was a third Paper, by Mr. Sharon Turner, consecutive to his two former; in which the Author further elucidates the proofs he before adduced, of a common origin, or mutual consanguinity, in the languages of countries wholly disconnected from each other. He here brings forward a collection of 350 words, used in various languages to express the relation of “Mother;” the majority of which rank under two divisions, the first having M, the second N, as the predominating sound. In this paper is involved a discussion of the question, Whether any particular sound be exclusively natural to the organic tendencies of all infants; which, Mr. Turner contends, is not the case. The origin of the coincidence of such sounds, in so many languages, must be sought for in other sources. The two classes, into which Mr. Turner divides the words he has collected, are nearly equal in number; and since he shews that they originate in utterances entirely dissimilar, he infers that neither class can be peculiarly natural to the infantine organ. Mr. Turner's notion of a common origin of languages, as thus far developed by him, has therefore, the support of these two facts, irreconcilable, in his opinion, upon any other hypothesis, viz. that the most striking coincidences are found to exist between nations which are not related to each other by any local affinities whatsoever; and, that nature inclines the organ of language, in infancy, to no one alphabetical enunciation in preference to another.

SIR M. M. SYKES'S LIBRARY AND PICTURES.

The sale, by Mr. Evans, of the first part of this splendid, curious, and extensive Library, continued eleven days, and the produce was nearly 10,000*l*. The Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Spencer, Mr. Thomas Grenville, Mr. Heber, Mr. George Hibbert, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Dent, the Rev. Mr. Rice, of Brighton, and most of the opulent London Bibliopoliasts, have enriched their collections by the dispersion of the literary treasures contained in this magnificent Library. The books, especially those printed in the fifteenth century, sold at higher prices than we ever remember. The copies, however, were, in general, matchless, in point of condition, and many of them printed upon vellum. Old English Poetry was, in some instances, more highly appreciated than even in the Roxburgh sale. The Archives at *Holnet*, where there scarcely remained an hiatus in this branch of Literature,

ture, has been enriched by an accession of many rare gems; and the *Edictes Principes*, both at the Duke of Sussex's at Kensington Palace, Lord Spencer's at Althorpe, and Mr. T. Grenville's, in Cleveland-row, have received valuable additions, which the royal and noble owners had despaired of ever obtaining. The original Report of the Convocation to Henry VIII. on the legality of his proposed divorce from Anne of Cleves, subscribed with the autograph signatures of the Archbishops, and all the Bishops and Clergy, assembled in Convocation, a manuscript, on vellum, was bought for the State Paper Office, by order of Mr. Secretary Peel, for 215*l*.

At the sale of the second portion of Sir Mark Sykes's splendid Library, the celebrated edition of *Liuy*, printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz upon vellum, in 1469, sold for 480 guineas. Erasmus's far-famed Greek Testament on vellum, printed at Basil, 1519, in which edition Erasmus omitted the celebrated verse in St. John's Epistles, respecting the three heavenly witnesses, was purchased by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for 140*l*. Sir Mark Sykes bought this book in Holland for 30*l*; there is but one other copy of it known to exist on vellum, and that is in the Cathedral at York. Sir Mark Sykes manifested so ardent a disposition to possess this volume, that previously to his fortunate purchase abroad, he is said to have offered the Archbishop and Dean and Chapter of York, one thousand guineas for their copy, which they refused.

Sir Mark Sykes's Italian Pictures and Bronzes were sold by Mr. Christie, at his rooms in King-street. The pictures were not numerous; many of them, however, were of the first class. The magnificent Landscape, by Salvator Rosa, was purchased by Mr. Lambton, after a severe contest, for 2100 guineas. Lord Darnley purchased a delightful and most interesting picture, painted by Rubens; the subject, Two naked Boys blowing bubbles. Noah's Sacrifice, by N. Poussin, was purchased, we understand, by the Marquis of Stafford, for 300 guineas. All the good pictures sold at high prices.

POEM IN THE ELOO LANGUAGE.

A curious gift was lately presented to the Sheffield Literary Society, a prize Poem written in the Eloo or ancient language of Ceylon, with a Cingalese interpretation by the present High Priest of Ceylon, delivered in the presence of the King of Candy and his Court, on the day on which the writer was installed into the High Priesthood, which office the Poem obtained for him. This curiosity was given by the High Priest to Mr. B. Clough, missionary in the island of Ceylon; and by the latter presented to James Ray, esq. of Sheffield, for the Literary Society at that place. The Poem is written on the bark of the Talipot-tree, which, if kept dry, may be preserved for

centuries. The composition is beautifully executed in small squares, and may, we understand, be read in a connected manner in any direction. Altogether it does not occupy more than a square space of two inches; while the Cingalese interpretation fills eight leaves, each of which measures fifteen inches by two.

PAINTED GLASS IN SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

The great West window in Salisbury Cathedral is completed. It is composed of various portions of ancient stained glass, some taken from different parts of the Cathedral, and other parts were purchased in London, having been collected on the Continent.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A peasant in the Ukraine, in 1818, cured many persons who had been bitten by a mad dog, by giving them a strong decoction of Sumac *Rhus Joho ulm*, Tournef. (*Rhus coriaria*, Linn.), and of the flowers of the *genista lata tinctoria*. He examined under the tongue of his patients twice a day for small pustules which commonly form there, between the third and ninth day after the bite. These he immediately opened and cauterized with a hot iron. If they are not opened within twenty-four hours after their appearing, the patient is lost irrecoverably. The patient afterwards gargles with a decoction of *genista*. Dr. Marochetti, of Moscow, has followed this practice with complete success. He recommends a careful examination of the mouth every day, for six weeks, and gives the patient during that time a decoction of the *genista* (or the powder of this plant) four times a day, a grain weight for every dose.

A SMOKELESS FUEL.

With much pleasure we have learned, that the extensive Collieries of *Stone-coal* and *Culm* at *Pembrey*, on the entrance of the river *Burry*, South Wales, are at length brought into active operation, and the communication between these works and the important and commodious harbour at that place completed, after a very considerable expenditure of capital and labour. As the generality of our readers may not be aware of the peculiarities of these minerals, and of the advantages to be derived from the use of them as fuel, we shall briefly point them out.

Stone-coal, of which *Culm* is an inferior variety, is, in appearance, a clean and handsome jet-black substance: it may be touched without soiling the fingers, and placed on clean linen without communicating the least taint. Being composed principally of *Carbon*, it will burn one-third of time longer, and generate one-third of steam more in the same period than an equal quantity of ordinary, or bituminous coal. It is generally free from sulphur, and always from bitumen; for which reason, during combustion, it does not emit a single particle of smoke.

SELECT POETRY.

REGULUS,

A Prize Poem recited at Rugby School, on Wednesday in Easter Week, 1824.

By JOHN FREDERICK CHRISTIE.

OFT 'mid the doubtful battle's fierce alarms,
Alternate conquest crown'd each rival's
arms,

And Nations view'd the strife, while War
unfur'd [world,—

Her blood-stain'd flag, the victor's prize a
Yet might that pomp, that solemn train who
wait

Proud Rome's imperious answer at her gate,
Declare how well in fight the eagle sped,
Since Carthage waves the olive o'er her head.

But therefore rests the loiterer's wand'ring eye

That erst had pass'd the group unheeded by,
On you sad form in Slavery's emblems drest
By thrilling grief and conscious shame oppress'd?

That eagle glance, that blush which warms
the cheek, [speak:

Those stifled groans, no common slave be-
For proudly throbs the life-blood in his veins,
And glows that soul unmov'd by Punic chains,
While as his Rome's own towers he views at
last

His aching memory glances o'er the past,
And slowly sadly turns the patriot's ken
From what he is to what he once had been.

Tho' now no trumpet's brazen notes de-
clare [there;

Proud Regulus, Rome's firmest bulwark
Tho' now for him no blooming laurels wave,
No shouts of triumph hail the conscious
slave;

Yet was he honour'd once, the joyful throng
Proclaim'd him Victor as he pass'd along.

When by his force, 'mid prostrate heaps of
slain, [plain,

Brundisium's walls were levell'd with the
He spoke—and nations bow'd them at the
word,— [sword,

He fought, and Victory hover'd o'er his
Tell, Adis, for thou heard'st the battle roar,
How were thy heights bedew'd with Punic
gore,

When Regulus one purple carnage spread,
And trampling o'er the dying and the dead:
E'en the huge elephant reluctant fled.

Yet short his triumph—e'en the well-
earn'd bay [decay,

That shades his patriot brow must know
Fleeting as oft the rainbow in the Sun,
Or as some dream that glimmers and is gone;
For as he mix'd in transport to his lip
The cup with glory crown'd, and stoop'd to
sip,

Fortune, blind feeble goddess, sternly frown'd,
And dash'd th' untasted goblet to the ground!

Ah! little knew they of that soul of flame
Who deem'd he lov'd e'en freedom more
than fame,

And lightly thought the patriot's soul sub-
dued, [good.

Would weigh his own against his country's
With other views he pledg'd his sacred oath,
Plighted his word, his honour, and his troth,
That Ocean's wave should waft him back
once more

A willing captive to the Lybian shore,
If Rome's assembled Senate dare refuse
The proffer'd terms of ignominious truce.

Mathinks I now e'en see them as they sat,
Those awful fathers met in close debate,
Nestors with all the grace that youth reverses,
And elder still in wisdom than in years.

Yet can bright Fancy's ken but dimly trace
The godlike features of that manly face,
The cheek suffus'd with anger's gen'rous
glow,

The frown that sits enthron'd upon his brow,
The noble mien, the eye of fire that well
Express'd the passions which his soul could
tell.

"Fathers! (he cried) this form were fall'n
indeed,

If at my Country's call I fear'd to bleed;
Let Carthage do her worst; the veteran's eye
Views death in all her pangs, nor fears to die.
This palsied hand no more as erst can wield
The bick'ring falchion, or the gleaming
shield,

Ill waves the sword that arm which wore
the chain,

And captives freed brave not the fight again;
As soon the stag once caught shall tempt
the snare, [dare.

The boor, once stung, the serpent's venom
Reject the proffer'd peace—strike home the
blow

That lays in dust Rome's hated rival low."

The patriot spoke, nor tears nor prayers
could move

A breast devoted to its country's love.

Firmly his cheek repell'd a Marcia's kiss
That told of days gone by, and long-lost bliss;
Firmly he view'd his children clasp each knee
In all the winning charms of infancy,—

Endearing ties! in vain you claim your part,
Rome reigns unrivall'd in a Roman's heart;
'Gainst Duty's stern resolves no longer plead,
He bends his course where Truth and Ho-
nour lead.

Too well he knew that Carthage hatred
nurs'd [worst,

For him what'er in death could pain the
Yet racks he nought, by rack or slow decay,
Whether the life be wrench'd or pass away;
Death is the soldier's meed; come when and
how it may.

But

But at those pangs, as o'er the soul they
 rush, [blush,
 E'en malice self might heave a groan, or
 And foes might weeping view that burning
 eye,
 Whose ev'ry sense was tenfold agony;
 Scorch'd by fierce Afric's Sun, no lid be-
 tween [screen;
 To catch his mid-day wrath with gentle
 Night comes at length, and yet for him can
 bring
 No soothing solace on her dewy wing;
 That form must still its painful vigils keep;
 Those eyes must ne'er be clos'd in balmy
 sleep!

'Tis not enough; for eager Hate must wake
 Pangs keener still her fiery wrath to stake,
 Exhaust each bleeding vein, and bid him feel
 The torturing rage that points the deadly
 steel;

Pent in the narrow prison of the chest,
 Where'er he turns the iron meets his breast;
 A thousand daggers make that heart their
 sheath, [death,
 And ev'ry dagger's point is arm'd with
 Yet 'midst the pangs, the sorrows of that
 hour,

His darling passion held its wonted power;
 His wife, his home—all, all forgot, he sigh'd
 For Rome; then breath'd a patriot's prayer,
 and died!

What, tho' thy mangled corpse unhonour'd
 lay, [prey;
 And hov'ring vultures mark'd thee for their
 What, tho' no urn of brightest gold confin'd
 Those sacred relics, toss'd by ev'ry wind;
 Yet in the bosoms of the brave and free
 Was rais'd a lasting cenotaph for thee,—
 Rome, mourning, shed ('twas richly due) a
 tear

In grateful memory of thy bright career,
 And round thy bust Fame's choicest laurels
 hung,

Prais'd by a Tully, by a Horace sung.

The following *Jeu d'Esprit* was addressed to
 A. HIGHMORE, Esq. by the late W. JACK-
 SON of Canterbury, of whom an Account
 is given in vol. LIX. p. 377.

THE CRITIQUE.

FIRST, thanks for your Lays,
 And now, *mal à mon aise*,
 Behold me sit down
 Like a King on his Throne,
 With a stiff solemn air,
 In old Aristarch's chair,
 Which is now fill'd by few men
 Of eritic acumen.

To exert all my vigour,
 And punish with rigour
 Each fault in each poem,
 I resolve in my poem;
 Such as rhymes that agree not,
 Grant *smith* tho' they be not;
 Lines too short or too long,
 Or a comma plac'd wrong,

Which comes first? let me see,—

The Lines on Miss G—
 (Which I'd steal if I durst)
 Now in stanza the first
 A nominative case
 Is wanting to Grace;
 And then "unsuffus'd"
 Is entirely unus'd }
 To rhyme to "refus'd": }
 Though, unblushing elf,
 I make it myself:
 You must not think me nice,
 Tho' I have carp'd at them twice;
 To their charms I'm not blind,
 For they're much to my mind;
 Yet I prefer rather
 The Lines to your Father,
 Which flow sweet and clear
 To the heart and the ear,
 Without spot or turmoil,
 Like a cascade of oil,
 Which might flow Pont y pridd down.
 And all smoothly I slid down,
Quam suavis passus!
 "Till I came to "Parnassus *;"
 And I own I've no patience
 With such abbreviations;
 And the same rule holds true
 With "happiness *" too,
 For my feelings you torture
 By making it shorter;
 I wish longer it were
 For friends here and there,
 By which, Sir, is meant
 Friends in London and Kent.

Now to sum up the cause,
 Like a Judge of the laws,
 What the Muse now rehearses
 In these asthmatic verses,
 Must on no account pique,
 And so ends "The Critique."

These rhymes I indite
 At eleven at night,
 Whilst sleep half shuts my eyes,
 In my mansion which lies
 In the worst of all lanes,
 Which the Muse sometimes feigns,
 In a fanciful hour,
 To be a fair bower
 On the banks of the Stour: }
 These, I say, I indite
 At eleven at night,
 In hopes to make merry
 My good friend in Bury.

Jan. 23, 1782.

W. J.

LINES

Prefixed to the *Drawing of an Old Cross*.

WHERE is the voice of wailing? the loud
 prayer
 Of sorrowing bosoms with keen anguish
 riven,
 And the shrill cry of agoniz'd despair
 That once the sitting winds had borne to
 heaven

* Parnassus abbreviated to Parnas; and
 happiness to happ'ness.

Which

Which moaning round the fretwork, kiss
the scar [awaking
And wither'd herb that graces thee,
A kindly feeling, while the raptur'd ear
Liste to the music which those winds are
making? [knee?
Where are th' uplifted hand?—the bended
And the low breathing sounds of soothing
minstrelsy?

Where is the mournful pageantry that stay'd
In darker day its stately course awhile
Around thee, when the clay-cold corpse,
array'd

In funeral honours, linger'd near thy pile,
E'er yet consign'd to earth?—the dissonant
cry

"Peace to his soul"—where is it?—
which ascended

From hundred tongues to that untroubld sky
Where feuds, and strife, and worldly
cares are ended?

Where is the pealing anthem and the song
That burst with one accord from all the
motley throng?

D. A. BRITON.

LINES

ON THE LAMENTED DEATH OF THE
MARQUIS OF TITCHFIELD.

(See our *Obituary*, p. 457.)

WHEN the grave closes o'er some hon-
our'd name, [fame;
Mature in age, and fraught with well-earn'd
Sounds of regret from grateful crowds will
rise,

And mourning thousands grace his obsequies.
But still they feel 'tis Nature's fix'd decree,
The wisest, greatest, all must bow the knee:
Rest in due season waits him, as the Sun
Sinks to repose his race of glory run—
But when invidious Death, as if to show
Its ruthless power o'er all that's priz'd below;
Stretches remorseless forth his withering
hand,

To blast the best, the noblest of the land;
Ere yet the nation view'd the ripened man
Fulfil the hopes his earliest years began,
Dismey'd, appall'd, she downward bends
her eyes [FIELD lies.

To wash the funeral couch where TITCH-
field's youth! if thousands mourn thy
doom,

So early gather'd to th' oblivious tomb;
Thousands, who but admir'd thy rising fame,
Nor knew thy private worth's endearing
claim;

How must they feel whom Friendship's smile
decoy'd

To weave those social ties so soon destroy'd:
How must they now that vacant space de-
plore, [more!

Which thou, below'd, rever'd, must fill no
Yes! let him tell to whom that theme is
dear,

Thy heart unsullied, generous, and sincere;
Thy noble soul, yet nobler than thy birth,
Thy manly virtues, and thine honest worth:

The vigorous powers of thine upright mind,
Thy judgment cool, thy feelings warm and
kind:

Severe but when Corruption rear'd her head,
Slow to decide, yet spurning to be led;
Whene'er thou rais'd thy voice, with loud
acclaim

Th' admiring Senate hail'd thy growing fame;
Fond of such fruit, the ripening to foresee,
To trace the Patriot-Statesman rise in thee—
Vain hope! if Virtue's talents we could save,
Thine might have screen'd thee from th'
untimely grave!

But, O ye drooping kindred, who sustain
Heart-rending sorrow's agonizing pain,
Pour forth to him the consecrated tear,
But deck with honest pride your TITCH-
FIELD's hier.

He ne'er has crimson'd with one blush your
brow, [world might know;

Ne'er breath'd one thought but what the
Ne'er gave one fault, one error to deplore,
Nor caus'd, what few can boast, one tear
before.

Time, which to all our cares affords relief,
Will dry our tears, and soothe our poignant
grief;

But cold my heart, and dull my mind must
be, [these.

When I retrace unmov'd one thought of
By Friendship's earliest, truest ties endear'd,
Admir'd, below'd, respected, and rever'd;
So shalt thou live, till this brief pageant o'er
My frame dissolv'd, regard such ties no
more!

A PICTURE.

A STREAM,—and yet 'twill scarce sustain
Its title, gently glides along,—

And there the moss-dach'd stones restrain
Its mimic force, and strive in vain

To still its ceaseless song;
But babbling yet it winds its way,
Hid from the peering eye of Day
By woods that o'er its margin bending,
A holy calm and quiet lending,
Wanton on ev'ry breeze, and throw
Their shadows in the flood below.

And there an aged whitethorn grows
O'ersnow'd by time, and bare and grey,—

And hark, to break the still repose,
The piping wren from spray to spray
On restless wing for ever springing,

Twitters throughout the livelong day,
Amidst its scanty foliage winging,

Scar'd by the traveller's tread, its way.
And there the opening woods disclose,

Unstain'd by clouds, the azure sky;
There tree and tower and rock compose

A scene of rich variety.

And fair on yonder distant hill,
Ceaseless revolves the busy mill.

High cliffs of chalk o'er'topp'd with wood,
Teeming with clam'rous daws, are here,

And sinuous there the silver flood,
Calm and serene,

The hills between,
And the wide-waving fields appear.

D. A. BRITON.

HIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 17.

The Earl of *Liverpool* obtained a Committee to inquire into the state of the disturbed districts in IRELAND.—The Marquis of *Lansdown* complained of the local and limited field of inquiry suggested to the Committee, and contended that the state of the whole kingdom should have been made the subject of investigation, challenging the Earl of *Liverpool* to name any one county which might not be the scene of disturbance before the termination of the year; and comparing the conduct of Ministers to that of a Turkish physician in a harem, who is required to fix the pathology of every disease by a single symptom—the state of the pulse.—Lord *King* called Ministers empirics, quacks, &c.—On a division, the motion for a Committee was carried by a majority of 50 to 30.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Mr. *Huskisson* moved the second reading of the Warehoused Wheat Exportation Bill. Its sole object, he said, was to permit the holders of bonded foreign grain, to the amount of two millions value (all in danger too of perishing), to supplant the Continental exporter in the supply of the West India Islands; and its only effect upon English agriculture, he affirmed, would be to throw about ten thousand quarters of corn into the market. He ridiculed the alarm which had been excited upon the subject at a time when there was every reason to anticipate that the high prices of grain were on a rapid advance to that point which would open the ports.—In the end the Bill was committed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 21.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* moved the third reading of the Spitalfields Acts Repeal Bill.—The Lord Chancellor opposed the motion. He said that he did not approve of the principle of the Spitalfields Acts; and that were they now proposed, he should vote against them; but he thought some delay due to the apprehensions of the weavers. The Bill (repealing the Spitalfields Acts) was carried by a majority of 61 to 55.

May 26. The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the second reading of the bill for the restoration, in blood, of the representatives of the attainted Scotch Lords; and for the reversal of the attainder of the Earl of *Staf-*

ford.—The Earl of *Lauderdale* made some objections to the form of the bill relating to the Scotch Lords; and Lord *Redesdale* intimated an opinion, that the gentlemen in whose favour the measure was intended to operate, ought to have been called upon to prove their right of succession in the first place.—The Lord Chancellor explained that the King's sign manual, recommending a bill of the nature of those before the House, had always been held equivalent to any proof of facts; because, in truth, according to the Constitution, the King, by the Keeper of the Great Seal, did always determine questions of succession by the mere issuing a writ of summons, which was never withheld but in a case of manifest difficulty and doubt.—A conversation of some length followed, the final result of which was, that the Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 27.

THE BEER DUTIES BILL was read a third time and passed, with the addition of a clause, by way of rider, reserving to the Vice Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge the exclusive right of granting licences within their respective districts.

On the third reading of the IRISH CLERGY RESIDENCE BILL, Mr. *Hume* proposed a clause disabling every beneficed Clergyman from the recovery by action or otherwise of tithe for any year during nine months of which he had not resided upon his benefice.—Sir *J. Newport* seconded the motion.—Mr. *Goulburn* opposed it as imposing a pecuniary penal restriction upon a body of men who were entitled to admiration and support.—The motion was rejected without a division, and the Bill passed.

May 31. Mr. *Brownlow* presented a petition, signed by a number of freemen and freeholders of Dublin, complaining of the seditious and inflammatory conduct of the CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION. The Honourable Member then entered into a detail of the proceedings by which this body had laboured to exasperate the Catholics of Ireland against their Protestant fellow subjects, against the Church, the Magistracy, and even the heir to the throne, and alluded somewhat pointedly to a very prevalent opinion among the best-informed persons in Ireland, that this Association confided in the favour of the Lord Lieutenant, and more particularly in the connivance of the Attorney

Attorney General, who, though he had been found so prompt to visit with the thunders of the prerogative the "bottle throwers" in the theatre, had patiently looked on for months at the illegal and incendiary practices of this association.—Mr. Plunkett defended his forbearance towards the Catholic Association, of the legality of whose proceedings he refused to say any thing. He was, he said, an enemy to left-handed justice; and having refused to give an opinion upon the legality of the Catholic Association, he at once pronounced the Orange Society illegal; and promised to prosecute Mr. Brownlow, if he were satisfied of that gentleman's connection with it.—Mr. Canning also defended Mr. Plunkett's special forbearance towards the Catholic Association as consistent with the strictest impartiality.—Sir Thos. Lethbridge and Col. Trench supported the prayer of the petition.—Referred, on a subsequent motion, to the Irish Committee.

June 1. Mr. Brougham introduced a motion for presenting an Address to his Majesty relative to the proceedings at Demerara against the late Missionary, the Rev. John Smith, who was tried and convicted by a Court Martial for exciting insurrection among the slaves of that Colony. The attendance in the House was commensurate with the prodigious interest which this case has excited. Mr. Brougham opened the subject in a masterly speech.—Mr. Wilmot Horton defended the proceedings of the Governor and Military Tribunal of Demerara, by a repetition of the charges alleged against the deceased Missionary.—Sir J. Macintosh followed with one of the most brilliant and convincing exhibitions of eloquence ever witnessed in the House of Commons.—Mr. Scarlett defended the authorities at Demerara, and remonstrated against the arraignment of absent and undefended men.—Upon a suggestion by Mr. Canning, the debate was adjourned.

June 4. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the Report of the Committee on the NEW CHURCHES BILL should be brought up.—Col. Davies and Mr. Leycester opposed the grant as a wanton waste of the public money.—Mr. B. Couper animadverted, with becoming indignation, upon the offensive style in which sectarians, whom the courtesy of the English laws admitted into that House, allowed themselves to speak of the Church of England.—This observation called up Mr. Hume. He reproved the last speaker for maintaining opinions unsuited to an age so enlightened as the present; and repeated all the imputations of profligacy, rapacity, &c. which he is accustomed to fling upon our National Establishment; contending, that it was especially becoming in those who were fleeced

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by the Church, to use foul language against her.—Some other members spoke shortly, and the motion was carried by a majority of 42 to 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 10.

THE IRISH INSURRECTION ACT was read the third time; Earl Darnley and the Marquis of Lansdown admitting its necessity, while they lamented and deprecated the policy which rendered such a measure necessary.—Lord Holland opposed the measure altogether, but did not divide the House.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the IRISH TITHES BILL.—The Earl of Kingston opposed it as unduly favourable to the Clergy.—The Bishop of Limerick vindicated the Irish Church in a long and very able speech. He exposed the exaggeration of its wealth which had been put forth, advisedly asserting that no Bishop in the South of Ireland (the only part with which he was acquainted), enjoyed an income of 5,000*l.* a year, while the average of their emoluments was below 3,000*l.* He denied any knowledge of the existence of one non-resident Clergyman, possessed of a living in the arch-diocese of Cashel; pointed out the fallacious appearance of pluralities, of which so much had been said, by showing that in one case the pluralist incumbent of an union of six parishes, derived but 260*l.* a-year from them all. He then proceeded to contrast the advantage which the country derived from the residence and expenditure of the Clergy, with the evils produced by the almost universal absence of the Lay Proprietors.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 14.

Dr. Lushington moved the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Address to his Majesty relative to the proceedings at Demerara against the late Missionary the Rev. John Smith. Dr. Lushington opened the discussion with a review of the evidence, which he analysed with great skill. He contended, that it clearly proved Mr. Smith to have had no idea of an intended revolt, and consequently to have been guilty of no misprision of treason. He showed that the unfortunate missionary was not the cause of the disturbance which took place among the Negroes, but that the real causes were these—the exacting from them excessive labour—the subjecting them to severe punishments—the restraining them from religious worship—and the withholding from them a knowledge of his Majesty's benevolent instructions for their good. He concluded with a spirited peroration, claiming for all classes of his Majesty's subjects in Demerara the protection of English justice.—Mr. Tindal, on the other hand, delivered an able argument on the Dutch Law, by which he stated misprision to be equal

in guilt to treason, and observed that under that law the planters would have been Mr. Smith's judges; from which considerations he inferred that the trying of the prisoner by Martial Law was favourable, and not prejudicial to him.—Mr. *J. Williams* maintained that Martial Law was in truth no law at all; and deprecated this sanction of the House being given to an act of gross injustice, under colour of whatever law it might have been perpetrated.—The *Attorney General* said, that he himself might not have come to the same conclusion as the members of the Court Martial, but that there was no ground to think their judgment malicious or corrupt; and without some such motive, they would not deserve the strong censure conveyed in the motion of Mr. Brougham.—Mr. *Willerforce* defended the character of Mr. Smith, whom he said he must ever regard as a martyr to the faithful discharge of his duties as a Christian teacher.—Mr. *Canning* professed not to be sufficiently versed in the Dutch Colonial Law to know how far it might justify the sentence passed on Mr. Smith, but he thought the conduct of that individual, if not highly criminal, yet certainly blameable, in not revealing to the Local Authorities all he knew of the intentions of the slaves. He disclaimed on the part of Government all indifference towards the interests of Religion, and gave full credit to Mr. Brougham for the manner in which he had brought the subject before the House; though he thought the censure which was called for by Mr. Brougham's motion not justified by the circumstances of the case.—Mr. *Brougham* then replied, and the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion 147—Against it 193—Majority against the motion 46.

A gross Breach of Privilege was committed this day in the lobby of the House of Commons, by an assault upon Mr. Brougham. The offender was an individual of the name of Gourlay, who has already been frequently before the public. He was taken into custody, but reported by medical gentlemen to be insane.

June 15. Sir *James Macintosh* presented, according to a notice which he had given, a Petition, signed by more than one hundred of the first mercantile houses in London, praying for the recognition of the SOUTH AMERICAN STATES. The Hon. and Learned Baronet introduced the Petition with a speech of extraordinary length, temper, and eloquence, in which he gave a perspicuous and striking view of all the States of the South American Continent.—Mr. *Canning* expressed his gratification at the manner in which the Petition was introduced, but felt himself bound to abstain from any explicit declaration upon the subject of it. He explained, however, that

England was now free to act as she might think proper.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 18.

Lord *Holland* brought in a bill to enable the Duke of Norfolk and his Deputy to execute the offices of Earl Marshal and Deputy Earl Marshal of England without taking the oath of supremacy.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

June 25. This day Parliament was prorogued by the King in person, to the 24th day of August next. His Majesty delivered the following most gracious Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot close this Session of Parliament without returning to you my warmest acknowledgments for the diligence and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several objects of public interest that have been submitted to your consideration. I deeply regret the painful necessity under which you have found yourselves of renewing, for a further period, measures of extraordinary precaution in Ireland. I entirely approve of the inquiries which you have thought proper to institute as to the nature and extent of the evils unhappily existing in the disturbed districts of that Country; and I have no doubt that you will see the expediency of pursuing your inquiries in another Session. I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country; and you may rely on my endeavours being invariably directed to the maintenance of general Peace, and to the protection of the interests, and the extension of the commerce, of my subjects.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have provided for the service of the present year, and especially for the Grants which you have so liberally made, in furtherance of the interests of Religion, and in support of the splendour of the Crown. I am fully sensible of the advantages which may be expected to arise from the relief you have afforded to some of the most important branches of the national industry.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the greatest satisfaction in repeating to you my congratulations upon the general and increasing prosperity of the Country. I am persuaded that you will carry with you into your respective Counties the same spirit of harmony which has distinguished your deliberations during the present Session; and that you will cultivate among all classes of my subjects those feelings of content, and of attachment to the Constitution, upon the continuance and diffusion of which, under Providence, mainly depends, not only individual happiness, but the high station which this Kingdom holds among the nations of the world."

FOREIGN

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Finance Minister, M. de Villele, has been defeated in his great plan for reducing the interest of the national debt. On the arrival of the intelligence, the English Funds fell one half per cent.—Perhaps no measure ever excited more general hostility—probably no defeat was ever followed with more popular satisfaction.

M. de Chateaubriand has retired from the French Ministry, and M. de Villele has the Portfolio for Foreign Affairs, *ad interim*, until the King appoints a successor to M. de Chateaubriand.

PORTUGAL.

In our last Magazine we stated the insurrectionary movements against the King; at the head of which was his son Don Miguel. It appears that his Majesty, considering his life in danger, clandestinely went on board the English ship of war the Windsor Castle, accompanied by his suite. All possibility of doubting the nature of the late attempt is now removed by the King himself, who in a Proclamation issued immediately after his escape on board the Windsor Castle, declares himself to have been a prisoner, charges his son with acts "amounting to declared rebellion," deprives him of the commandment in chief of the army, which he had "abused," and ordered all the innocent persons arrested by his arbitrary mandates to be set immediately at liberty. It appears that the King had made two efforts to escape before the one which proved successful, and that it was only on the 9th that having deceived those who guarded

him, by pretending to retire to the country, he found means to steal on board the British ship, with the two Princesses, his daughters, where he was received with the honours suitable to his rank, and where he constituted for a time his seat of Government. From thence he summoned Prince Miguel to appear before him, when a long interview took place, in which the Prince acknowledged his recent errors. In consequence of an order from the King to that effect, the Prince, on the 12th, went on board a vessel in the Tagus, for the purpose of proceeding to France, where he had been recommended to pass some time in travelling for his improvement. Another order was issued by the King, prohibiting the Queen from again appearing at Court, and directing her to remain at one of the Royal palaces, under surveillance. His Majesty remained three or four days an inmate of the Windsor Castle. It is said to be entirely owing to the perfect harmony subsisting among the members of the diplomatic body, that order was restored, and the energetic measures above described adopted.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Turkish fleet sailed for the Dardanelles on the 23d of April. The fleet was said to be manned with a levy of 3000 Janissaries, and was accompanied some distance by the Sultan, who had given 100 purses, and many valuables, to the Capitan Pacha's encouragement. Notwithstanding all these preparations, the present campaign against the Christians will more than probably have the same result as the last.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

We have much pleasure in laying before our Readers the following tribute of affectionate regard to a Prelate of whose conduct in the discharge of his high Episcopal functions we have, on many occasions, expressed our admiration. His Lordship's Reply must have been equally gratifying to the respectable Body of Clergy to whom it was addressed.

To the Right Rev. George Henry Law, D.D.
Lord Bishop of Chester.

My Lord,—We, the Clergy of the Deaneries of Richmond and Catterick, respectfully offer to your Lordship the sincere expression of our regret on your Lordship's removal from the See of Chester.

The indefatigable activity and zeal with

which you have discharged for many years the important duties of your high station; the energy and judgment with which you have on all occasions defended the doctrines and interests of the Church of England; the enlightened benevolence with which you have stood forward as the advocate and patron of all public charities; the unwearied labour with which you visited every parish in your widely extended diocese, and conferred the greatest advantages upon the Church, by the improvement of all parochial buildings, have commanded universal approbation and respect; and the kindness and attention which you have uniformly shewn to the Clergy of every rank under your pastoral care, demands from us personally the assurance of our dutiful affection for your episcopal character.

Although these sentiments occasion regret

gret on your Lordship's separation from us, we are yet fully aware that after twelve years of most laborious exertion in this extensive and populous diocese, it is but due to your Lordship that you should be translated to a see of ampler revenue and less toilsome duty; and we most respectfully congratulate your Lordship on having received from your Sovereign this testimony of his Majesty's approbation of your meritorious services.—You leave the See of Chester with the affectionate good wishes of the Clergy of the Diocese, and we pray to God that he will long preserve to your Lordship that valuable life, and those faculties of mind which have hitherto been employed, under the divine blessing, with such good effect for the interest of virtue and religion, and the maintenance and support of our Established Church.

Signed in the name and by the unanimous request of a numerous meeting of the Clergy of the Deaneries of Richmond and Catterick, assembled at Richmond by public advertisement, *June 7th, 1824.*

JOHN HEADLAM,
Chairman of the Meeting.

To the Clergy of the Deaneries of Richmond and Catterick.

My Rev. Brethren,—I have read your "Valedictory Address" with the warmest feelings of affectionate regret. The assurance that I bear away with me the esteem and good wishes of the Clergy of my late Diocese, is the most gratifying return I could have received for all my anxiety and endeavours to promote the interest of themselves, and of those committed to their care.

I feel most sensibly, at this moment of separation, that the tie which binds together a Bishop and his Clergy, is of a peculiar and a hallowed nature. For twelve years we have been fellow-labourers in the vineyard of our Lord. After such an intercourse, it is with the most painful effort that I now say—Farewell.

But before we part, accept my gratitude—my affection—my respect: and be assured, that whilst memory holds its seat within me, I shall never cease to pray for the happiness, temporal and eternal, of the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester.

GEO. H. BATH AND WELLS.
Langham-place, June 12, 1824.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The advantages which steam navigation affords to travellers will be shortly extended in an extraordinary degree on the coast of Scotland. A steam-boat, very superior in her size, construction, and accommodation, will be established in the month of July between Loch Tarbert, Isle, Staffa, Iona, and even the Giant's Causeway, and thus, with but a trifling intermission, there will be a com-

munication by steam between London and the above places, the route being as follows. From London to Edinburgh *per steam*: from Edinburgh to Glasgow, 40 miles, by a good road, or a pleasant water conveyance in track-boats; from Glasgow to Loch Tarbert, *per steam*; and from the latter place the new steam-boat will convey passengers three times *per week* to Isle, Staffa, and the Giant's Causeway.—It is needless to point out the advantages which travellers in general, but more particularly the curious, will now enjoy, of being thus enabled, by means of this pleasant and expeditious conveyance, to visit these parts of the North, so celebrated both for the remains of antiquity as the wonders of Nature there displayed in so remarkable a manner.

Mr. W. Sears, of Leeds, has made an improvement upon the safety-valve of steam-engine boilers, which appears well calculated to prevent those explosions which have so often proved fatal. The principle of this invention is to take the controul of the safety-valve entirely out of the hands of the engineer, and place it at the disposal of a self-regulator, acting by the pressure of steam, and which does not admit of being weighted.

A valuable vein of clay has been recently discovered in the mountains of North Wales, which has been introduced into our potteries with great success, producing an improved article (appropriately termed *Celtic china*), combining the durability and other advantages of the ironstone china with the beautiful surface of the finest French porcelain.

June 10. A great explosion and discharging of rockets, shells, &c. took place at the factory of Sir W. Congreve, at *West Ham, Essex*. The roof of the building was forced off, and two or three workmen severely injured, and two lives lost.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Tunnel under the Thames.—The approaches of this stupendous work on the Surrey side will be near Swan-lane, Rotherhithe, and about 400 feet from the Thames, whilst that on the Wapping side will come out near King Edward-street, and at a distance of only 200 feet from the river. The distance under the water will be about 1,100 yards, and including the extent of ground from the respective approaches, the entire distance will not exceed one mile. The body of the tunnel is to be formed of a double archway or gallery. Each gallery is to be 13 feet 6 inches wide, and 15 feet high in the clear. The structure is to be entirely of brick and Roman cement; the external dimensions are 35 feet in width, and 20 feet high.

At the Old Bailey Sessions, eight of the shopmen

shopmen of Richard Carlile have been tried for selling at his shop in Fleet-street, the works usually disposed of there, viz. "The Moralist," "Palmer's Principles of Nature," "The Republican," and "Paine's Age of Reason." Three of them, Wm. Campion, James Clarke, and Wm. Hayley, were sentenced to three years imprisonment each in Newgate, and to enter into recognizances of 100*l.* each to keep the peace for their natural lives; and Richard Hassall, and Mr. J. O'Connor, to two years; Thos. Jeffreys to 18 months; and W. Cochraue and J. Christopher to six months imprisonment each.

May 25. Mr. Harris, the companion of Mr. Graham in his aerial voyage from Berwick-street, Soho, to the neighbourhood of Rochester, Kent, ascended in a balloon, from the Gardens of the Eagle Tavern, City-road, London. A young lady, named Stocks, about 18 years of age, ascended with Mr. Harris. The balloon took a South-westerly direction, and pursued its course steadily for about seven or eight minutes, when it entered a thick cloud and was lost to the view. The balloon proceeded in a South-westerly direction over Surrey, and after being about two miles from the earth, Mr. Harris prepared to descend, and pulled the valve line, when, from some cause or other, too much gas evaporated. The consequence was, the balloon descended about a mile, coming perpendicularly to the earth with great swiftness, and the car fell in the park contiguous to the mansion of Lady Gee. The game-keeper, and many other persons, ran to the car, when, shocking to relate, they found Mr. Harris a corpse, and Miss Stocks nearly on the point of death. Both the unfortunate persons were carried with all possible haste to the Plough Inn, Beddington, where every surgical assistance was procured for Miss S. and in the course of an hour she recovered her senses, and is now re-stored to health.

Since the above unfortunate event, Mr. Graham has made two fine and successful ascents from the Gardens of White Conduit House. The first time he was accompanied by Mrs. Graham, the second by Capt. Beaufoy. The following particulars, given by the Captain, are worth recording.

"Just before ascending, the barometer stood at 26 inches 8 10ths, thermometer 66 degrees, the hygrometer 17 dry; time of starting precisely five minutes past six o'clock. The balloon rose most majestically, and we were directly above Waterloo Bridge at eight minutes and a half past six. At this moment the barometer was at 27 inches 4-10ths, and we could observe every street of the Metropolis from Blackwall to Kensington. The scene of the environs was beautiful beyond description, and every thing could be seen distinctly; every object appearing as flat as on a map—even

the hills seemed to be sunk on the same level with the valleys. At 16 minutes past six the barometer was at 28 inches 8-10ths, and when the thermometer was at 39 degrees, hygrometer 20 dry, we passed through the clouds, and getting into another current of air, the balloon revolved gently, which caused a slight feeling of sickness; the clouds while we were passing through appeared like a mist, and the hygrometer still shewed three degrees drier than when on the earth. We experienced now a disagreeable noise in the ear, what is commonly called a "singing," which continued the whole time after, and did not leave me till this morning.—On ascending above the clouds, they appeared like a sea of frozen snow, with dark fissures between, and in some places the clouds opened, and gave us a distinct view of the City and Metropolis, and its environs. The sky above was beautifully blue, and the sun shone brilliantly, tinging with a silvery hue the tops of the wide expanse of clouds, and particularly those that rose like mountains above the others. There were still a few white clouds at a distance above us. The car again revolved in a current of air. Barometer at 21 in. 5-10ths. The highest point we attained was, by the barometer, 19 in. 2-10ths; the hygrometer, 32 dry; thermometer, 32 deg.; time, twenty minutes to seven o'clock. We now heard a report of a gun, which we had heard once or twice before. We now let off a pigeon from a basket, having first fastened a label to it, on which we wrote "clouds." The pigeon, after making two or three circles, darted through the clouds towards the earth. Whenever we caught glimpses of the country through the clouds, the view was beautiful and interesting, but the sight of the silvery sea of clouds to the very verge of the horizon, was truly magnificent; the sun shone on some parts of the Thames, which were visible to us, and was reflected beautifully; the river itself seemed dwindled to a small stream—so much so, that we could not distinguish any object on it. The barometer now stood at 19 inches 5-10ths; thermometer 31 deg., time 18 minutes to 7. The balloon had not hitherto appeared to make much progress except in elevation, but now it wafted rapidly to the South, and a small portion of gas being let out, we gradually commenced our descent. On re-passing the clouds the barometer was 22 inches, 3-10ths; thermometer, 38 degrees; hygrometer, 28 dry; time, 3 minutes to 7. The sensation in the ears still continued. We now descended rapidly, which gave a disagreeable impression of space without any object to rest the eye on. The voice seemed weaker and lower than either above or below the clouds. The balloon again revolved, and at seven o'clock every object became

became perfectly distinct—the sheep appeared like dots, and the trees like bushes. In three minutes after Mr. Graham threw out his grappling irons and the balloon descended with surprising rapidity, and we could see the people running to meet us. The grappling irons caught a hedge first, and next a large oak tree, which brought us in a field belonging to Mr. M. Wilks, in the parish of Tonbridge, one mile from Godstone, where we safely arrived, without the least injury being done to the balloon or car."

The Annual General Meeting of the Institution for Building of Churches and Chapels, was held June 2, at the Freemason's Tavern, when a most numerous and respectable company attended. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was called to the Chair at one o'clock, on which he suggested that the Report be read. The Rev. Dr. Barrett read the Report, which stated, that during the last year 182 applications had been received for assistance, some of which are still under the consideration of the Committee, and grants have been made in 62 cases, amounting to 13,755*l.* and by the aid of that sum additional accommodation will be obtained for 17,630 persons. The number of free and inappropriate sittings will be 13,088. The whole number of applications made since the establishment of the Society is 566; that 316 grants have been made; that in 36 cases, in consequence of increased offers of accommodation, the original sums voted have been increased; and that the total of grants amounts to 76,880*l.*; but 21 grants, amounting to 4,956*l.*, have, from different causes, been relinquished; and that in five instances the works have been completed without claiming the sums which have been voted, amounting to 530*l.* The total amount of grants is 71,396*l.* At Beddington, Kingsbury, Cirencester, and Southend, increased accommodation was effected, and the grants rated by the Society were not claimed by the parties, having found their own resources adequate to the work, leaving the grants to be appropriated to more urgent purposes. The Society has lent its aid towards producing additional accommodation for fifty, forty, or thirty-five persons, where only that number was required, and contributed to provide church room for much greater numbers at Bath, Wrexham, Walsall, Coventry, and other places; and by the grants which have been made, additional accommodation will be provided for 93,655 persons; and that of this number the free and inappropriate sittings amount to 69,295; but still there were thousands and tens of thousands for whom church accommodation remains yet to be provided, and the Society, to continue their work, must depend entirely upon the public. The whole amount of the donations received,

and which has been invested in the public funds, is 61,209*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* and that of annual subscriptions, 300*l.* The amount of money actually paid, and of grants, the payment of which the Society have pledged themselves, is 71,394*l.*; and the disposable balance at present is reduced to a sum less than the expenditure of last year by one-half. The number of free and inappropriate sittings will be 69,295, where the poor may have the Gospel preached to them. The annual statement, from March 31, 1823, to 1824, of donations, subscriptions received, to dividends on stock in public funds, to sale of consolidated 3 per cent. annuities, to sale of 8 per cent. ditto, and to sale of furniture, amounts to 24,733*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; and by the grants paid, by charge and disbursements, &c. amounts to the same sum. A most munificent subscription was made by the company, amounting to upwards of 2000*l.*

June 9. The first stone of a handsome building in the Gothic style, for the Parochial Schools at Chelsea, was laid this day by the Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D. Rector, in the presence of Thomas Bryan, Esq. Treasurer, the Rev'ds H. Blunt, W. Butler, H. Owen, and C. Davies, and at least 4000 spectators. Dr. Wellesley addressed the spectators in an elegant and appropriate speech, stating the great increase in the number of his parishioners, and enforcing the necessity of a correspondent increase in the support of the Schools. The ceremony taking place on the anniversary of the victory of Waterloo, gained by his illustrious brother, the Doctor delicately adverted to the glories of his countrymen, and bade his auditors rejoice with gratitude for the tranquillity which valour unparalleled had secured. He concluded by imploring the Divine blessing on their present undertaking.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN.

May 27. A Comedy, in three acts, entitled *Charles the Second, or the Merry Monarch*. It was well received.

June 16. A Farce, called *My own Man*, the chief incident of which was copied from the *Lying Valet*. It was a miserable production, and received the contempt it merited.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

June 14. A new Prelude, called *Come if you Can*. Being a very meagre production, it was justly condemned.

KING'S THEATRE.

June 15. A Ballet, entitled *Le Page Inconstant*. It was full of amorous bustle, and excited considerable approbation. The decorations and scenic effect were admirable.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton House, Dec. 4. The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieut.-col. James Henry Reynett, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Military Secretary and Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and Colonel upon the Continent of Europe.

War-office, March 22. The 40th reg. of Foot to bear on its colours and appointments the words "Monte Video," in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the Corps at the siege and capture of that town in Jan. and Feb. 1807.

War-office, May 14. The 40th Foot to bear on its colours and appointments the words "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Talavera," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrennees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the Regiment at the Battle of Roleia, on Aug. 17, 1808; at Vimiera, Aug. 21, 1808; at Talavera, July 27 and 28, 1809; at Badajoz, March 1812; at Salamanca, July 22, 1812; at Vittoria, June 21, 1813; at the Pyrennees, July 1813; at Nivelle, Nov. 10, 1813; at Orthes, Feb. 27, 1814; and in the attack of the position covering Toulouse, on April 10, 1814.

May 14. 2d reg. Life Guards, Capt. Lord G. Bentinck to be Capt.—29th Foot, Capt. R. Stannus to be Major.—36th ditto, Lieut.-col. G. Hewett to be Lieut.-col.—44th ditto, Brevet Maj. A. Brugh to be Maj.

May 17. Memorandum.—The name of Ensign William Battier, on the half-pay of the 35th reg. of Foot, is erased from the Half-pay List of the Army.

8th reg. Light Dragoons, Brevet Major G. Brown to be Major.—14th reg. of Foot, Brevet Lieut.-col. J. Campbell to be Major.—Unattached, Major Sir H. Floyd, bart. to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.

Downing-street, May 22. Lieut.-col. J. Ready to be Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

Whitehall, June 2. George, Earl of Morton, K. T. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Mid-Lothian, vice Marquis of Lothian, dec.

John William Robert, Marquis of Lothian, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Roxburgh, vice William, Marquis of Lothian, dec.

Colonial-office, June 3. Lieut.-col. Sir T. Reade, C.B. to be Agent and Consul-General at Tunis.

June 9. Sir J. Oswald invested with the Order of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, in the room of the late Sir T. Maitland.

War-office, June 11. 1st reg. Dragoons, Major James Delancey to be Major.—1st or Grenadier reg. Foot Guards, Lieut. col. Rob. Ellison from the half-pay to be Capt. and Lieut.-col.—96th Foot, Major Henry White from half pay 24th Foot, to be Major, vice Thos. Samuel Nicolls.

Brevet.—Capt. John Bowen Colthurst, 97th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Whitehall, June 15. Lord Marcus Hill appointed Secretary to the Legation at Tuscany; and C. T. Barnard, esq. appointed to the like office at the Court of Saxony.

War-office, June 18. 18th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-col. G. Gorrequer to be Major.—1st West India reg. Lieut.-col. F. F. Browne to be Lieut.-colonel.

Hon. Marmaduke Dawney, of Wykeham Abbey, Yorkshire, third son of John Viscount Downe, to take the surname, and bear the arms of Langley only, in compliance with the will of R. Langley, late of Wykeham Abbey aforesaid, esq.

T. James Birch, of Ravenfield Park, Yorkshire, esq. late Lieut.-colonel of Life Guards, only son of T. Birch, late of Thorpe Hall, co. Lincoln, esq. and grandson of Jas. Birch, esq. by Margaret, eldest dau. and co-heir of Rev. T. Bosville, Rector of Ufford, co. Northampton, to assume the surname of Bosville only.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. J. Blomfield, D.D. to be Bp. of Chester, vice Dr. Law, Bp. of Bath and Wells.

Hon. and Rev. James Somers Cocks, M.A. a Prebendary of Hereford.

Rev. Mr. Vansittart, Prebendary of Carlisle, vice Bp. Law.

Rev. Edw. Fane, M.A. a Prebendary of Salisbury, vice Bp. Carr.

Rev. C. Benson, St. Giles's in the Fields R. Middlesex.

Rev. Mr. Sherlock Cacey, Peter Javy R. Devon.

Rev. Augustus Campbell, Childwall V. Lancashire.

Rev. James Donne, jun. M.A. St. Paul's V. Bedford.

Rev. Chas. Drury, M.A. second portion of Pontesbury R. Salop.

Rev. Dr. French, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, Creetingham V. Suffolk.

Rev. W. S. Gilly, one of the Preachers to the Philanthropic Society, London.

Rev. Henry Gipps, B.C.L. St. Peter's V. and St. Owen's R. Hereford.

Rev. T. S. Gossett, Old Windsor V.

Rev. J. P. Grant, Butlerleigh R. Devon.

Rev. H. G. Liddell, Keadkirk R. Yorksh.

Rev.

Rev. Cornelius Pitt, Hasleton R. with Eworth Chap. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Alex. Stewart to the Church and Parish of Cromarty.

Rev. Robt. Tredcroft, West Itchnor R. Sussex.

Rev. Hen. Michael Wagner, Brighton V. Sussex.

Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, Domestic Chaplain to Duke of Sussex.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. J. S. Hewett, D.D. to hold Ewhurst R. with Rotherhithe R. Surrey.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

The University of Halle has conferred on Rev. S. Lee, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, the degree of D.D.

Rev. D. G. Wait, Rector of Blagdon, Somerset, admitted D. C. L. Grand Com-pounder.

Rev. W. Hart Coleridge, Bp. of Barbadoes; Rev. Michael De Courcy, Rev. J. Stedham, and Rev. T. Morgan, admitted Doctors in Divinity.

Rev. J. Buckland, Head Master of Uppingham School, Rutland, *vice* Roberts, res.

Rev. W. K. Hett, Master of Heighington School, near Lincoln.

Mr. S. W. Cornish, Head Master of Ottery Free Grammar School, Devon.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Northallerton.—Marcus Beresford, esq. of 21st Foot, *vice* Peirse, dec.

Okehampton.—W. H. Trant, of Portland-place, esq. *vice* Lord Dunally.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Westwood, near Southampton, the wife of Rear-adm. Otway, a son.—In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, Hon. Mrs. C. Boulton, a son.—At Radway, co. Warwick, the wife of Lieut.-col. Miller, C. B. a dau.—In Wimpole-street, Lady B. Cooke, a dau.—At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. Heber, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, a son.

April 24. At Margate, the wife of Josh. Waddington, esq. a son.

May 8. At his Lordship's seat, Serlby, Nottinghamshire, the Viscountess Galway, a son.—11. At Braumont Rectory, the wife of Rev. H. Hutton, jun. a dau.—13. At

Ibornden, the wife of C. Tylden Pattenson, esq. a son.—20. The lady of Major-gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, a dau.—22. At Brantinghamthorpe, the wife of Rev. E. W. Barnard, a dau.—23. At Howden, the wife of R. A. Worsop, esq. a dau.—24. At Pradoc, Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, a son.

June 8. At Wing Rectory, Rutland, the wife of Rev. R. Locke, a son.—9. At Mr. Justice Park's, the wife of Rev. Jas. Allan Park, a dau.—10. In Serjeant's-inn, the wife of W. Elias Taunton, esq. a dau.—15. Mrs. T. Boys, of Ludgate-hill, a dau.—Wife of Dr. Seymour, of George-st. Hanover-sq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. Rev. James Slade, Vicar of Bolton, and Prebendary of Chester, to Mary, dau. of late E. Bolleroy, esq. of Bolton.—Rev. R. A. St. Leger, of Star Cross, near Exeter, to Charlotte, dau. of Sir J. Frederick.—Rev. R. W. Blackmore, Chaplain to the Russian Company at Cronstadt, to the relict of J. Heubry, esq. of Archangel, and dau. of late Admiral Elliott.—At Sarum, Rev. Henry Playsted Jeston, son of Rev. H. Jeston, Rector of Avon Dassett, to Elizabeth Purvis, dau. of late W. Eyre, esq. of New-house, Wilts.—Rev. H. Walter to Emily-Anne, dau. of late W. Baker, esq. of Bayfordbury.—Sir Francis Vincent, bart. to the dau. of Hon. Mrs. Herbert, of Grosvenor-street.

March 4. Frederick Lock, esq. son of Rear-adm. Lock, to Mary-Fielder, only dau. of Edw. Grosse Smith, esq.

May 12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Marquis of Exeter to Isabella, dau. of W. S. Poyntz, esq. of Cowdray, Sussex.—17. At St. Pancras, Capt. Caulfield, eldest son of Col. Caulfield, of Benown, Ireland, to Anne Lovell, dau. of Jas. Bury, esq. of St. Leonard's Nazing, Essex.—31. At

Walcot Church, Bath, Capt. Rob. Hunter Brown, formerly Commander of the Dorsetshire East Indianman, to Anne, dau. of late Caleb Blanchard, esq. of London, merchant.

June 1. At Paris, Prince Polignac, Ambassador from the Court of France to this country, to Madame le Marquise de Choiseul, sister to the present Lord Ranelagh. The marriage ceremony was performed in great state, and the bride was presented in form at the Tuilleries.—9. At Rogate, Sussex, Mr. Ingram, surgeon, of Dorset-street, Portman-square, to Louisa Sarah, dau. of late F. Gardner, esq. of the same place.—12. At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Greenway Robins, of Walworth, to Cordelia, dau. of G. Ware, esq. of Southwark.—16. Rev. Joseph Hewlett, of Peppard, near Henley, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Hewlett.—17. At Newington, Almon Hill, esq. of Forest Lodge, Layton, to Mary, dau. of Thos. Halford, esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Rt. Rev. J. Bayly, Vicar of St. Merin, in Cornwall, and Rector of Chilthorne Dorner, Somerset, to Mary, dau. of Thomas Valentine Cooke, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair.

OBITUARY.

LORD BYRON.

The late Lord Byron, whose death we noticed in our last, p. 478, was the eldest son of the Hon. Capt. John Byron (grandson of Wm. 4th Lord Byron) by his second wife Catharine Gordon (lineally descended from the Earl of Huntley, and the Princess Jane, dau. of James II. of Scotland), and was born about 30 miles from Aberdeen, Jan. 22, 1788. His father died at Valenciennes soon after the birth of the late Peer, Aug. 2, 1791, leaving his widow in no very flourishing circumstances. Her conduct, however, was most exemplary, and if his Lordship intended to depict his mother as Donna Inez, in his "Don Juan," as has been said by one of our contemporaries, and, indeed, generally understood, it appears to us that he has dealt with undue severity with his parent. In Aberdeen his mother lived in almost perfect seclusion, on account of the great deterioration of her property by the extravagance of her deceased husband; for her high spirit would not suffer her to apply to his family for the slightest allowance, although her own was scanty indeed. She kept no company, but was regarded and esteemed by all who knew her, and her amiable disposition and manners were particularly shown towards all those whom she thought fit to associate in reading or in sports with her son. He was, indeed, her darling child, for when he only went out for an ordinary walk, she would entreat him, with the tear glistening in her eye, to take care of himself, as "she had nothing on earth but him to live for;" a circumstance not at all pleasing to his adventurous spirit; the more especially as some of his companions, who witnessed the affectionate scene, would, at school, or at their sports, make light of it, and ridicule him about it.

George Byron Gordon was the appellation by which he was known to his schoolfellows in Aberdeen, and if any of them by accident or design reversed the latter words, he was very indignant at it, on account of the neglect with which his father's family had all along treated his mother.

At the age of seven years his Lordship, whose previous instruction in the English language had been his mother's sole task, was sent to the Grammar

School at Aberdeen, where he continued till his removal to Harrow, with the exception of some intervals of absence, which were deemed necessary for the establishment of his health, by a temporary removal to the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, his constitution being always (while a boy) uncommonly delicate, his mind painfully sensitive, but his heart transcendently warm and kind. Here it was he delighted in "the mountain and the flood," and here it was that he imbibed that spirit of freedom, and that love for "the land of his Scottish sires," which nothing could tear from his heart. Here it was that he felt himself without restraint, even in dress; and on his return to school, which, by the bye, he always did with the utmost willingness, it was with much difficulty that his mother could induce him to quit the kilt and the plaid, in compliance with the manners of the town; but the bonnet he would never leave off, until it could be no longer worn.

At school his progress never was so distinguished above that of the general run of his class-fellows, as after occasional intervals of absence, when he would, in a few days, run through (and well too) exercises, which, according to school routine, had taken weeks to accomplish. But when he had overtaken the rest of the class, he contented himself with being considered a tolerable scholar, without making any violent exertion to be placed at the head of the first form. It was out of school that he aspired to be the leader of every thing. In all the boyish sports and amusements he would be first, if possible. For this he was eminently calculated. Candid, sincere; a lover of stern and inflexible truth; quick, enterprising, and daring, his mind was capable of overcoming those impediments which Nature had thrown in his way, by making his constitution and body weak, and by a malformation of one of his feet. Nevertheless, no boy could outstrip him in the race, or in swimming. Even at that early period (from eight to ten years of age) all his sports were of a manly character; fishing, shooting, swimming, and managing a horse, or steering and trimming the sails of a boat, constituted his chief delights; and to the superficial observer seemed his sole occupation.

GENT. MAG. June, 1824.

On

On the death of his great uncle William, 5th Lord Byron, May 19, 1798, he succeeded to the title; being then only ten years of age. Towards the close of this year he was removed to Harrow. Speaking of his studies there, his Lordship says, in a note to the fourth Canto of *Childe Harold*, "In some parts of the Continent, young persons are taught from mere common authors, and do not read the best Classics till their maturity. I certainly do not speak on this point from any pique or aversion towards the plan of my education. I was not a slow though an idle boy; and I believe no one could be more attached to Harrow than I have always been, and with reason:—a part of the time passed there was the happiest of my life; and my preceptor (the Rev. Dr. Joseph Drury) was the best and worthiest friend I ever possessed, whose warnings I have remembered but too well, but too late when I have erred," &c.

At the age of little more than sixteen, he removed to the University of Cambridge, where he became a student of Trinity College.

At the age of nineteen he left the University for Newstead Abbey, and the same year gave to the world his "*Hours of Idleness*," 1807. (see vol. lxxvii. p. 1217):

In his aquatic exercises near Newstead Abbey, he had seldom any other companion than a large Newfoundland dog, to try whose sagacity and fidelity he would sometimes fall out of the boat, as if by accident, when the dog would seize him and drag him ashore. On losing this dog, in the autumn of 1808, his Lordship caused a monument to be erected, commemorative of its attachment, with an inscription, from which we extract the following lines:

"Ye who, perchance, behold this simple urn,
Pass on—it honours none you wish to mourn!
To mark a friend's remains these stones arise;
I never knew but one, and here he lies."

On arriving at the age of manhood, Lord Byron embarked at Falmouth for Lisbon, and from thence proceeded across the Peninsula to the Mediterranean, in company with J. C. Hobhouse, esq. M.P. In 1809 Mr. Hobhouse published "*Imitations and Translations*," &c. several beautiful pieces of which were written by Lord Byron. The same year Lord Byron produced his "*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*," a satirical poem. This production was occasioned by the rough treatment he met from the Critics on the publication of his "*Hours of Idleness*." It evinced a spirit not to be repressed, and talents

that excited greater expectations. The travels of his Lordship are described in the notes to his "*Childe Harold*." It is somewhat singular that his Lordship should have then had a narrow escape from a fever in the vicinity of the place where he has just ended his life:

"When, in 1810," he says, "after the departure of my friend, Mr. Hobhouse, for England, I was seized with a severe fever in the Morea; these men (Albanians) saved my life, by frightening away my physician, whose throat they threatened to cut, if I was not cured within a given time. To this consolatory assurance of posthumous retribution, and a resolute refusal of Dr. Romanelli's prescriptions, I attribute my recovery. I had left my last remaining English servant at Athens; my dragoman or interpreter was as ill as myself, and my poor Arnauts nursed me with an attention which would have done honour to civilization."

While the *Salsette* frigate, in which Lord Byron was a passenger to Constantinople, lay in the Dardanelles, a discourse arose among some of the officers respecting the practicability of swimming across the Hellespont. Lord Byron and Lieut. Ekenhead agreed to make the trial—they accordingly attempted this enterprise on the 3d of May, 1810. The following is the account given of it by his Lordship:

"The whole distance from Abydos, the place whence we started, to our landing at Sestos on the other side, including the length we were carried by the current, was computed by those on board the frigate at upwards of four English miles; though the actual breadth is barely one. The rapidity of the current is such, that no boat can row directly across; and it may in some measure be estimated, from the circumstance of the whole distance being accomplished by one of the parties in an hour and five, and by the other, in an hour and ten minutes. The water was extremely cold, from the melting of the mountain snows. About three weeks before, we had made an attempt; but having ridden all the way from the Troad the same morning, and the water being of an icy chilliness, we found it necessary to postpone the completion till the frigate anchored below the castles, when we swam the Straits, as just stated, entering a considerable way above the European, and landing below the Asiatic fort. Chevalier says that a young Jew swam the same distance for his mistress; and Olivier mentions its having been done by a Neapolitan; but our Consul at Tarragona

remembered neither of those circumstances, and tried to dissuade us from the attempt. A number of the Salsette's crew were known to have accomplished a greater distance; and the only thing that surprised me was, that as doubts had been entertained of the truth of Leander's story, no traveller had ever endeavoured to ascertain its practicability."

This notable adventure was, however, followed by a fit of the ague.

He returned to England in 1811, after an absence of nearly three years, and the two first Cantos of "*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*," (see vol. LXXXII. i. p. 448) made their appearance in February 1812. To this poem in succession, followed the "*Giaour*," and the "*Bride of Abydos*," (see vol. LXXXIV. i. 51) two Turkish stories, and while the world was yet divided in opinion as to which of these three pieces the palm was due, he produced his beautiful poems of the "*Corsair*" and "*Lara*."

In 1812 his Lordship disposed of Newstead Abbey, which he has commemorated in one of his early compositions, for about 150,000*l.*; and in 1814 he took possession of it again through a condition not being fulfilled.

On the 2d of January, 1815, his Lordship married, at Seaham, in the county of Durham, Anne-Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbank Noel, Baronet, and on the 10th of Dec. of the same year, his Lady brought him a daughter. Within a few weeks, however, after that event a separation took place, for which various causes have been stated. This difference excited a strong sensation at the time. His Lordship, while the public anxiety as to the course he would adopt was at its height, suddenly left the kingdom with the resolution never to return.

He crossed over to France, through which he passed rapidly to Brussels, taking in his way a survey of the field of Waterloo. He proceeded to Coblenz, and thence up the Rhine as far as Basle. After visiting some of the most remarkable scenes in Switzerland, he proceeded to the North of Italy. He took up his abode for some time at Venice, where he was joined by Mr. Hobhouse, who accompanied him in an excursion to Rome, where he completed his "*Childe Harold*."

At Venice, Lord Byron avoided as much as possible all intercourse with his countrymen. He quitted that city, and took up his residence in other parts of the Austrian dominions in Italy, which he quitted for Tuscany. He was joined by the late Mr. Shelley (see vol.

XCII. II. 383.) and afterwards by Mr. Leigh Hunt; and they jointly produced a periodical entitled "*The Liberal*," a work now defunct. (See vol. XCII. II. p. 348).

In 1815 he published 24 "*Hebrew Melodies*," "written at the request of the author's friend, the Hon. D. Kinnaird, for a selection of Hebrew Melodies;" and they were also published, with the Musick arranged by Mr. Braham and Mr. Nathan. (See vol. LXXXV. i. p. 539. II. p. 141). The following year produced his "*Siege of Corinth*," the third Canto of "*Childe Harold*," and a little Collection of "*Poems*," amongst which is the "*Farewell*," inserted in vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 357. By an affidavit made in the Court of Chancery, it appears that Mr. Murray had paid Lord Byron 5,000*l.* for the copyright of various Poems, of which 2,000*l.* were for the 3d Canto of *Childe Harold*, and for "*The Prisoner of Chillon—A Dream—And Other Poems*" (see vol. LXXXVII. i. p. 41). The "*Childe Harold*" consists of 118 stanzas, which were paid for at more than 10*l.* a stanza, and more than a guinea a line!! In the *European Magazine* for 1814 is a letter from Mr. R. C. Dallas, in answer to an assertion contained in an evening paper, that Lord Byron received and pocketed large sums for his book, who states "that Lord Byron never received a shilling for any of his works. 'To my certain knowledge, the profits of the '*Satire*' were left entirely to the publisher of it. The gift of the copyright of '*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*' I have already publicly acknowledged, and I now add my acknowledgment for that of the '*Corsair*.' With respect to his two other Poems, the '*Giaour*' and the '*Bride of Abydos*,' Mr. Murray can truly attest that no part of the sale of those have ever touched his Lordship's hands, or been disposed of for his own use." By the affidavit noticed above; it appears that Lord Byron *has received* sums of money, and those very considerable, from Mr. Murray, for his productions; but "neither rank nor fortune," says Mr. Dallas, "seems to me to place any man above this; for what difference does it make in honour and noble feelings, whether a copyright be bestowed, or its value employed in beneficent purposes?"

The publication of his "*Siege of Corinth*," &c. was inferior to all his former productions, and gave rise to the following critique. "Having once gained the tide of fortune, he may have exclaimed, '*Inveni portam—spes et fortuna, valet*,'—but let him 'take heed lest he fall' his laurels, like those of the soldier, or the actor, may not for ever bloom.

bloom. A well-fought and successful enterprise may to-day entwine them luxuriantly on their brows, but the less fortunate attempt of to-morrow soil them with disgrace. We look with regret on those scenes of our childhood which nature and art had united in embellishing, if the hand of assiduity has in latter days neglected their culture; and though some of the well-known haunts, and many of their flowers may still mark the spot, they are the less valued, if among them are found the tares of bad culture, and the weeds of carelessness." The justice of applying this remark to Lord Byron's later productions, will be acknowledged by even every devoted friend to his muse.

In 1817 he published "Manfred, a Dramatic Poem," and "The Lament of Tasso." The former of these pieces exhibit "palpable indications of faded faculty," and is decidedly one of the wildest and worst of its author's; while the latter is highly creditable to his talents. (See vol. LXXXVII. ii. pp. 45, 150).

About 1818 Lord Byron resided at Abydos for some time; from whence he went to Tenedos; where it is probable he wrote "The Bride of Abydos." His house stood facing the Hellespont, and had a full view of the entrance to the sea of Marmora, and the castles and shores of the Dardanelles. He embarked in his felucca from Tenedos to the Island of Scio, where his landing was hailed with joy by the natives: he had before been there, and was well known. He took up his residence in a small cottage on the top of the high mountain of Sopriano; and during the three months which he resided upon this island, never once entered the capital, but visited every classical scene, frequently sleeping at the peasant's cottages, where he was sure to be well received on account of his liberality; many instances of which might be produced. Lord Byron's departure from Scio was marked by much regret on the part of the Greeks, to whom he had been a sincere friend. His felucca arrived at Point Sombro, where he was received by a salute of four guns, which he returned by eight as he left the harbour of Scio, and made to Mitylene. Lord Byron never visited any island upon which he did not leave some marks of his goodness. To the Greek Church at Mitylene he gave 40*l.*; to the Hospital 60*l.*; and in private charity considerably more. From Mitylene he went to Cos, where he was attacked with a painful disorder, from which he gradually recovered, and departed to Athens,

where, no doubt, he traced out many of the scenes of "Childe Harold."

In 1818 was published "Beppo, a Venetian Story." It wanders on from digression to digression; occasionally pointed or even sour and satiric, but chiefly in the listless style in which verse is allowed to fashion sentiment, when the writer has thrown the reins on the neck of imagination. (See vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 144.)

In 1819 he published "Mazeppa, a Poem," and "Don Juan;" the latter announced and published in a very mysterious manner, no bookseller's name being affixed. (See vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 43, 152). This work was attacked in a pamphlet intitled, "Remarks Critical and Moral on the talents of Lord Byron, and the tendencies of 'Don Juan.' By the Author of 'Hypocrisy,' a Satire," (see vol. xc. i. p. 344). In 1820 was published his "Doge of Venice," at the end of which is "The Prophecies of Dante."

In 1821 Lord Byron entered the field with the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles, by publishing a letter on "Strictures on the Life and Writings of Pope," which was answered by the Rev. Author (see vol. xci. i. p. 291, 534).

In this year he published "Sardanapalus, a Tragedy;" the "Three Foscari, a Tragedy," "Cain, a Mystery." (See vol. xci. ii. 537, 613, and vol. xcii. i. p. 60.) The subsequent productions of Lord Byron have all consisted of immoral and infidel sentiments. His "Vision of Judgment," a parody on that of Southey, is justly censured in our vol. xcii. ii. 348. In 1822 he published "Werner, a Tragedy," founded on a German tale. His "Heaven and Earth, a Mystery," was published in 1823 (see vol. xciii. i. p. 43). In this year he also added six Cantos to his "Don Juan," which have since received an increase of three more.

His patrimonial estate received lately a large increase by the death of Lady Byron's mother; and a valuable coal mine, said to be worth 50,000*l.* had been discovered on his Rochdale estate before he left England; so that at his death he must have been in the possession of a large income.

On the 9th of April, Lord Byron, who had been living very low, exposed himself in a violent rain; the consequence of which was a severe cold, and he was immediately confined to his bed. The low state to which he had been reduced by his abstinence, and probably by some of the remaining effects of previous illness, from which he had recently recovered, made him unwilling—at least

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he refused—to be bled. It is to be lamented that no one was near his Lordship who had sufficient influence over his mind, or who was himself sufficiently aware of the necessity of the case, to induce him to submit to that remedy, which, in all human probability, would have saved a life so valuable to Greece. The inflammatory action, unchecked, terminated fatally on the 19th of April. The friends who were near him at the time of his decease, in addition to Prince Mavrocordato, were Mr. Parry, who had organized the artillery and engineer corps for the Greeks at Missolonghi, Mr. Bourke, and Count Gamba. The letters from the last-named gentleman first communicated the intelligence to Lord Sidney Osborne, who forwarded it with the kindest attention to the friends of Lord Byron in England, and proceeded from Corfu to Zante, to make whatever arrangements might be necessary respecting his remains.

Lord Byron had succeeded, his friends are informed, in stirring up among the people of the part of Greece in which he had resided, an almost inconceivable enthusiasm. His exertions were incessant in their cause, and the gratitude of the people was proportioned to them. His influence was not lessened by being employed often to procure humane, even kind treatment towards the Turkish captives. On the day of Lord Byron's death, and when he appeared in imminent danger, the Prince Mavrocordato wrote to his Lordship's friend and companion, Count Gamba, requesting that a Committee might be immediately appointed to take the necessary measures for the security of his property; in consequence of which, four Gentlemen have been nominated to act until other arrangements can be made.

On the 20th of April, 1824, Prince Mavrocordato addressed a letter to J. Bowring, esq. Secretary to the Greek Committee, informing him of the awful event.

He says, "Our loss is irreparable, and it is with justice that we abandon ourselves to inconsolable sorrow. Notwithstanding the difficult circumstances in which I am placed, I shall attempt to perform my duty towards this great man: the eternal gratitude of my country will perhaps be the only true tribute to his memory. The Deputies will communicate to you the details of this melancholy event, on which the grief which I feel will not allow me to dwell longer. You will excuse—you will justify, my being overwhelmed with sorrow."

The following is a translation of the

Proclamation which was issued by the Greek Authorities at Missolonghi, to the grief of its inhabitants, who were thus arrested in the celebration of their Easter festivities:

"PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE."

"The present days of festivity are converted into days of bitter lamentation for all—Lord Byron departed this life to-day, about eleven o'clock in the evening, in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever, which had lasted for ten days. During the time of his illness your general anxiety evinced the profound sorrow that pervaded your hearts. All classes, without distinction of sex or age, oppressed by grief, entirely forgot the days of Easter. The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most calamitous event for all Greece, and still more lamentable for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the dangers of which he was determined personally to partake when circumstances should require it. His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, and no one amongst us ever ceased, or ever will cease, to consider him, with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor. Until the dispositions of the National Government regarding this most calamitous event be known, by virtue of the Decree of the Legislature, No. 314, of date the 13th of October,

"It is ordained.—1. To-morrow, by sun-rise, thirty-seven minute guns shall be fired from the batteries of this town, equal to the number of years of the deceased personage.

"2. All public offices, including all Courts of Justice, shall be shut for three following days.

"3. All shops, except those for provisions and medicines, shall also be kept shut; and all sorts of musical instruments, all dances customary in these days, all sorts of festivities and merriment in the public taverns, and every other sort of public amusement, shall cease during the above-named period.

"4. A general mourning shall take place for twenty-one days.

"5. Funeral ceremonies shall be performed in all the churches.

"A. MAVROCORDATO.

"GIORGIO PRAIDI, Secretary.

"Missolonghi, 13th April, 1824."

We understand that at Missolonghi the grief that pervaded the inhabitants did not require this notification from the Government: mourning was deep and universal.

Thus

Thus has perished, in the flower of his age, in the noblest of causes, one of the greatest Poets England ever produced. His death, at this moment, is, no doubt, a severe misfortune to the struggling people for whom he has so generously devoted himself. He had virtues and he had failings; the latter were in a great measure the result of the means of indulgence which were placed within his reach at so early a period of his life. "Give me neither poverty nor riches," said an inspired writer, and certainly it may be said that the gift of riches is an unfortunate one for the possessor. The aim which men, who are not born to wealth, have constantly before them, gives a relish to existences to which the hereditary opulent must ever be strangers. Gratifications of every kind soon lose their attraction; the game of life is played without interest; for that which can be obtained without effort is never highly prized.

It is fortunate for the great when they can escape from themselves into some pursuit, which, by firing their ambition, gives a stimulus to their active powers.—We rejoiced to see Lord Byron engaged in a cause which afforded such motives for exertions, and we anticipated from him many days of glory; but it has been otherwise decreed.

In every publication of this noble Bard, the same delight in the *terrible* pervades; the same dark shades of character are constantly delineated. Bold imagery and beautiful description are to be found in every page; yet *the whole* convey but a transient pleasure, and very little morality. He supplied the corrupt with excuses for corruption, and the infidel with sneers against religion. Whether Lord Byron was guilty of plagiarism has been a matter of controversy. Some remarks on this point may be seen in vol. LXXXVIII. i. pp. 131. 389. 390. In the subsequent volumes of our Magazine will be found many notices of Lord Byron and his productions.

The following tribute to the memory of the Noble Bard is said to be written by Sir Walter Scott.

"Amidst the general calmness of the political atmosphere, we have been stunned, from another quarter, by one of those death-notes, which are peeled at intervals, as from an Archangel's trumpet, to awaken the soul of a whole people at once. Lord Byron, who has so long and so amply filled the highest place in the public eye, has shared the lot of humanity. That mighty genius, which walked amongst men as some-

thing superior to ordinary mortality, and whose powers were beheld with wonder, and something approaching to terror, as if we knew not whether they were of good or of evil, is laid as soundly to rest as the poor peasant whose ideas never went beyond his daily task. The voice of just blame, and of malignant censure, are at once silenced; and we feel almost as if the great Luminary of heaven had suddenly disappeared from the sky, at the moment when every telescope was levelled for the examination of the spots which dimmed its brightness. It is not now the question, what were Byron's faults, what his mistakes; but, how is the blank which he has left in British Literature to be filled up? Not, we fear, in one generation, which, among many highly gifted persons, has produced none who approached Lord Byron in ORIGINALITY, the first attribute of genius. Only thirty-seven years old—so much already done for immortality—so much time remaining, as it seemed to us short-sighted mortals, to maintain and to extend his fame, and to atone for errors in conduct, and levities in composition,—who will not grieve that such a race has been shortened, though not always keeping the straight path; such a light extinguished, though sometimes flaming to dazzle and to bewilder? One word on this ungrateful subject ere we quit it for ever.

"The errors of Lord Byron arose neither from depravity of heart,—for Nature had not committed the anomaly of uniting to such extraordinary talents an imperfect moral sense,—nor from feelings dead to the admiration of virtue. No man had ever a kinder heart for sympathy, or a more open hand for the relief of distress; and no mind was ever more formed for the enthusiastic admiration of noble actions, providing he was convinced that the actors had proceeded on disinterested principles. Lord Byron was totally free from the curse and degradation of literature, its jealousies we mean, and its envy. But his wonderful genius was of a nature which disdained restraint, even when restraint was most wholesome. When at school, the tasks in which he excelled were those only which he undertook voluntarily; and his situation as a young man of rank, with strong passions, and in the uncontrolled enjoyment of a considerable fortune, added to that impatience of strictures or coercion which was natural to him. As an author he refused to plead at the bar of Criticism; as a man, he would not submit to be morally amenable to the tribunal of public opinion. Remonstrances from a friend,

friend, of whose intentions and kindness he was secure, had often great weight with him; but there were few who could venture on a task so difficult. Reproof he endured with impatience, and reproach hardened him in his error; so that he often resembled the gallant war-steed, who rushes forward on the steel that wounds him. In the most painful crisis of his private life, he evinced this irritability and impatience of censure in such a degree as almost to resemble the noble victim of the bull-fight, which is more maddened by the squibs, darts, and petty annoyances, of the unworthy crowds beyond the lists, than by the lance of his nobler and, so to speak, his more legitimate antagonist. In a word, much of that in which he erred, was in bravado and scorn of his censors, and was done with the motive of Dryden's despot, 'to shew his arbitrary power.' It is needless to say, that his was a false and prejudiced view of such a contest; and that if the noble Bard gained a sort of triumph, by compelling the world to read poetry, though mixed with baser matter, because it was his, he gave in return, an unworthy triumph to the unworthy, besides deep sorrow to those whose applause in his cooler moments he most valued.

"It was the same with his politics, which on several occasions assumed a tone menacing and contemptuous to the Constitution of his country: while, in fact, Lord Byron was in his own heart sufficiently sensible, not only of his privileges as a Briton, but of the distinction attending his high birth and rank, and was peculiarly sensitive of those shades which constitute what is termed the manners of a gentleman. Indeed, notwithstanding his having employed epigrams, and all the petty war of wit, when such would have been much better abstained from, he would have been found, had a collision taken place between the aristocratic and democratic parties in the state, exerting all his energies in defence of that to which he naturally belonged. His own feeling on these subjects he has explained in the very last canto of "*Don Juan*;" and they are in entire harmony with the opinions which we have seen expressed in his correspondence, at a moment when matters appeared to approach to a serious struggle in his native country:

He was independent—ay, much more,

Than those who were not paid for independence;

As common soldiers, or a common—Shore,
Have in their several arts or parts—ascendence

O'er the irregulars in lust or gore,

Who do not give professional attendance.
Thus on the mob all statesmen are as eager
To prove their pride, as footmen to a beggar.

"We are not, however, Byron's apologists, for now, alas! he needs none. His excellencies will now be universally acknowledged, and his faults (let us hope and believe) not remembered to his epitaph. It will be recollected what part he has sustained in British Literature since the first appearance of '*Childe Harold*,' a space of nearly sixteen years. There has been no reposing under the shade of his laurels, no living upon the resource of past reputation, none of that *codding* and petty precaution, which little authors call 'taking care of their fame.' Byron let his fame take care of itself. His foot was always in the arena, his shield hung always in the lists; and although his own gigantic renown increased the difficulty of the struggle, since he could produce nothing, however great, which exceeded the public estimate of his genius, yet he advanced to the honourable contest again and again, and came always off with distinction, almost always with complete triumph. As various in composition as Shakspeare himself (this will be admitted by all who are acquainted with his '*Don Juan*'), he has embraced every topic of human life, and sounded every string on the divine harp, from its slightest to its most powerful and heart-astounding tones. There is scarce a passion, or a situation, which has escaped his pen; and he might be drawn, like Garrick, between the weeping and the laughing Muse, although his most powerful efforts have certainly been dedicated to Melpomene. His genius seemed as prolific as various. The most prodigal use did not exhaust his powers, nay, seemed rather to increase their vigour. Neither '*Childe Harold*,' nor any of the most beautiful of Byron's earlier tales, contain more exquisite morsels of poetry than are to be found scattered through the cantos of '*Don Juan*,' amidst verses which the author appears to have thrown off with an effort as spontaneous as that of a tree resigning its leaves to the wind.—But that noble tree will never more bear fruit or blossom! It has been cut down in its strength, and the past is all that remains to us of Byron. We can scarce reconcile ourselves to the idea—scarce think that the voice is silent for ever, which, bursting so often on our ear, was often heard with rapturous admiration, sometimes with regret, but always with the deepest interest,

All that's bright must fade,

The brightest still the fleetest!

"With

"With a strong feeling of awful sorrow, we take leave of the subject. Death creeps upon our most serious as well as upon our most idle employments; and it is a reflection solemn and gratifying, that he found our Byron in no moment of levity, but contributing his fortune, and hazarding his life, in behalf of a people only endeared to him by their past glories, and as fellow-creatures suffering under the yoke of a heathen oppressor. To have fallen in a crusade for freedom and humanity, as in olden times it would have been an atonement for the blackest crimes, may in the present be allowed to expiate greater follies than even exaggerating calumny has propagated against Byron."

It is well known that the Memoirs of Lord Byron, written by himself, had been deposited in the keeping of Mr. Thomas Moore, and designed as a legacy for his benefit. This gentleman, with the consent and at the desire of Lord Byron, had long ago sold the manuscript to Mr. Murray for the large sum of 2,000 guineas. These Memoirs are however lost to the world; the leading facts relating to which are related as follows by Mr. Moore.

"Without entering into the respective claims of Mr. Murray and myself to the property in these Memoirs (a question which, now that they are destroyed, can be but of little moment to any one), it is sufficient to say that, believing the manuscript still to be mine, I placed it at the disposal of Lord Byron's sister, Mrs. Leigh, with the sole reservation of a protest against its total destruction—at least without previous perusal and consultation among the parties. The majority of the persons present disagreed with this opinion, and it was the only point upon which there did exist any difference between us. The manuscript was accordingly torn and burnt before our eyes; and I immediately paid to Mr. Murray, in the presence of the Gentlemen assembled, 2,000 guineas, with interest, &c. being the amount of what I owed him upon the security of my bond, and for which I now stand indebted to my publishers, Messrs. Longman and Co.

"Since then the family of Lord Byron have, in a manner highly honourable to themselves, proposed an arrangement, by which the sum thus paid to Mr. Murray might be reimbursed me; but, from feelings and considerations, which it is unnecessary here to explain, I have respectfully, but peremptorily, declined their offer."

DOWAGER DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

March 30. At Rome, aged 64, Elizabeth Duchess Dowager of Devonshire, a lady much celebrated by the patronage she bestowed on the Arts. She had made Rome her abode for several years past, and expended a considerable sum of money in clearing out the ruins of different ancient temples, and in dragging the Tiber for antiquities.

She was the 2d daughter of Frederick-Augustus Hervey, 4th Earl of Bristol, and Bp. of Derry, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jermyn Danvers, bart. In 1776 she married, first, John-Thomas Foster, esq. nephew of the Right Hon. A. Foster, Lord Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer. He died in 1796, leaving issue two sons. On the 19th of October, 1809, she married, secondly, William 5th Duke of Devonshire, K.B. by whom (who died, July 29, 1811,) she had no issue.

MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN.

April 27. At the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, at Richmond, Wm. Kerr, Marquis and Earl of Lothian, Earl of Ancram, Baron Kerr of Newbottle and Jedburgh, K. T. Lord Lieutenant of the county of Roxburgh and county of Mid-Lothian. He was the eldest son of Wm. John, 5th Marquis, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Clichester Fortescue, of Dromiskien, co. Louth (by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rich. 1st Lord Mornington, grandfather of the Duke of Wellington and Marquis Wellesley); was married, first, April 14, 1793, to Henrietta Hobart, eldest dau. of John, 2d Earl of Buckinghamshire (whose former marriage with the 1st Earl Belmore was dissolved by Act of Parliament), and by her had issue the present Marquis; two other sons, and one daughter.

His first wife dying August 1805, his Lordship married, Dec. 1806, Henrietta Scott, youngest dau. of Henry, 3d Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. by Elizabeth, dau. of George Duke of Montague; and had issue five children. On the death of his father, Jan. 4, 1815, he succeeded to the titles.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

March 7. At his seat, the Grove, near Watford, Herts, Thomas Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Hyde, of Hindon, a Count in the Kingdom of Russia, Governor of Harrow School. His Lordship was the eldest son of Thomas, 1st Earl, by Charlotte Capel, eldest daughter of William, 3d Earl of Essex, (by his

his first wife Jane, dau. and coheir of Henry Hyde, the last Earl of Clarendon and Rochester,) was born Dec. 25, 1753. On the death of his father, Dec. 11, 1786, he succeeded to the title. His Lordship, who was never married, is succeeded by his brother John Charles.

His remains were interred at Watford the 17th of March, with considerable pomp. The hearse was preceded by gentlemen, farmers, and tradesmen, on foot, and on horseback; a plume of feathers; state hearse, bearing the Coronet on a Cushion; and was followed by the mourners and pall-bearers, in six coaches, drawn by six horses; his Lordship's household, in two coaches and four; four sons of Mr. J. Leach, his Lordship's steward; labourers; and gentlemen's carriages.

BARON MASERES.

May 19. At Reigate, Surrey, in his 93d year, Francis Maseres, esq. M. A. F. R. S. F. S. A. Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer. This literary veteran was born in London, 15 Dec. 1731, of a family originally French, but settled here on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His grandfather was one of five brothers, who were unequally divided, when the call was made on them for an avowal of their religious principles, three of them adhering to the Protestant faith, the other two, the head of the family and the physician, quitting it for the doctrines established by law: and what is remarkable, the three who thus distinguished themselves were officers in the French king's service. The Baron's grandfather was well-received by William the Third, served under him in Ireland, and was employed by him in important services in Portugal; but he attained no higher rank than that of Colonel. His father was a physician in Broad-street, Soho, which residence he quitted for one in Rathbone-place, occupied by his widow after his decease, then by his son John, at whose death it came into the possession of the Baron, who out of term-time used to dine, though he never slept there. He received his education at Kingston-upon-Thames, under the Rev. Mr. Wooddean, after which he became a member of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B. A. 1752, and M. A. 1755.

In 1752 he obtained the first classical medal at the first institution by the Duke of Newcastle, then Chancellor of the University, which he received from the Chancellor in person; the second being conferred on Porteus, then of Christ's, afterwards Esquire Bedell of Gent. MAG. June, 1824.

the University, and latterly Bishop of London.

While fellow of his college in 1755, he published "A Dissertation on the Negative Sign in Algebra; containing a Demonstration of the Rules concerning it:" the design of which is, to remove the difficulties that deter beginners in Algebra in the use of this sign, which is considered by the Baron in no other light than as the mark of the subtraction of a lesser number from a greater. Hence he denied the propriety of such expressions as negative roots, impossible roots, generation of equations, &c. &c. and would never read those works in which they were introduced. The celebrated Dr. Waring found him tenacious on this point; for having presented to him his "Miscellanea Analytica;" and called on him at a suitable time afterwards, he found that the Baron had not got to the second page of his work. The difficulty of understanding it was stated as the excuse, and the Doctor attempting to remove it, was stopped by the simple remark, that in the first page an expression occurred implying that the greater number should be taken from the less. This was assented to by the Doctor, and the Baron not allowing that such a process could ever take place, there was an end to all farther discussion.—The first part of the work contains the Demonstrations of the several operations of Addition, &c. in the way of using the negative sign; the second part, the doctrine of quadratic and cubic equations.

From the University Mr. Maseres removed to the Temple, where, in due course, he was called to the Bar, and went the Western Circuit with little success. His first appointment was that of Attorney General of Quebec, where he distinguished himself by his loyalty during the American contest, and his zeal for the interests of the province. On his return to England he was made Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer in August 1773, which office he filled with great reputation till his death. He was also on his return from Quebec, agent to the protestant settlers there, in which capacity he wrote a letter to the Lord Mayor, expressing the sincere and hearty thanks of the settlers for the City's mark of their fraternal regard, testified towards them by their address to the King in their behalf, and requesting the Lord Mayor, &c. moreover to exert themselves, in order to recover the civil and religious rights of a no inconsiderable number of honest and enterprising subjects of the crown, &c.

In 1779 the Recorder of London appointed

pointed Mr. Maseres his Deputy, and in 1780 the Court of Common Council appointed him Senior Judge of the Sheriff's Court in the City of London; which office he resigned in 1822.

In 1784 he took an active part with Bishop Horsley and others in the contest in the Royal Society, occasioned by displacing Dr. Hutton (see vol. xciii. i. p. 280.)

In 1800 the Baron published tracts on the Resolution of Affected Algebraic Equations, by Dr. Halley, Mr. Raphson, and Sir Isaac Newton. This volume also contains Col. Titus's Arithmetical Problem; and another Solution, by Wm. Frend, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College; with the Baron's Observations on Mr. Raphson's Method of solving affected Equations of all degrees by Approximation.

It was to the liberal and enlightened patronage of Baron Maseres that the public are indebted for the Rev. John Hellins' valuable translation of Donna Agnesi's "*Institutioni Analytiche*." It had been translated many years before by the then late Professor Colson, the ingenious commentator on the Fluxions of Newton. Baron Maseres, who in early life had known Colson, and had reason to infer from his conversation that he had written a treatise on the higher geometry, which he had never published, was desirous of discovering this MS. and of giving it to the world. In his search he found, not the work he looked for, but Colson's translation just mentioned; and after removing some pecuniary difficulties, which without such generous assistance would probably have for ever withheld it from the world, he obtained a copy of it, and put it into the hands of Mr. Hellins, who undertook to become its editor, and under whose inspection it was published in 3 vols. 4to. 1802.

Besides the publications of the Baron, noticed above, he is either the Author or Editor of the following:

"*The Elements of Plane Trigonometry, with a Dissertation on the Nature and Use of Logarithms*," 1760, 8vo.—"*An Account of the proceedings of the British and other Protestant Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, in order to obtain a House of Assembly*," 1775, 8vo.—"*The Canadian Freeholder, consisting of Dialogues between an Englishman and a Frenchman settled in Canada*," 1779, 3 vols. 8vo.—"*Montesquieu's View of the English Constitution translated, with notes*," 1781, 8vo.—"*The Principles of the Doctrine of Life Annuities*," 1783, 1 vol. 4to.—"*The Moderate Reformer*," or a proposal to correct some abuses in the present estab-

lishment of the Church of England," 1791, 8vo.—"*Enquiry into the extent of Power of Juries, on trials for Criminal Writings*," 1792, 8vo.—"*Scriptores Logarithmici*," 1791-1807, 6 vols. 4to. (See vols. lxiiv. p. 447. lxxi. p. 397.)—"*James Bernoulli's Doctrine of Permutations and Combinations, with some other useful Mathematical Tracts*," 1795, 8vo.—"*Appendix to Frend's Principles of Algebra*," 1799, 8vo.—"*Historiæ Anglicanæ Monumenta*," 4to.—"*Occasional Essays on various subjects, chiefly Historical and Political*," 1809, 8vo.—"*May's History of the Parliament of England which began 3 Nov. 1640, a new edition with a preface*," 1813, 4to.—"*Three Tracts published at Amsterdam in 1691, and two under the name of Letters of General Ludlow to Edmund Seymour, and other persons, a new edition, with a preface*," 1813, 4to.—"*The Irish Rebellion; or a History of the Attempts of the Irish Papists to extirpate the Protestants*, by Sir John Temple, a new edition, with a preface," 1813, 4to.—"*The Curse of Popery and Popish Palms to the Civil Government and Protestant Church of England*," reprinted in 8vo. 1807.—In 1820 he published a new edition of Dr. James Welwood's "*Memoirs of the most material Transactions in England, for 100 years preceding the Revolution in 1688*," 8vo.

In 1815 he published a collection of "*Select Tracts relating to the Civil Wars in England, temp. Chas. I. and Cromwell's Usurpation*," 2 vols. 8vo.

The Baron also wrote numerous articles in the Philosophical Transactions, and the following paper in vol. II. of the *Archæologia*; *View of the Ancient Constitution of the English Parliament*; which produced some observations from Charles Mellish, esq. F.S.A. in the same volume.

From the above list of publications will be seen the general tenour of the Baron's studies, in which he was assiduously engaged from the time that he left the University. His great work, the "*Scriptores Logarithmici*," is of a nature from which no pecuniary advantage was to be expected, and his liberality in presenting a copy of it to various public bodies, and to individuals, was such, that he was very much out of pocket by the publication. But he never regarded expence either as to his own works or those which he patronised of others, and he was never wanting in assisting authors whose works he deemed worthy of being submitted to the press. In this case it was common with him to take upon himself the whole expence of printing and paper, leaving the author to re-pay

pay him when it suited his convenience, or he gave him the printing and paper. In one case he advanced above fifteen hundred pounds, of which he did not receive a farthing in return for nearly twenty years. But perhaps there never was a man so little attentive to the accumulation of property, and yet at his death it was much greater than he himself was aware of. His only guide was his banker's books, and after defraying the expences of his chambers and his houses at Reigate and Rathbone-place, and the generally heavy article of printing and paper for himself and others, the surplus of his revenue was invested in the three per cents. without regard to price, and he thought nothing more of the matter.

His manner of life was uniform; a great part of the year was spent in chambers, dining in the Temple-hall in term time, and at his house in Rathbone-place out of term, and the remainder of the year he passed at Reigate, where he spent a good deal of his time, and generally had a friend or two with him. Three or four years ago he vested money in the 3 *per cents.* in the names of the incumbents of four parishes adjoining Reigate, in trust to pay half a guinea to the Clergyman who should preach an afternoon sermon on Sundays, and if there was not a sermon, the half guinea for that day was to be applied by the Trustees to the benefit of the poor of their own parishes. The occasion of his benefaction was this: the late Vicar of Reigate kept a Curate, and many inhabitants of that large parish wished to have a sermon on Sundays in the afternoon, there being many farmers whose servants could not attend Church in the morning; they raised a subscription for the Curate, who accordingly preached an afternoon sermon. The present Vicar did not keep a Curate, and claimed the benefit of the subscription, but the subscribers would not agree to his having it, and the afternoon sermon was discontinued. The Trustees have had several opportunities of giving unclaimed half guineas to their poor. He kept a very hospitable table, at which most of the eminent mathematicians who visited the metropolis were at one time or other to be found. His great delight was to have three or four friends with him, where every subject of science, literature and common topics of the day was treated of with the utmost freedom of discussion. When his faculties were in full vigour, his conversation was replete with anecdote and information. No one was better acquainted with the history of his country, from the invasion of Ju-

lius Cæsar to the present times: and when this has been mentioned to him, he used frequently to attribute it to the task he set himself early in life, to read through with the utmost attention Rapin's History, and to make occasional use of the authorities referred to in that work. The period between the years 1640 and 1660 was particularly impressed on his memory, and when he began to complain of its failure, by referring back to any distant event, the power of it was seen in its fullest extent. In his latter days this was remarkably observed; for though passing events left no impression on his mind, so much so that in the evening he forgot that he had had a party at dinner, yet by leading his mind properly back to a distant period, it seemed to renew its pristine energy.

In his profession of the law the Baron did not make a great figure, and he used to relate with great good humour his want of success in the Western Circuit: but Government was sensible of his services as Attorney General in Canada—an office which he filled up with great dignity, and in a manner highly beneficial to that province. They were rewarded by an appointment to the office of Cursitor Baron, more honorary than profitable, but as it made no great inroads on his time, and is occupied chiefly in a routine of technical details, he was more at leisure to pursue his favourite studies. Few, however, possessed in so high a degree a knowledge of the laws of England, considered as a science; and in questions of great moment the members of both houses have frequently availed themselves of his judgment and superior information.

In politics he was a staunch Whig, bordering more on the Reformer than is supposed to be suited to the present principles of that party. For the constitution as settled at the revolution, and the principles which placed the present family on the throne, he was a strenuous advocate. But every thing that led to the domination of the mob, was his utmost abhorrence; and for this reason he looked with horror on the extravagances committed by the French in their revolutionary career. In all his views of reform, he respected the rights of the present generation, conceiving that, what it derived from its predecessors was not to be wantonly sacrificed for adventurers, and imaginary good to successors, and too frequently for immediate gain to those who could be considered in no other light than robbers and plunderers. The Government, by Parliament, appeared to him in the
highest

highest degree favourable to sound liberty, but the innovation in the time of Henry VIII. in his estimation introducing sessions by prorogations was an injudicious measure. He would have Parliament meet on a fixed day, continuing to sit till all the business brought before it was finished, or it was dissolved by the Crown. And the elections for members of Parliament were to be also on one fixed day, to be concluded in a few hours in that day, by the persons assembling for that purpose at a convenient distance from their habitations. The present confusion at elections seemed disposed only to promote the interest of agents, and ale-housekeepers, and to destroy the morals of the electors and the elected. So different were his feelings from those of the House of Commons in the case of libel, that he considered the courts of law as the only places in which it could be tried; that a member was responsible to the House only for the language he used within it; and he commissioned a common friend to express to Sir Francis Burdett his approbation of the pamphlet which occasioned his confinement in the Tower, and his sorrow for the measures which it had produced.

His moderate reform shows him not to be inimical to a church establishment, on which he was strenuous for one improvement, namely, that no clergyman should have more than one cure of souls; and he could scarcely be brought to believe, that a Bishop could have placed a clergyman in possession of a living, to hold it till his own son was of age to take it, as he considered the preferments vested in them as sacred trusts to be administered with a view not to their private interest, but the advancement of pious and learned clergymen.

With the most liberal views of toleration on religious opinions, not excluding the Deist or Atheist from civil employments, the Baron was an Anti-catholic, and this sentiment he used to justify in few words. It is a tenet of the catholic religion to burn heretics; and they, who will not tolerate others, ought not to be allowed to possess civil employments, which may gradually give them an influence in the state. But his abhorrence of these intolerant sentiments, which he attributed to them, did not extend to the persons of the Romish persuasion: for his house was open to the refugees from France, where were to be seen archbishops and bishops, and numbers of distinguished clergymen, driven from their homes by the atheistical bigotry of the times. His purse and his house were open to them, and a member

of the *Parlement de Paris*; who had been banished by Louis the Fifteenth with his brethren, for refusing to ratify the edict of that monarch, and who, notwithstanding, was one of the most zealous adherents to his successors, was one of his most intimate friends, and had the use at all times of his country house for himself and family.

His religious creed was contained in a very narrow compass, and his surviving friends will never forget the solemn manner in which he used very frequently to introduce it. There are three creeds, he would say, that are generally acknowledged in the Christian world, contradictory in several respects to each other, and two of them composed by nobody knows whom, and nobody knows where. My creed is derived from my Saviour, and the time when and the manner in which it was uttered, gives it a title to pre-eminence. A few hours before his death, in an address to his father, Christ says, this is eternal life, to know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent. This is my creed, and happy would it be for the Christian world if it had been content with it, and never laid down any other articles for a common faith. Hence all the disputes almost, which set Christians at variance with each other, and arise chiefly from scholastic terms, misunderstood and misapplied, he would confine to the closet of the learned, convinced that the Gospel was proclaimed to the poor originally, and was never intended for learned themes of discussion in the pulpit. Under the influence of this creed he was animated with a sincere piety towards his maker, whom he served as a kind and benevolent father, and with unfeigned charity for all his fellow creatures, whom he considered as equal objects of the love and care of the great Supreme.

The mathematical principles of Sir Isaac Newton were not to his taste, and he thought them very improper for academical studies. The positions of this great author, that quantities are some greater, and others less than nothing, and the ultimate equality of quantities, which in no one period of their existence are equal, appeared to him the acme of absurdity. To these he attributed the wildness that now prevails in what may be called the French school, which aims at generalizations, and, however advantageous it may sometimes be to the mere artisan, is very unfit to lead the mind to true science and philosophy. Huygens and Galileo were, in his opinion, better models for imitation, the

one

one for purity of demonstration, the other for explaining philosophical subjects in a popular manner.

The classical studies of his early years continued to delight him to the latest period of his intellectual career, and he might be said to know Homer by heart. Next to him, Lucan was his favourite author, and Horace was of course at his fingers ends. Among the moderns, Milton held the highest place, and from the three poets, Homer, Lucan, and Milton, he to a very late period repeated long passages occasionally with the utmost propriety and emphasis. With the works of the philosopher of Malmesbury he was particularly conversant, and many of the reproaches on his memory he considered entirely without foundation. French was the language of his paternal roof, and he spoke it with the utmost fluency and propriety, but it was the French of the age of Louis XIV. not of modern times, and it was amusing to contrast his pronunciation with that of the refugees. He himself used to mimic with great success the Parisian dialect, which disfigures a language that in itself is meagre, and is made worse by modern corruptions.

But of the intellectual attainments of the Baron sufficient proofs are before the public; his private excellences were confined to a much narrower circle, and the cheerfulness of his disposition, his inflexible integrity, the equanimity of his temper, his sincere piety, will long live in the memory of his surviving friends. Not a particle of pride entered into his composition, and a dogmatising spirit was his aversion. In this latter respect he was a complete contrast to the celebrated Dr. Johnson. Their common printer brought the two authors together at his house to spend the evening, when the Doctor fulminated one of his severities against Hume and Voltaire, and created such a disgust in the Baron's mind, that he declared he would never willingly be again in that man's company, and they never met afterwards. On the equanimity of his temper a celebrated chess-player used to say of the Baron, who was very fond of that game, that he was the only person of his acquaintance, from whose countenance it could not be discovered whether he had won or lost the game.

In stature the Baron was rather below the average height. His dress was uniformly plain and neat, and he retained to the last the three-cornered hat, tye-wig, and ruffles, and his manners were in correspondence with those of a gentleman of the last age. At his table he always said grace with his hands

clasped together, and a voice and countenance denoting thankfulness for all the blessings he received. The tablecloth was not removed, and on retiring to coffee he in the same manner returned thanks to the great Supreme, of whom he never spoke but with the utmost reverence.

His friends will rejoice in hearing, that the latter days of their revered friend were attended to with the utmost solicitude by his nearest relatives, Mr. and the two Miss Whitakers. It was too clearly seen that chambers were an improper place for a person of his advanced age, and in the summer he removed to Reigate, where he had the advantage of the best medical advice from a friend acquainted with his constitution and habits for many years. As long as his recollection lasted, and for a considerable time before it occurred, he earnestly wished for that event which is so appalling to many; for death brought with it no terrors to his mind, as he looked upon it merely as the transition to a better existence.

Quando ullum inveniam parem?

An excellent Portrait, of Baron Maseres was engraved in 1815 by Mr. Audinet, from a painting by Hayter.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Lately. Rev. Thomas Butler, B.D. Rector of West Tisted and Vicar of Warleham, East Hants, and Rector of Empshot. He was of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. May 20, 1791, and B.D. Feb. 3, 1808. He was presented to the Living of Empshot in 1801 by J. Butler, Esq. and to those of Tisted and Warleham in 1810, by his College.

At South Willingham, aged 67, the Rev. Rowland Cintois, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Luddington, both co. Lincoln. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, LL. B. in 1782; was presented to the Living of Luddington in 1788 by Mrs. Lister; and to that of Willingham in 1791 by Lord Middleton.

Rev. John Dunderdale, Curate of Fulford, co. Stafford.

Rev. E. Evans, of Nether Green, Nottinghamshire.

Rev. C. Farish, B.D. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1788; M.A. 1791; and B.D. 1799. He was formerly Lecturer of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle. He published "Toleration of Marriage in the Universities recommended," 8vo. 1807; "The Minstrels of Winandermere," 8vo. 1811.

At Ilford, the Rev. Richard Glover.

At Leghorn, in Italy, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Hall, who had been Chaplain to the British

British Factory at that place upwards of 45 years.

At Clay Hill, near Enfield, the Rev. *Richard Harrison*, M.A. Morning Preacher at Brompton, and joint Lecturer at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. He was the son of the Rev. Richard Harrison, the deservedly popular Preacher at the Magdalen Hospital, and Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell; who died Dec. 23, 1793 (see vol. LXIII. p. 1157.) The son, who inherited the talents and the many good qualities of his father, was entered at Queen's College, Oxford, 1781; where he took the degree of B.A. in 1785. He succeeded his father as Minister of Brompton Chapel, and in the joint Lectureship of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; and was afterwards chosen joint Lecturer of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; but, though highly deserving of it, obtained no other preferment. He published, in 1799, "The Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society, preached at Grosvenor Chapel, on Sunday April 16, and at Mitcham June 30, 1799," 8vo.

In Paris, the Rev. *Richard Hayes*.

At Gloucester, aged 85, the Rev. *Benjamin Hemming*. He was of Pembroke College, Oxford; M.A. March 26, 1764.

Aged 84, the Rev. *G. Hogarth*, Vicar of Mumby and Hogthorpe, Lincolnshire, to which Livings he was presented in 1776 by the Bp. of Lincoln. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his Degrees of B.A. 1777, and M.A. 1780.

At Kegworth, aged 86 years, the Rev. *Joseph Jones*, B.A. many years Curate of that place. He was an excellent Greek scholar.

Rev. *Charles Kearney*, Doctor of the House of Sorbonne, Administrator General of the British Establishments and Colleges in France, and Superior of the Irish Seminary at Paris. He departed this life after a short illness of five days' continuance, at the advanced age of nearly 80 years.

At Limehouse, aged 89, the Rev. *Talbot Keene*, Rector of Tadmarton, co. Oxford, and Vicar of Brigstock, co. Northampton. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1761, and M.A. 1770; was presented to the Vicarage of Brigstock in 1773 by J. Newport, esq. and to the Rectory of Tadmarton in 1788 by the Rev. M. Woodford, esq. He was the oldest incumbent in the Deanery; and during the last seven years was blind, which grievous calamity he bore with great resignation.

Rev. *William Paris*, many years Minister of Crofton, co. Worcester.

Aged 26, the Rev. *W. Peel*, B.A. of Brasenose College.

At Chew Magna, co. Somerset, the Rev. *Roland Phillips*.

Aged 43, the Rev. *D. H. Saunders*, M.A. of Ambleston, co. Pembroke, and Curate of Stainton Church, near Milford.

At Umlerlorne, co. Gloucester, the Rev. *J. R. Senior*.

Rev. *Rob. Smith*, Minister of Cromarty.

At Feltwell, aged 81, Rev. *Richard Stephenson*, Vicar of Wichford, co. Cambridge, to which he was presented in 1810 by the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

At the Rectory, Rayleigh, Essex, the Rev. *Neville Syer*, sixteen years Curate of that parish.

On the Continent, the Rev. *Harry Waller*, B.C.L. of Hall Barn, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, Rector of Farmington, Gloucestershire. He was of Christ Church, Oxford: B.C.L. June 6, 1787. In 1786 he was presented to the Rectory of Farmington by E. Waller, esq.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. At Kenwood, aged 71. Mr. Edward Hunter, F.L.S. He had been almost 50 years in the confidential employ of "the great," the late, and the present Earls of Mansfield.

Mr. Henry Condell, many years a performer in the band at the King's Theatre, and at Drury-lane and Covent-garden.

On a visit at Mrs. Horne's, Russell-square, Hannah, wife of Joseph James, esq. of Esher, Surrey.

Feb. 12. In Hill-street, aged 86, Lady Jane Strachey, relict of Sir Henry Strachey, bart. She was daughter of John Kelsall of Greenwich, co. Kent, esq. relict of Thomas Latham, esq. Captain R. N.; was married to Sir Henry Strachey, bart. May 23, 1770, by whom she had issue the present baronet, two other sons, and two daughters.

March 26. Aged 58, Kitty Alderson Stow, relict of the late James Stow, esq. of Homerton.

At Peckham Rye, aged 68, Wm. Pearce, esq. of St. Swithin's-lane.

March 29. At Brompton, James Thomas, esq.

March 30. At Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, on his 86th birth-day, John Mitchell, esq. formerly of the Royal Navy, one of the few surviving Officers who sailed round the world with Admiral Byron.

April 1. At Hillingdon, aged 78, Thos. Hussey, esq. of Gattrim, co. Meath, formerly M.P. for Aylesbury.

April 3. At his father's house, in South Audley-street, Thos. Gore, jun. esq. Lieut.-col. of the Coldstream Guards. He was appointed Ensign 80th Foot, June 1, 1797; Lieut. 20th Foot, Nov. 4, 1799; Lieut. and Capt. 2d Foot Guards, July 4, 1805; and Capt. and Lieut.-col. Dec. 25, 1813.

At Clayton-place, Kennington, aged 69, C. Powis, esq.

[The Provincial Deaths will be given in our Supplement.]

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 19, to June 22, 1924.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	- 946	Males	- 851		2 and 5	156
Females	- 980	Females	- 770		5 and 10	66
Whereof have died under two years old		509			10 and 20	63
					20 and 30	102
					30 and 40	128
				40 and 50	139	
					103	1

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending June 12.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
63 7	58 9	26 11	38 0	39 1	39 1

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 21, 50s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 16, 29s. 6½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 18.

Kent Bags	6l. 10s. to 8l. 0s.	Farnham Pockets....	12l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.	Kent.....	7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Yearling.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Sussex.....	6l. 10s. to 7l. 15s.
Old ditto.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling.....	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 6l. 10s. Straw 2l. 14s. 0d. Clover 6l. 6s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 15s. 0s.
Straw 2l. 10s. 0d. Clover 6l. 10s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, June 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market June 21:	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts.....	2,426 Calves 315.
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 18,880	Pigs 100.

COALS: Newcastle, 31s. 0d. to 35s. 6d.—Sunderland, 35s. 0d. to 40s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 37s. 0d. Yellow Russia 36s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 70s. Mottled 78s. 6d. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. per Doz. Moulds 9s. 6d.

THE PRICES OF SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of May, and 25th of June, 1924), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—CANALS. Grand Trunk, 75l. and bonus, price 2,850l.—Barnsley, 10l. and two bonuses of 1l. each, making 12l.; price 260l.—Rochdale, 4l.; price 130l.—Bolton and Bury, 5l.; price 130l.—Coventry 44l. and bonus; price 1,230l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l.; price 320l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s. and bonus; price 350l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 345l.—Monmouth, 10l.; price 285l.—Old Union, 4l.; price 100l.—Ellesmere, 8l.; price 80l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 1l.; price 40l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 40l.—Kennet and Avon, 17s.; price 29l.—Regent's, price 60l.—Wilts and Berks, price 10l. 5s. Grand Union, price 28l.—Huddersfield, price 40l.—Stratford-upon-Avon, price 35l.—Thames and Medway, price 35l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, price 25l.—DOCKS. West India, 10l.; price 239l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 120l.—East India, 8l.; price 153l.—Commercial, 3l. 10s.; price 90l.—WATER WORKS, East London, 5l.; price 170l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 86l.—Grand Junction, 3l.; price 90l.—FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Royal Exchange, 10l. and bonus; price 816l.—Globe, 7l.; price 180l.—Imperial 5l.; price 130l.—Albion, 2l. 10s.; price 58l.—Guardian, 10l. paid; price 14l. prem.—Kent, 2l. 10s.; price 80l.—Atlas, 6s.; price 7l.—Hope 6s.; price 6l.—Provident, 9l. per cent.; price 20l.—Rock 2s.; price 4l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANIES. Westminster, 8l. 10s.; price 70l.—Imperial, 40l. paid on the Old, and 10l. paid on the New; prices 24l. and 17l. prem.—Phoenix, 2l. paid; price 16l. 10s. prem.—London Institution, price 35l.—Russell Do. price 10l.—Reversionary Interest Society, 20l. paid; price 2l. 10s. prem.—Vauxhall Bridge, 1l.; price 36l.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 27, to June 26, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
May	°	°	°			June	°	°	°		
27	47	69	56	30, 64	fair	12	47	59	45	30, 19	cloudy
28	57	69	63	, 57	fair	13	46	64	51	, 10	rain
29	60	66	55	, 31	cloudy	14	55	61	53	29, 50	cloudy
30	56	60	54	29, 86	cloudy	15	52	56	52	, 33	cloudy
31	55	66	60	, 93	fair	16	53	63	60	, 63	cloudy
June 1	55	67	55	30, 24	fair	17	54	60	51	, 90	cloudy
2	50	68	60	, 35	fair	18	51	60	50	30, 06	fair
3	50	58	53	, 38	cloudy	19	51	56	55	29, 69	rain
4	50	64	50	, 32	fair	20	54	60	56	, 45	stormy
5	49	59	51	, 25	cloudy	21	55	65	56	, 55	cloudy
6	50	64	60	, 22	fair	22	54	65	55	, 61	fair
7	51	69	60	, 18	fair	23	56	61	52	, 42	rain
8	55	70	55	, 13	fair	24	52	53	55	, 46	rain
9	50	66	60	, 01	fair	25	55	61	56	, 78	cloudy
10	50	55	51	29, 98	rain	26	57	66	55	30, 08	fair
11	51	56	46	30 14	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 24, to June 26, 1824, both inclusive.

May & June	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.	
24	235	95½	47	95½	101½	101	108½	22½		75 pm.	37 31	pm.	37 31
25	232½	94½	47	95½	101½	100½	108½	22½		76 pm.	30 32	pm.	30 32
26	231	95½	47	95½	101	100	107½	22½		76 pm.	21 30	pm.	21 30
27	237	94½	47	95½	101	100½	107½	22½	296	80 pm.	31 36	pm.	31 36
28	237	94½	47	95½	101	100½	107½	22½	295½	79 pm.	28 18	pm.	28 18
29	239	93½	47	94½	100½	100½	107½	22½	295½	74 pm.	19 26	pm.	19 26
30	232½	93½	47	93½	101	100½	107½	22½	295	71 pm.	25 29	pm.	25 29
1	233½	94½	47	94½	101	100½	107½	22½		78 pm.	34 29	pm.	31 33
2	232½	94½	47	94½	101	100½	107½	22½		73 pm.	30 32	pm.	28 34
3	237½	94½	47	94½	101	100½	107½	22½		73 pm.	32 26	pm.	26 81
4	276½	93½	47	93½	101	100½	107½	22½		73 pm.	30 37	pm.	30 37
5	238½	94½	47	94½	101	100½	107½	22½			31 87	pm.	33 33
6	238½	94½	47	94½	101	100½	107½	22½		78 pm.	38 29	pm.	30 84
7	237½	94	47	94	101	100½	107½	22½		78 pm.	31	pm.	31 33
8	238½	94½	47	94½	101	100½	107½	22½		79 pm.	30 84	pm.	30 34
9	238½	94	47	94	101	100½	107½	22½		78 pm.	38 29	pm.	38 29
10	238½	94	47	94	101	100½	107½	22½			34 25	pm.	34 25
11	237½	94	47	94	101	100½	107½	22½		80 pm.	31 24	pm.	31 24
12	237½	94	47	94	101	100½	107½	22½			27 22	pm.	27 22
13	237½	94½	47	94½	101	100½	107½	22½		81 pm.	29 22	pm.	22
14	238½	94½	47	94½	101	100½	107½	22½		82 pm.	27 21	pm.	21 27
15	238½	94	47	94	101	100½	107½	22½			19 26	pm.	30 26
16	237½	94	47	94	101	100½	107½	22½		84 pm.	26 32	pm.	30
17	238½	94	47	94	101	100½	107½	22½		83 pm.	26 36	pm.	

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.



CHURCH IN CIRCULAR

THE SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. XCIV. PART I.

Embellished with a View of PRESTBURY CHURCH, Gloucestershire; and STONE COFFINS, &c. found at Rotherfield.

ACCOUNT OF PRESTBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MR. URBAN, Cheltenham, June 20.

AS the time is now arrived when the fashionable town of Cheltenham draws from the Metropolis the wealthy and the gay, I have sent the annexed view of the Parish Church of the village of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, (*see the Plate*) in hopes that being mentioned in your widely circulated Magazine, may induce some of the patrons of its fortunate neighbour to visit it, as it well deserves the attention of the excursive traveller, owing to the romantic beauty of its situation, and the almost unequalled prospect it commands of the neighbouring country.

It is situated about a mile and a half north-east of Cheltenham, and is so embosomed in orchards, that it is not discovered until you come immediately to the spot. The Church is an ancient edifice, but appears to have been built at different periods, is rather low, has a handsome embattled tower, with three chapels adjoining it. On the left entrance of the village stands the Vicarage-house, beautifully surrounded by trees, and looking for shelter from the terrors of the storm to the bold fronts of Prestbury-hill and Cleeve Cloud. On the right, the spectator is arrested by the beautiful and classic seat of James Agg, esq. who has been many years an active magistrate of the town of Cheltenham.

Yours, &c. B. J. S.

To our Correspondent's communication we shall add some further particulars concerning Prestbury, from Rudge's and Fosbroke's Histories of Gloucestershire.

The interesting parish of Prestbury, containing 3000 acres, is in the lower

division of the Hundred of Deerhurst, though locally situate in the Hundred of Cheltenham.* Its population, in 1801, was 485; in 1811, 667; and by the last census in 1821, appears to have increased to 906. Its chief support is agriculture, which now employs above 110 families.

This town was reduced to ashes by a fire which happened in the reign of Henry VII. Some efforts were made in the preceding reign to recover the market granted by Hen. III.; for Leland says: "It is now made a market-town again a 20 years syns." Its near neighbourhood to Winchcomb and Cheltenham, probably prevented its flourishing as a market-town. It is now, and has been for years, only a village.

During the civil wars, Colonel Massey, governor of Gloucester, placed a garrison here to protect the market of that city, which served also to preserve a communication between the Parliamentary garrisons at Warwick and Gloucester, and to check the King's in Sudeley Castle.

The termination of the name seems to shew that it has anciently been the scene of military transactions; but sometimes a *burg* or *bery* signifies merely a town.

In this parish are two manors, the principal of which belonged to the Bishops of Hereford in the time of Wm. I. together with Levenhamtone.

Soon after the Norman Survey, the Earls of Gloucester by usurpation, possessed themselves of it, but Gilbert de Clare restored it. Peter Bishop of Hereford, then lord of the manor, obtained for Prestbury a charter for a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair to continue for three days from the eve of St. Peter ad Vincula, which privi-

* It was considered in this Hundred in the time of Wm. I.

leges

leges were afterwards confirmed twice by Richard II.

By inquisition 12 Edw. IV. John Staubury, Bp. of Hereford, is certified as holding this manor in right of his See, and worth 24 marks per annum.

In 17th Elizabeth, Rich. Pates was steward of the manor; and a supervision, in which the customs of it were written in English, in a very neat and legible hand, was enrolled. It was in the Crown 24 Eliz. and granted in lease to Reginald Nicholas, who held it in 1608. He was a servant of Sir J. son of Thomas Chamberlaine, who had a long lease of the manor, and supplanted his master. The site of the manor and lands called Middle-Breach were granted to Robert Earl of Leicester, 1574, and regranted to Hen. Chilman and Robert Knight, in 1606. Before 1637 it formed part of the large purchases of the Craven family in that neighbourhood, in which it continues. When the Inclosure Act took place, 4 Geo. II. an allotment was made to Wm. Lord Craven, as lord of the manor; and of 5 acres 3 roods, to Edmund Chamberlaine, for the "manor court, or site of the manor."

The other manor belonged to the Priory of Lanthony,* who had free warren; and the farm of this manor was granted, for 50 years, to Robert Atwell, and his heirs, for the reserved rent of 4*l.* 6*s.* and 12*d.* for view of frank-pledge; and again was granted to Thomas Gatwick, and Anselm Lamb, 5 Mary. Thomas Doughty held it in 1651; and Mary Talbot, and William her son, in 1657, soon after which it was alienated to the Baghott family, in which it now remains. The family of Baghott resided in this village upwards of 400 years. The ancient name was Baghots; but by some mistake, in a grant of James I. it was called Badget, alias Badger. They possessed the property and house called Hewlets, partly in this parish and partly in Cheltenham, which was purchased of Thos. Baghot, esq. by the Agg family.

Phil. de Sinctelf had half a moiety of Prestbury Muscroft, 3d part Gosin's Croft, Suthdune-lane, Bergwothe Land,

Bergferlong Land, Brech at Challdewell, Grededich Land, Oxendich Land, in the 2d year of King John. Reginald Foliott held two virgates in the 8th John. Peter de Eggeworth held a carrucate and 40*s.* rent of the Bishop of Hereford by 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, 29 Edw. III. which in the preceding reign had, perhaps, been the estate of Rob. de Prestbury, who conveyed various lands here, &c. to Thomas de Hatherley, 18 Edw. II.

On Prestbury-hill, Sir R. Atkins notices a Roman camp, which Mr. Snell's MSS. place in Cleeve parish.

An estate here called the *Hyde*, belongs to the Craven family. Some attempts were made, about 1750, to supplant Cheltenham in its reputation, and a treatise was written by Dr. Linden, to prove that the waters rising from a spring on this estate were superior to the other; but the attempt failed, probably from the too great zeal of the Doctor, who made the experiment, and his suspected prejudice.

The Benefice is a vicarage, in the diocese and archdeaconry of Gloucester, and the deanery of Winchcomb. The impropriation formerly belonged to Lanthony, and was appropriated to that monastery in 1398, 21 Ric. II. Edward Baghot presented to the vicarage in 1587, and, with one exception, his descendants have continued so to do to the present time. The Barton demesnes, once belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, now to the Chapter of the same Church, pay two-thirds tythes to them, and the remainder to the impropriator, who has the whole tythes of the farm-lands; but all other tythes, great and small, are divided between him and the Vicar. Mortuaries are due to the Impropriator and Vicar, according to the property of the deceased.

In 1795, Thomas Baghot de la Bere, esq. presented the Rev. Thomas Welles, D. D. the present Incumbent, who was of Worcester College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. May 28, 1787; B. D. July 12, 1788; and D. D. Nov. 26, 1806.

The Church, in Pope Nicholas's Valer, is valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; portion of the Vicar, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; portion of the Dean of Hereford, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; portion of the Precentor of Hereford, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the King's Books it is rated at 11*l.* It is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a nave, with two aisles, of unequal dimensions. A strong embattled tower

* Lanthony Priory was founded by Milo, Earl of Hereford, in 1186, for the Monks driven from Lanthony Abbey, in Monmouthshire, by the Welsh. Some of the Bohuns his successors were buried here. Its revenue was 748*l.* per annum.

at the west end. The windows were formerly ornamented with painted glass, but only the letters J. W., the initials of John Wich, Prior of Lanthony, are now visible.

might at this time have insulted and endangered us on our own shores.

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The Same as told in the Newspapers.

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FAMILY OF WELLESLEY.

IN Southey's Life of the Rev. John Wesley, there is a passage relating to the noble family of Wellesley, which with much amplification has been frequently of late brought forward in the public journals. Mr. Southey's high reputation as a scholar and a gentleman forbids the supposition that he knowingly stated an untruth, but he has been unquestionably misled or imposed upon by some idle tale. The following is the anecdote, as related by Southey, contrasted with one of those *improved versions*, which, if suffered to pass uncontradicted, will, by frequent repetition, at length attain a semblance to truth.

—

The Story as related by Mr. Southey
(Life of Wesley, vol. i. p. 44).

While Charles Wesley was at Westminster under his brother, a gentleman of large fortune in Ireland wrote to the father, and inquired of him if he had a son named Charles; for if so, he would make him his heir. Accordingly his school-bills, during several years, were discharged by his unseen namesake. At length a gentleman, *who is supposed to have been this Mr. Wesley*, called upon him, and, after much conversation, asked if he was willing to accompany him to Ireland. The youth desired to write to his father before he could make answer; the father left it to his own decision, and he, who was satisfied with the fair prospects which Christ Church opened to him, chose to stay in England. John Wesley, in his account of his brother, calls this a fair escape. The fact is more remarkable than he was aware of; for the person who inherited the property intended for Charles Wesley, and who took the name of Wesley, or Wellesley, in consequence, was the first Earl of Mornington, grandfather of Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington. Had Charles made a different choice, there might have been no methodists, the British Empire in India might still have been menaced from Seringapatam, and the undisputed Tyrant of Europe

About the year 1718, a Mr. Wesley, of Dangan, in the county of Meath, wrote to the Rev. Samuel Wesley, Rector of the united parishes of Epworth and Morte, in the county of Lincoln, England, stating, that if he had a son called Charles, he would adopt him and make him his heir. At the expense of this friend, Charles Wesley was put to Westminster School, and after the usual time past there, was removed to Oxford, and all his expenses paid by his unknown friend. At a proper age he wished him to come over to Ireland; but about this period he became decidedly religious, and joined his brother, the late eminent John Wesley (then Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford) in proclaiming to perishing sinners the salvation of God, through Christ Jesus, declining all riches and honour, lest they should in any wise retard him in the pursuit of the glorious object he had in view. Upon this Mr. Wesley adopted Richard Colley, of the city of Dublin, who took the name of Wesley, became first Earl of Mornington, and was grandfather to the present Marquis. The present Marquis, at the time of his creation to the present title in 1797, changed his name from the simple and more elegant name of Wesley to that of *Wellesley*. The High Church principles and constitutional loyalty of the English Wesleys have been a theme for the poet, and a subject for the historian to dwell upon. The Rev. Samuel Wesley, alluded to above, was the chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. James, and King William. On James's accession to the throne, he was attached to him; but, as he states, "When I heard him say to the Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, lifting up his lean arm, if you refuse to obey me, you shall feel the weight of a King's right hand! I saw he was an arbitrary *Papish* tyrant;" and from that moment he aided, and in no small degree promoted, the Revolution under King William, to whom he was appointed chaplain. A remarkable fact is, that some of King James's friends solicited him to read the Declaration: he peremptorily refused, and, although surrounded by courtiers, soldiers, and informers, preached

preached a bold discourse against it, from Daniel, 3d chap. 17 verse, "If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thy hand, O King! But if not, be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy god, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." This was the man, the family, and the name, of which the posterity of Richard Colley, the present noble Marquis, was ashamed.

A very few remarks will serve to shew that the story as told by Southey is void of all probable foundation, and that the *addenda* are absolutely false. In the first place, there is the strongest reason to believe that the proprietor of Dangen, in 1718, could not indulge a predilection for the name of Charles, inasmuch as it was not his own name, nor the name of any one of his family, nor of any one of his ancestors; the name of Charles does not once appear in the pedigree of the Wellesleys of Dangen: the only male names in the family, from 1400 to 1727, are Valerian, William, Gerald, Walter, Edward, Colley, Dudley, Christopher, Patrick, Peter, and Joseph. In the next place, how stands the truth regarding the assertion "that Mr. Wesley, of Dangen, adopted a Mr. Colley, of Dublin, on the refusal of Charles Wesley, &c.?" The fact is simply this: Mr. Wesley, of Dangen (who after all, according to Mr. Southey, is only *supposed* to have been the gentleman who made the offer to Charles Wesley), by his will, dated 13th March, 1727, a few months before his death, devised his property, not to any child of his adoption, but to his immediate and near relatives, of whom he had many then alive. Although a married man, he was childless; and therefore, as was most natural, he devised his property among the members of his own family, beginning with his cousin-german, Richard Colley, the son of his (the testator's) uncle, with an injunction that he should take the name of Wesley; upon failure of issue to this Richard, he devised the property upon like conditions to his nephew, Wesley Harman, with successive remainders to other relatives. So that the difficulty with Mr. Wesley seems to have been, not where he should look abroad among strangers for an heir, but to which

among his own numerous relatives he should give the preference. It is also worthy of particular observation, that at the time of the alleged offer to Charles Wesley in 1718, Mr. W. of Dangen was a married man, with a prospect of having children of his own, and therefore most unlikely, even if he had no relations, to travel into a foreign country to select an heir among aliens to his blood. With regard to the assertion that Mr. W. of Dangen supported Charles Wesley at College, it appears by Mr. Southey's book, that John Wesley was not elected a Fellow of Lincoln College until 1726, and that Charles did not enter College until some time after that John became a Fellow. Now, Mr. W. of Dangen died early in 1728, much about the same period that Charles entered College; so that he could not have been supported there by that gentleman's bounty, and the assertion that he was so supported is therefore untrue. Equally erroneous is the assertion, that the Marquess, at the time of his creation to his present title, changed his name from Wesley to Wellesley; to prove which, no more is necessary than to mention, that so far was the noble Marquess from making the alleged change at the time of his elevation in the peerage, that he was actually called and known for one-and-twenty years, during his father's life, by no other appellation than that of Viscount *Wellesley*, as appears incontestably by his recorded speeches at Eton in 1778, and prize-recitation at Oxford in 1780.

With regard to the different mode of spelling the name at different times, a few words of explanation may not be amiss. The original name was unquestionably *WELLESLEY*, for so it is invariably written in the numerous antient records where it appears, until about the middle of the 16th century, when it is indiscriminately written Wellesley, Wellsly, We'sly, and Wesley; the full and the contracted mode sometimes occurring in the same document. Those versed in the perusal of antient writings, are well acquainted with the loose and unsettled orthography of former times. The will of Shakspeare is a remarkable instance: it is written on three sheets of paper, each of which bears his signature; yet of the three autographs, written on the same day, probably in the same hour, no two are alike, differing from each other

other both in the character of the writing and the manner of the spelling.

That the present possessors of the name of Wellesley should prefer the original mode of spelling it to any corrupted mode which by carelessness or abbreviation had crept into use, so far from being censurable, is a proof of their good taste; and the renown which in their possession it has achieved, justifies the hope that it will be transmitted honoured and unchanged to the latest posterity*.

Mr. URBAN,

May 14.

ALLOW me to call the attention of your readers to the concluding paragraph of a letter signed MERLIN, in which the author appears to me to speak with undue severity of the Roman historian Tacitus. He says: "No credit is due to this historian's base and unfounded calumny, viz. the Druidical sacrifice of human victims, &c. &c." From the mode of expression here used, the unlearned will be led to suppose that the ancient Druids have been accused of offering human sacrifices by Tacitus only. But surely Merlin cannot be ignorant that *all* accounts of the Druidical rites confirm that of the Roman historian. He must be aware that Tacitus is fully borne out by other contemporary authors. Suetonius, in his *Life of Claudius*, makes the same declaration. Pliny tells us of the Druids, that among them, "*Hominem occidere, religiosissimum erat*;" and Cæsar expressly declares them to have held, that "*pro vitâ hominis, nisi vitâ hominis reddatam, non posse numina placari*." If then the same thing has been asserted by so many, why is the

blame of having made a false assertion laid on Tacitus only? why is he only accused of "base and unfounded calumny?" In truth, there is not a shadow of reasonable suspicion that the assertion is *false*; for there can be no doubt, but that human sacrifices formed a part of the Druidical rites. It would be a more interesting question, to ascertain whence the practice arose; to account for the prevalence of human sacrifice, not only in our own country among the Druids, but in almost every country antient and modern under heaven. For my part, I feel confident that the Christian may see here a portrait of the great and all-sufficient Sacrifice offered for the sins of men upon the cross; and tho' the custom is deservedly abominated by us, as beyond measure barbarous, yet it is a shadow of the plan adopted by God for the reconciling of sinners to himself from the foundation of the world. The reason why there could be no remission, without shedding of blood, was probably revealed to Noah, tho' it became obscured in process of time among his unenlightened posterity; sufficient traces, however, of the true doctrine still remained to occasion those sanguinary rites, which stained the altars of so many nations, and of our own amongst others, with human blood. This supposition alone can account for the very existence of sacrifices in heathen countries; man never could have himself imagined that blood-shedding would atone for crime; if it had not been originally revealed to him; and the circumstance that piacular sacrifices did prevail so universally, tends strongly to confirm the most important of all Christian doctrines, viz. that of atonement for sin through the blood of Jesus Christ.

Yours, &c.

E. W. E. N.

* Although the Colley and Wellesley families were so nearly allied, as I have already stated, yet the connexion between them was strengthened by former alliances; and the inducement, therefore, the stronger for the disposition of the Dangen property as mentioned above: in fact, Lord Mornington was himself descended from the Wellesleys of Dangen, for his great-great-grandfather Sir Henry Colley (who married Anne, daughter of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland) was the son of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Colley, Privy Councillor and Governor of Ophaley in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by his wife Catharine Cusack, who was the daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose mother was Alton Wellesley, daughter of William Wellesley, of Dangen, Esq.

Mr. URBAN, *Speltisbury, June 3.*
MOMUS turn'd Fabulist, or Vulcan's Wedding", mentioned in p. 410 of your Magazine for May, printed with the music to the songs, like the Beggar's Opera, was written by Ebenezer Forrest, the father of Theodosius, who, as is truly stated, died in the year 1784, aged about 56; consequently could not have been the author of the Opera.

Ebenezer Forrest was a respectable attorney, whom I remember living in George-street, York-buildings, about the

the year 1774. He was the intimate friend of Rich, and of Hogarth, whom he accompanied on the "Five Days Peregrination", and wrote the account of it, which has been published.

I think his son told me that "Flora" was taken by him from "Hob, or a Country Wake," by Dogget; and this receives some confirmation by its having been added to "Momus," for the benefit of the author.

I avail myself of this opportunity of paying a tribute of regard to the memory of Theodosius Forrest*, with whom I lived in habits of intimacy from my earliest years, from whom I derived much useful knowledge and information, and in whose society I passed some of the pleasantest hours of my life. He was a man of strict integrity, and of a most benevolent disposition, indefatigable in the service of his clients and his friends. He was an acute observer of human nature, and character; and possessed a happy facility of writing songs and ballads, and adapting them to popular airs†, which (as was then not unusual) he used to sing at table, some of them with considerable humour, a faculty which rendered him a most agreeable and entertaining companion. He had a correct and sound judgment in matters relating to art, and was an enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of nature. Ever ready to assist me in my pursuits, he excited and encouraged a taste for the Arts, which has afforded me a constant and never-failing source of amusement. He drew from nature with great truth, freedom, and spirit; and to his early and friendly instructions I am indebted for the gratification of occasionally contributing a topographical illustration with my pencil to your valuable Miscellany.

THOMAS RACKETT.

Mr. URBAN, May 26.

IN a mixed company, the other evening, the subject of the great *Bed at Ware* became the topic of conversa-

* For a more detailed account of him, see a biographical sketch, by the late Thomas Tyers, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November 1784.

† He was the author of the popular song introduced into the "Jovial Crew,"—"I made love to Kate,"—for which and other contributions of a similar kind, Rich gave him the privilege of writing a limited number of orders for the theatre.

tion; every one had heard of or seen this curiosity, but no one was able to give a clear account of it. It was agreed on all hands, that an elucidation of this subject, and a distinct history of it, might be satisfactorily obtained from some of the numerous correspondents of your most excellent Miscellany, where every thing that is curious in antiquity, or useful in science, is completely investigated, and ably solved. In the name, therefore, of those present on the above occasion, allow me to request a solution of the above question from some of your correspondents who are conversant in such recondite topics, and the reply will give pleasure to the inquiring parties, and perhaps also amuse your general and very numerous readers. I am, &c. QUÆSTOR.

THE following article, written by the late W. CHAMBERLAINE, Esq. surgeon, of Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, was sent some years since to the Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, with a request that it might "be brought to light, in case Miss Lefanu (daughter of Mrs. Lefanu, of Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, and niece of Richard Brinsley Sheridan), now aged 13 years, should ever in process of time arrive at celebrity as an authoress." Miss Lefanu having lately published an interesting volume of *Memoirs* of her Grandmother, Mrs. Frances Sheridan, with *Anecdotes* of her distinguished son, the late R. B. Sheridan (see our last Number, p. 532), we think the time is now arrived, when the late worthy writer* of the article, whom we much esteemed, would have wished it to have met the public eye.

EDITOR.

ANECDOTES OF MISS LEFANU AND OF MRS. JORDAN,

IN my literary pursuits, or on some other occasion, it may so happen, that it may fall to my lot to be the panegyrist of Miss Lefanu. But, in case it should so turn out, that in process of time she may arrive at a pitch of celebrity as a writer, I think it would be a pity her mother's prognostic of her should be totally lost. Mrs. Lefanu's judgment is unquestionable, and setting

* Mr. Chamberlaine died Aug. 3, 1822. His father was maternal uncle of R. B. Sheridan, Esq. M. P.—See an account of Mr. Chamberlaine, in vol. xcii. ii. p. 567.

aside the partiality of a mother, the elegant authoress of "*Lucy Osmond*," and "*The India Voyage*," would not hazard an opinion which should have nothing but maternal affection for its support. Perhaps I may one day or other have occasion to mention our correspondence; but, in case of my death, or that of Mrs. Lefanu, I wish that the prediction may not be lost, especially as on a former occasion Mrs. Lefanu shewed herself to be a true prophetess. The occasion was this:

In the year 1782, I dined at the house of Charles Sheridan; and his sister, then Betsy Sheridan, after dinner proposed going to the play. She took me with her to her own private box in Smock-alley Theatre. During the performance of the farce (I forget what), in one part it was necessary that a great number of performers should be on the stage. She directed my attention to one young lady: "Do you observe," said she, "that young lady standing by the wing, nearest the stage-door?"—"That little young lass do you mean?"—"Yes," said she; "that little girl, if she lives, will be some time or other the first comic actress in England or Ireland. She is a Miss Francis. She has not been long on the stage; but for chastity of acting, naïveté, and *being* the character she represents, young as she is, she surpasses what could have been expected in so young a performer; but, mark my words, she will one day or other be a favourite, and the first in her line of acting." This was twenty-two years ago, and every one has now an opportunity of knowing how far Mrs. Jordan has verified Mrs. Lefanu's prognostic.

I hope her words will prove equally true, in process of time, with respect to her own daughter, of whom she thus speaks, in a letter addressed to the writer of this, dated December 25th, 1804:

"Thinking as I do on the subject of female authorship, you will be surprised at my encouraging my daughter in the pursuit; but the fact is, I think her natural abilities much superior to my own, and she has had advantages which I never had, at least, that of the uninterrupted attention of an attached and rational mother. Her memory was early exercised on subjects generally tending to some useful object; her taste for reading has been constantly indulged, yet no book has ever met her eye, that could injure her principles, or

lessen that delicacy of mind which, next to religious principles, I consider as the surest protection to a woman; and I have been at pains to procure for her works of taste and information. Cowper's Letters, the Life of Chaucer, &c. are more delightful to her than the most highly wrought Romance would be to most girls of her age. She reads history with pleasure and interest; and always writes extracts for me from any book of that kind we have read together, with a precision that proves the attention she bestows on what she reads.

"From these circumstances I am induced to think she may one day rise to some degree of literary eminence, and in that case the object may be worth pursuing; for it is in that line, as with the stage, nothing but a degree of excellence can make it an eligible pursuit for a female.

"So now having tired your patience with this account of my little girl, I must descend to mere matter of business, &c."

Mr. URBAN, March 22.
THE following observations on the efficacy of White Mustard Seed, taken internally, are the result of nearly two years attendance on a numerous class of poor people, with a view to ascertain facts.

Yours, &c. T. E.

In the month of June 1822, I made a trial of the White Mustard Seed merely as an aperient: when the generally improved state of my feelings, which soon followed, inclined me to give it credit for medicinal properties of a very beneficial nature, besides that for which I took it. Under this impression, I gave it to some of the sick poor in the neighbourhood, and with a success which excited my astonishment. I have since recommended it in many cases, of which several were very distressing; and the result is such as to authorize a persuasion, that the public are not aware of its very extraordinary powers, nor of the very great variety of cases to which it is applicable.

The Mustard Seed appears to act not only on the bowels, but on the skin and kidneys also. It is likewise found to strengthen and invigorate, in a remarkable degree, the whole line of the alimentary canal; and consequently, to improve digestion and assimilation,

tion, and with that, appetite, sleep, and general health. In diseases, therefore, arising from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, it is probably a very general remedy: and such in reality appears to be. It has succeeded in cases of asthma, shortness of breath, cough, and other distressing affections of the chest; in cases of uneasiness, pain, and sense of tenderness and soreness in the interior, and particularly at the pit of the stomach; in pain arising from gravel, in partial and general dropsy, in paralysis, in rheumatic affections, in occasional and habitual costiveness, in pain in the head, and coldness in the limbs and feet. It is found to expel worms both in children and adults, and not only the long round worms, but the small white ones also. It has been successful in a case of ague. A poor woman, of the age of 77, had been suffering from a quotidian ague of at least a fortnight's standing, when she began the Mustard Seed, taken two small tea-spoonfuls every three hours. The disease abated almost immediately, and in two days was entirely subdued. She had also for some years laboured under the consequences of a very weak interior, and had suffered greatly from habitual costiveness, and extreme coldness in the extremities and in the stomach and bowels. Such was the sense of coldness in the interior, that warm tea and broth afforded no relief. After taking the Seed for a fortnight, all these uneasy symptoms, with some others, disappeared; and she is now enjoying as good a state of health as is compatible with her advanced years. It is proper to add, that after the ague had been subdued, the Seed was taken only three times in the day.

When the Seed is used as a remedy for occasional costiveness, it should be taken fasting, about an hour before breakfast; and, generally speaking, a small table-spoonful is the proper dose. With some constitutions a tea-spoonful in the morning is sufficient, while others require a second large dose to be taken at night. When it is used as a remedy for the several diseases before enumerated, it should be taken twice, thrice, and sometimes, tho' very rarely, four times in the day. The patient should begin with two doses, taking the first about an hour before breakfast, and the second about the same time after dinner; after the second or third day, a third dose should be added,

and taken at bed-time. The quantity in each dose must depend in some degree on the effect produced on the bowels, which should not be purged, but should be kept moderately and uniformly open. No certain fixed rule can be prescribed on this head. Generally speaking, three doses in the day, each containing two tea-spoonfuls or a dessert-spoonful, are found to be sufficient; while, with some constitutions, a single tea-spoonful in each dose will be too much, and with others a dessert-spoonful in each dose will be too little. When the Seed is given for the expulsion of worms, four doses should be taken in the day, each containing two tea-spoonfuls, or as much as will moderately purge the bowels. The Seed is to be taken whole, and either alone, or in a little water or other liquid, warm or cold, and it should be taken every day without intermission, until the morbid symptoms disappear, or, in other words, until health is restored, as far as the age and circumstances of the patient will admit.

The Mustard Seed is valuable not only as a remedy for disease, but as a means of preventing it. Of its power as a preventive, a very extraordinary instance has occurred. A friend of mine had for five or six years previous to the last, been regularly attacked with hay-asthma in the months of June or July in each of those years. The attacks were always violent, and for the most part accompanied with some danger; and such was the impression made on his constitution by the disease, and the remedies resorted to, (of which bleeding and blistering were the chief) that each illness led to a long confinement to the house, extending to a period of nearly three months. In the early part of the last year, he resolved to make a trial of the seed, in order to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of the asthma; and in the month of March in that year he began the use of it, and thenceforward took it regularly every day without intermission; and the result was that he escaped the disease. In November last he informed me, that from the time when he first took the Seed, his health had not only never been interrupted by illness of any kind, but had been progressively improving; and he further assured me that he did not recollect that he had ever enjoyed so good a state of health as at that time.

It is to be observed in favour of the Mustard Seed, that it always produces some, and very frequently a considerable degree of relief a very short time, even in the course of a week, and in many instances in two or three days; and since it has not been necessary to increase the quantity taken, it is presumed that the Seed does not lose its efficacy by familiarity with the constitution. A circumstance also which stamps a particular value upon it is, that generally speaking, it appears to obviate the effects of sudden exposure to cold, and is thus probably in no small degree a protection against that host of evils which flow from our very variable and uncertain climate. It seems peculiarly adapted both to infancy and old age. It enables the young to contend with the morbid debility frequently attaching to their tender years, and it supports the aged under the pressure of infirmities generally annexed to declining life. When taken by the former, it occasionally throws out a considerable eruption on the skin; a result which has never failed to promote the general health of the child. Perhaps it may be serviceable as an antiscorbutic and general purifier of the blood; and it may reasonably be questioned whether there exists a safer or more effectual means of regaining strength, after the loss of it from severe illness.

To the poor it is invaluable in every point of view. It is peculiarly calculated to meet the numerous and formidable bodily evils with which they have to contend, and to which they are so remarkably exposed. The labouring classes of society are almost universally destined to hard work, and have scanty means of support. With them, therefore, the stomach and bowels are very apt to lose their tone, and to fail in the due discharge of their important functions. Hence they very commonly complain of weak digestion, shortness of breath, sense of soreness and weight at the pit of the stomach, a general debility in the interior, worms, pain in the kidneys, habitual costiveness, flatulence, cold feet, rheumatism, and depression of spirits. For these disorders the seed appears to be an almost certain remedy; and to the poor it is further recommended, as a medicine extremely cheap, taken with equal ease at home or in the field, and requiring

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neither confinement to the house, nor any alteration of diet.

It is to be observed that there are constitutions which forbid the application of this remedy. Two instances have occurred in which the highly inflammatory disposition of the patients would not admit of a trial of it, although it was given in very small quantities. In one of these, a dose of only ten Seeds produced an irritation and degree of heat so as to preclude the trial of a second. Generally speaking, however, it excites no other sensation than that of comfortable warmth, and in some cases no particular sensation whatever.

I will close these observations by remarking, that there are peculiarities belonging to the Mustard Seed, which may perhaps, in some measure account for its extraordinary powers. It discharges a sort of mucus, which serves as a vehicle for its stimulating and other medicinal properties; and that this discharge is slow and gradual, may be perceived by retaining a portion of the Seed in the mouth for ten or twelve or a greater number of hours, during which, a sort of mucilage is found to be incessantly flowing from it. When, therefore, the Seed is taken whole, there is some ground for supposing that its virtues are not exhausted in the stomach and *primæ viæ*, but that they reach every part of the alimentary canal, and that by direct communication, as the Seed passes through it; and it is also very probable that the bowels are assisted in the propulsion of their contents by the mere mechanical action of the Seed, thus taken in an entire and unbroken state.

The White Mustard Seed is sold by Seedsman at one shilling per pound. Those who may be disposed to give it to the poor, are informed that, in Mark-lane, the average price per bushel, containing at least fifty pounds, is about fifteen shillings.

Mr. URBAN, *Ipsstock, June 17.*
REFERRING to your Obituary, in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1824, p. 474, I trust that you will indulge me with the insertion of an interesting anecdote, which I offer not merely as a matter of credit to my late lamented son, William Madan, who was Vicar of Polesworth, in Warwickshire, but also, and principally, as

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an act of justice due to the inhabitants of that parish.

In the first instance, the parishioners, of their own accord, actually incurred the whole expense of covering the pulpit, the desk, and the Vicar's pew, with superfine black cloth; and further, they are now erecting, at their own expense, a handsome *Mural Tablet* to the memory of their dear deceased Vicar, within the walls of their church! Such is the result of their liberal and warm feelings, in token of respect and regard for the memory of my son; and such is the *very rare and honourable example* which they hold out to all other members of the Church of Christ, in proof of that affectionate attachment which ought always to subsist between minister and people, from the happy influence of pastoral exertions on the well-disposed minds of a christian congregation! SP. M.

This Tablet is of white marble, 5 feet by 3, from the skilful hands of Mr. Brown, of Derby; with the following inscription:—

“ Sacred to the Memory of
The Rev. William Madan, M. A.
late Vicar of this Parish,
and formerly Student of Christ Church,
Oxford,
(where he was admitted B.A. with the highest
Academical Distinction).

This Tablet is erected by his grateful Parishioners,

To whom he was not less endeared
By his Talents, his Integrity, his Benevolence,
His unassuming Manners, and Christian
Humility,

than by the faithful, zealous, and exemplary
discharge of all his Parochial Duties, and
the fervent Piety with which he inculcated
the pure and Apostolic Doctrines
of the Church of England.

He died April 17, 1824. Aged 81 years.

“ An unspotted Life is Old Age.”

Wisd. iv. 9.

Mr. URBAN,

*Colombo, Ceylon,
Dec. 30, 1823.*

AS you have expressed a disposition to perpetuate, in your excellent *Thesaurus*, the records of deceased Britons to be found in distant countries, I send you copies of three inscriptions from the church of Colombo, which you will probably think interesting.

The first is a plain mural tablet to the memory of the late Lady Louisa Rodney, wife of the Honourable John Rodney, Chief Secretary of this island. It consists principally of an extract from her funeral sermon, preached by

the Hon. and Rev. Thomas James Twisleton (now our worthy and respected Archdeacon). Never was anything more powerful than its effect when pronounced; not a dry eye, or an heart which was not deeply affected, was found in the crowd which filled our church on that melancholy occasion: the truth of her character, thus depicted, came home to the recollection and the feelings of all, and the burst of sorrow was uncontrollable, long before the preacher had reached the concluding sentence.

The second is to the memory of the late William Tolfrey. It is a mural monument, erected by subscription, to a gentleman of great acquirements, and universal excellence of character. The design (which was executed at Madras in very durable stone) represents an altar composed of a pile of manuscripts, one laying on the top unrolled, and cut short by a scythe proceeding (from the back of the altar) at the passage referred to in the monument. A lamp, a cock, an hour-glass, and a rising sun, emblematic of his unwearied labours for the diffusion of the light of religion in the East, ornament the angles of the tablet.

The third is engraved upon a fine slab of red granite, forming a mural monument to the late Sir William Coke, many years an ornament of the Judicial Bench in Ceylon. Sir William was a brother of D'Evers Coke, esq. of Brookhill-hall, in Derbyshire, had received his education at Westminster, and been a student of Christ Church, Oxford. His kind manners and generous hospitality had rendered him highly popular with all classes; his strong mind, and sound constitutional principles as a British lawyer, although they threw him (as it too often happens) into collision with the practices of a military government, established for him the honourable character of a fearless Judge, defending the weak and helpless against the harsh violence of authority.

NORMANNUS.

1. In God is my Hope.

Here lie deposited

The mortal remains of

The Right Honourable Lady Louisa Rodney,
Daughter of John Earl of Aldborough.

She was born December 3d, 1778;

Married October the 19th, 1799,

The Honourable John Rodney.

She departed this Life

December 2, 1814.

A few

A few days before her death, she was seen in this place, apparently in health, joining with an unaffected piety in the public worship of her Maker; one, who was felt to be the life, the ornament of the limited society of Colombo. The pious daughter, the faithful wife, the affectionate mother, had too well discharged her various duties not to feel a firm reliance upon the mercy of the Creator. To those with whom these relations existed, who shall speak earthly comfort? who shall replace to her parents the pride of their noble house? who shall soften the affliction of the beloved partner of so many of her happiest years? who shall calculate the loss of such a mother to the poor infants surrounding their sorrowing father, unconscious of their common calamity, and wondering at the change which has converted the happiest dwelling into the house of mourning: Before her native dignity and easy condescension, restraint and ceremony alike retired; and while our social circles were enlivened by her cheerful temper, the sorrows of the unfortunate were soothed by her prompt bounty.—Such was the kind, the good, the warm-hearted friend whom all deplore,—such was she who has left a void in our society not to be filled up; and now is her earthly form, which beamed the very spirit of benevolence, the tenant of a cold and silent grave. For such a loss it is fair to indulge in the grief which we feel to be universal: the best affections of our hearts demand it; and could must be that heart, which knowing, as we know, would not sorrow for the amiable Lady Louisa Rodney!

And now, O God, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, not my will, but thine, be done!—

2. In Memory of

WILLIAM TOLFREY, Esquire,
Of his Majesty's Civil Service,

Who devoted his Oriental Learning to the Propagation of the Gospel, by rendering the Holy Scriptures into the Singhalese and Pali Languages. He had, with intense application, nearly completed a translation of the New Testament, and the last labour of his hand well describes, in the language of Saint Paul, his benignant character, and the great object of his pious zeal:—"And tho' servant of the Lord must not strive: but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves; if God, peradventure, will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth, and that they may recover themselves out of the snares of the Devil, who are taken captive by him at his will."—2 Timothy, ii. 24, 25, 26.

He was called from his unfinished task January 4th, 1817, aged 39 years.

This Monument is erected by the grateful Public of Colombo.

3. *Memoriæ Positum*
GULIELMI COKE, Equitis,
Ædis Christi Oxon: Alumni Studentis,
Qui per annos decem,
In hac Insulâ,
Rem juridicam administravit.
Juris Consultus Regius, Socius Jdex, Præses;
Literis humanioribus ornatissimus,
Ingenio dulcis, Judio sincerus;
Suis benignus, omnibus facilis et urbanus;
Justitiæ et Propositi
Impavidus, sed placido, Vindex,
Bonos omnes sibi conciliavit:
Concivibus dilectus, Indigenis veneratus.
Quàm carus vixit, quàm sibi occidit,
Nobis et Posteris,
Hoc Marmor
Testetur.
Natus Anglia in Agro Derviensis, Decessit
Trincomalæ,
Kal. Septembris 1818,
Ætat. 43.

Mr. URBAN, *Retford, June 3.*

AMUSING myself the other day with the perusal of the first part of the Catalogue of that princely Library of Sir M. M. Sykes (lately sold by Mr. Evans), and observing that I had the good fortune to possess a few of the curious articles enumerated in that choice collection, I was induced to look into one of my black letter volumes more particularly than I had ever done before, and thereby discovered a piece of pleasantry, where I least of all expected to find it.

The book is marked No. 445, of the third day's sale, and was written by one Andrew Borde, who, according to Haller, was born at Pevensy in Sussex, in the early part of the sixteenth century, took the degree of doctor in medicine at Montpellier in 1542, was afterwards a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and one of the physicians of Henry VIII. practising at Winchester.

The well-known poetic satire upon Englishmen, which appears in the first chapter of his "Introduction of Knowledge" (art. 444 of the same sale), Dr. Aikin says was not the Doctor's own, but I do *not* find another owner for the description, cause, and remedy of the disease which occupies the 151st chapter of the book now under consideration, entitled "The Breviary of Health, for all manner of Sycknesses and Diseases, the which may be in man or woman, doth followe,—expressynge the obscure termes of Greke, Araby, Latyn, and Barbary, in Eng-

lish,

lish, concerning Phisicke and Chirurgie. Compyled by Andrew Boorde, of Phisicke Doctoure, an Englishman." The volume contains 384 chapters (besides those contained in the second part called the Extravagantes), each describing very seriously a disorder, its cause and remedy. In the 135th chapter, and so on to chap. 150, are the accounts of various real fevers to which the human body is liable; but chap. 151 is as follows, verbatim:

"The 151. Chapitre doth shewe of an eyyll Fever the which doth comber yonge Persons, named the Fever lurdén.

"Amonge all the fevers I had almoste forgotten the fever lurdén, with the whiche manye yonge men, yonge women, maydens and other yonge persons bee sore infected nowe a dayes.

"The Cause of this Infirmitee.

"This fever doth come naturally, or els by eyyll and slouthfull bryngyng up. If it do come by nature, then this fever is incurable, for it can never out of the fleshe that is bred in the bone, yf it come by slouthfull bryngyng up, it may be holpen by diligent labour.

"A Remedy.

"There is nothing so good for the fever lurdén as is unguentum baculinum, that is to say, take a stick or wan of a yerd of length and more, and let it be as great as a mans fynger, and with it anonyn the back and the sholders well mornynge and evenyng, and do this xxi dayes; and if this fever wyl not be holpen in that tyme, let them beware of waggyng in the galowes, and whyles they do take theyr medicine, put no lubberwore into their potage, and heare of knaverynge about theyr here, and if this wyl not helpe, send them than to Newegate, for yf you wyl not, they wyl brynge them selfe thither at length."

To some few of your readers, it may be necessary (although the remedy prescribed by Dr. Borde may be thought by others to have sufficiently indicated the disease) to give the etymology of the word *lurdén*. Know, then, that Asl. explains the word (calling it an old word) from *lordane*, a lazy fellow. Blount and Skinner both derive it from the French. Douglas (Bishop of Dunkeld) uses the word as a synonyme for blockhead and sot. Heylin derives it likewise from the French word *lourd*, i. e. blockish, lazy. And Menage from the Greek *λορδός*, *lurdus*, simplex, incurvus. There is a passage in a book called "Jhesus, or

the Floure of the Commaundements," printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1521, which, however, classes *lurdens* with a host of *wicked* doers, of which mere laziness, in our understanding of the word, gives us no notion. The passage I allude to is this: "O my Lorde or Kyng, ne may love his servaunt, whan he dysobeyeth unto his Commaundements, no more doth God, how may he love ydolatres, blasphemators, chyldren unnatural, inobedyentes, murderers, thevys, *lurdens*, and false wyt-nesses." fol. 103, b. INVESTIGATOR.

ACCOUNT OF THE SHERBURNE FAMILY.

(Concluded from p. 517.)

Of the branches which remained in England, the trace is almost impossible. Driven into concealment, and not suffered openly to exercise the rites of their religion, the ceremonies of marriage and baptism were performed among themselves in private, and of course are not recorded in the church books where they resided. By these unfortunate circumstances research is at once baffled, and the names of whole generations are lost. The next records to which we naturally look, are the books of Heraldic Visitations of the different counties; but here nearly the same obstacles present themselves: those that would be afraid of publicly recording their names in the one instance, would be naturally so in the other; and either for that or some other unknown reason, there appear but three of the collateral branches among these records; viz. those of John of Ribbledon or Ribchester, Robert of Little Mitton, and Henry of Oxford. The elder collateral branch of Roger Sherburne of Westcoate, co. Lancaster, Thomas, his brother, and of Richard, the second son of Hugh Sherburne, esq. of Stoneyhurst, appear to be lost. A grandson of the first, however, appears by the Harleian MSS. No. 890—1, to have married back into the family of Stoneyhurst, as in the pedigree contained in those numbers is the marriage of Grace, daughter of Thomas Sherburne of Stoneyhurst, esq. with Roger Sherburne of Westcoate, co. Lancaster, gent. This Grace was sister to John of Ribbledon or Ribchester, and to Robert of Little Mitton. Of the others, Thomas and Richard, no records exist.

John,

John, second son of Thomas Sherburne of Stoneyhurst, esq. appears to have settled at Ribblesdon or Ribchester, co. Lancaster, and marrying Catharine, daughter and co-heiress of Evan Browne, and the widow of Elston, had issue one son, called Thomas, after his grandfather. Thomas Sherburne of Ribblesdon, gent. by his wife Jane, daughter to Edmund Parker of Browsholme, co. York, had issue one son John. John Sherburne of Ribblesdon, gent. married Jane, daughter to George Dudale of Sawtuck, and by her had issue Henry, his son and heir, Thomas, John, Robert, Richard, Catharine, Grace, and Holcrofte. Henry, his eldest son, was twelve years of age in 1613, the year in which the Visitation which records this pedigree was made. From this date there appears no other account of this branch upon public record.

Robert Sherburne of Little Mitton and of Lincoln's-inn, esq. third son of Thomas of Stoneyhurst, esq. and brother to John of Ribblesdon or Ribchester, married Dorothea, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Catterall of Little Mitton, and had issue Thomas. Thomas Sherburne married Margaret, daughter to Francis Tunstall of Anclicke, and had issue Francis, who died without issue, Robert, Thomas, Richard, Matthew, Anne, and Jane. Robert Sherburne married Catharine, daughter to Richard Latham of Parbold, and by her had issue Thomas, Richard, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Thomas married, but dying childless and intestate, his wife appears to have surrendered Mitton to Richard his brother. Rich. Sherburne of Wheately cum Salisbury, co. Lancaster, married Frances, daughter of Christopher Townley of Patric Brompton, com. Ebor. but what issue he had does not appear. His father was living in the year 1651, and than this there is no further record.

Henry, son of Sir Richard Sherburne of Stoneyhurst, knight banneret, by Matilda his wife, daughter to Sir Richard Bold of Bold, knt. appears, by Wood's Athenæ, to have gone to the University of Oxford, where he became a retainer. Of the marriage of Henry Sherburne we have no record, neither is the time of his decease known. By Wood's Fasti, II. 18, where his grandson Sir Edward Sherburne, knt. has a copious article, he

appears to have had only one son Edward Sherburne, who was secretary to the first East India Company established by charter in the reign of Elizabeth, and afterwards, in 1613, clerk to the Ordnance, for which office he obtained a reversionary grant. He was knighted by Charles I. but on what occasion is not known. He married Frances, second daughter of John Stanley of Roydon Hall, Essex, a branch of the Stanleys of Hooton, com. Cest. and had issue Edward and Francis, twins, the latter died in infancy, Justinian, Henry, James, John, and Frances. He died about 1639-40.

Edward Sherburne, his eldest son, well known to the learned and polite world by his writings, was born at Goldsmith's-rents in London, about the year 1615. At a proper age he went to Oxford, where he imbibed a taste for literature; and from the university accompanied a nobleman of the first rank to the Continent, and travelled through Italy. On his return to England, his father procured for him a reversionary grant of his own office, that of Clerk to the Ordnance, to which at his death he succeeded. During the troubles of the unfortunate Charles, he was a zealous adherent of that Monarch, and even sacrificed his private fortune and his patrimony in his service. He was a Commissary of Artillery to the Royal Army, and displayed great skill as well as personal bravery in that capacity at the battle of Edgehill. On the final overthrow of his Royal Master, he was, with others of his followers, thrown into prison, and deprived of all his offices; the remainder of his patrimony was sequestered, and after suffering many indignities, he was at last liberated from confinement, and set loose upon the world in absolute beggary. In this condition he found protection in the person of his maternal cousin Edward Stanley, who had not suffered to equal extent, and was therefore able to render him some, though not great assistance. He was not, however, long permitted to remain quiet, having been discovered by a party who searched the house where he resided for Malignants, as the Royalists were called; he was recognized and banished from London by Cromwell's order. He returned, however, in disguise, and remained concealed in his relation's chambers in the Temple. During

ing this interval he employed his time in collecting together various little pieces of fugitive poetry, which he had from time to time written to beguile his leisure hours, and published them in one volume, dedicated to his friend and protector, in 1651. He also translated some of the tragedies of Seneca, which he published singly, and the elaborate poem of Manilius. A *Life of Sir Thomas Overbury* also came from his pen, but in what year is not known. At the Restoration of Charles the Second, he was reinstated in office, and in 1682 he received the honour of knighthood in the private bed-chamber of that Monarch at Whitehall; an empty honour, and the only reward which the heartless Charles bestowed upon him for his faithful services to his Royal father, and his losses and sufferings in his behalf.

On the accession of James II. Sir Edward Sherburne was continued in office, but the King's flight and abdication once more plunged him into misfortune. On that event, scrupling from motives of conscience to take the oaths required by the new Government, he was turned out of his situation, and compelled to leave his house in the Tower. From this time we find a chasm in his history until 1696, when by the Sloane MSS. 836—2, and 1059—9, we find him presenting a memorial to the Earl of Romney, then Master-General of the Ordnance, and another to King William. In these he represents with extreme earnestness and modesty of language, his long and faithful services, his total loss of private fortune and patrimony in the cause of Royalty, his extreme indigence, and his very advanced age, being then eighty-one, and humbly implores that an annual stipend might be allowed for his support upon the quarter books of the office. This request never appears to have been complied with, and we hear no more of the unfortunate cavalier until 1702, when we find him publishing his *Translation of the Tragedies of Seneca*, collected into one volume, and dedicated to his kinsman Sir Nicholas Sherburne of Stoneyhurst, bart. What assistance he received from the Baronet is not recorded; but the character which he bore for benevolence and humanity naturally leads us to conclude that he did not neglect his country, or that was the degree of kindred

between them, in his extreme old age and misery. This was the last effort of his genius as well as of his life; for he died at the close of that year, Nov. 4, 1702; but where that event took place, or where he was buried, is unknown, and his remains have either long ere this been routed up to make room for others, or else they repose in some corner too obscure even for the obsequies of a pauper.

Of all his brothers, Justinian alone appears to have married. Henry was killed by a mob at Oxford while acting as engineer to the Royal army in that city. James died when a youth. John was of a poetical turn, and published a *Translation of Ovid's Epistles* in English verse, in the year 1639. He went to sea, but what became of him does not appear.

Justinian Sherburne married Philadelphia, daughter and coheir of Michael Lilly, and by her had issue Justinian Sherburne, born 1656, living a bachelor 1716; Stanley and Edward, who both died infants; Edward Sherburne, born 1672, living a bachelor in 1716; Philadelphia, Phyllis, Frances, Elizabeth, and Anne.

So far by heraldic and other documents we have been able to trace these collateral branches of the family of Sherburne; and here for want of further evidence, we are obliged to stop. Why the good and proper custom of heraldic visitations, and the registering the arms and pedigrees of the nobility and gentry of the different counties, should be discontinued, we are at a loss to discover, and more so, when we find that the officers of the College of Arms not only receive greater salaries, but that the fees for examining records are nearly double. It was formerly their duty to visit every county once in three years, and to take note of every new family that should have settled therein, and examine into their armorial bearings, and the particular right which they had thereto, and not to permit any one to bear such unless they proved a clear and sufficient title. In former years we could trace whole families by their arms, and tell the different branches by the distinctive heraldic emblems; but now every one who bears the same name, thinks himself entitled to bear the same arms.

In Collins's *Baronetage*, published about 1742, are the following occurrences

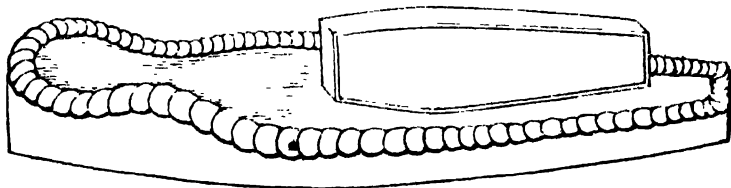
rences of the name, but they afford no clue to any collateral branch. In the pedigree of Bradshaw or Bradshaigh, of Haigh, co. Lancaster, occurs the intermarriage of Sir Thomas Bradshaigh, knt. with the daughter of William Sherburne, esq. of Stoneyhurst. Who this William Sherburne was is a mystery. The only Sherburne then existing was Richard de Bayley de Sherburne, the sole issue of the marriage of Margaret de Sherburne with Richard de Bayley, who, by the *Heralds' books*, had but one son Richard, dead before his father, in 1441. The father was not born until 1378-9, and therefore not marriageable before 1399 or 1400. His son Richard, supposing his father to have married the earliest possible time after becoming of age, would not be marriageable until 1422, and consequently his eldest son, not until twenty-one years after, and the younger much later; and as Henry IV. in whose reign this intermarriage occurs, died in 1413, it is impossible that a younger son could have a daughter marriageable in that reign.

In the pedigree of Tempest occurs the marriage of John Sherburne, in the reign of Henry VIII. with Mary-an or Mary-Ann, daughter to Sir John Tempest, by Alice his wife, daughter to Richard Sherburne, esq. of Stoneyhurst. Who this John Sherburne can be is a complete puzzle. He might have been the son of either Roger

Sherburne, or of Thomas his brother, both sons of Robert Sherburne, to whom this Alice was aunt, but that appears scarcely possible from the disparity in their ages.

In the pedigree of Barlow, of Sle-betch, Pembrokeshire, occurs the marriage of John Barlow with Maryan, daughter to Sir Thomas Sherburne, knt. Who this Sir Thomas Sherburne was, unless the son of the above-mentioned Robert, is not known. If he was, and from the reign in which the marriage occurs, such is not improbable, we trace one collateral branch more, as he must have been the ancestor of the Sherburnes of Pembridge, Herefordshire, which family became extinct in the son of Essex Sherburne, esq. who died without issue in 1745. The arms of this family are exactly similar to those of the Sherburnes of Stoneyhurst in the *Heralds' books*, which in some measure strengthens this conjecture. Ππ.

Mr. URBAN, *Greys, June 14.*
ACCORDING to promise, I send you some particulars respecting the family of Knollys, as connected with my parish, accompanied with a drawing of some curious leaden coffins lately discovered in a vault in Greys Church, Oxon, 1823, formerly appropriated to the above family, and now belonging to Lady Stapleton of Greys Court.



The first entry in the parish register relates to the baptism of Henry, the son of Richard Knollys, 20 January, 1586; Christopher Alnutt, or Alnoit (*Ethelnoth*), being then Rector; whose admission to the Church of Rotherfield Greys on the death of Alexander Clarke, and on the presentation of Sir Francis Knollys, is recorded 6 June 1565. There are several other entries relating to this family in the Register of Baptisms; and in the Register of Burials not less than *seventeen* illustrious individuals belonging to it are recorded as deposited in this church, perhaps in

this identical vault, though not a single inscription remains to the memory of one of them. The initials T. K. in brass nails were indeed legible on some decayed fragments of an oak coffin, which soon mouldered into dust on exposure to the air; and there is mention made in the register of two daughters of Sir Thomas Knollys, brother of Sir Francis, baptized in 1591 and 1593. Sir Francis himself, who may be considered as the head of the family, is thus recorded: "The 18th day of August, was buried the Right Honourable Sir Francis Knoulis, treasurer of his Maisties

Maisties household, one of his Highness privie counsell, and Knight of the most nobell Order of the Garter, in anno 1596." The entry of the burial of William, the eldest son of Sir Francis, created Earl of Banbury in 1626, is very remarkable; as if it were intended as an epitaph:

"1632. Gulielmus Knowles, honoratissimus Bambiuriae comes, sacrae Maiestati a conciliis secretioribus, nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii, nec non superioribus annis wardorum et pupillorum Magister fidelissimus, 8^o die Junii in hoc tumulo—sepult."

That I may not trespass too much on the patience of your readers, Mr. Urban, I will now conclude with two additional extracts from the Register of this parish, which may illustrate the subject of the drawing sent herewith:

"1631. Lettice Knowles, fil'a Richardi Knowles de Stanford generosi, 4^o Augusti hic—sepult."

"1631. Joh'a Winchcomb, mater Lettice Knowles, vidua, et dum vixit, secundis nuptiis iuncta M^{ro} Winchcomb de Buckleberry, sed primo et magis felici connubio iuncta fuit M^{ro} Richardo Knowles, piissimo fillo Francisci Knowles equitis aurati, regiiq' hospitii Thesaurarii fidelissimi, de villa Stanfordis in comitatu Berks, post mortem transportata et decimo die Octobris hic—sepult."

Yours, &c.

J. I.

The following is an Autograph of Sir Francis Knollys, knt. Chamberlain and Treasurer of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, from an original letter in his own hand, directed to Secretary Cecil, from Portsmouth, 26 July, 1563.



Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Domestic Architecture, &c.

By the late Rev. Dr. T. D. WHITAKER.

(Concluded from p. 496.)

NEXT is the ordinary Hall-house:

A class of buildings, of which the specimens are as numerous as the middle or lower rank of gentry two centuries ago, and as substantial as their old in-

habitants were robust. This form is of very high antiquity; consisting of a thorough lobby, an hall, with a parlour beyond it on one side, and kitchens and offices on the other. In this respect, no change took place upon the general erection of stone houses in the reign of Elizabeth; and whoever wishes to see in what manner the inferior gentry were lodged, three or four centuries ago, will inform and congratulate himself at once, by studying the Grange of Whalley. This is a valuable specimen; for, though we know pretty well how the peer, the monk, the knight, the lord of the manor, were lodged at that period, we should, by no other instance that I know of, have been able to form a guess at the accommodations of the next inferior rank. The general arrangement, therefore, of this building, is what hath been already described. The whole rested upon crooks of the oldest form; the windows were apertures about six inches wide, not originally intended for glass; the floors of clay, the chimney wide and open, the partitions of rude oak; the apartments, one only excepted, low and narrow. So lived our yeomanry and smaller gentry of old! and such, probably, their houses continued, down to the beginning of Elizabeth, when the forests and the old houses being generally decayed together, and a period of great tranquillity commencing, a general spirit of stone-building, in this rank, began, especially in the neighbourhood of Burnley, Fulledge, Rowley, Ormerod; Hurstwood, and part of Holme, having certainly been built during this reign, as was Banktop a little earlier, and the principal part of Barcroft somewhat later. In all these the original form was retained, though with great enlargements. On the right of the entrance was the hall, lighted usually by one great range window, a massy table beneath; at the lower end a gallery for music, or to connect the apartments above; and a fire-place, embracing in its ample span almost all the width of the room, the Christmas scene of rude and boisterous festivity: beyond was uniformly a parlour, where, till the days of our grandfathers, on a ground-floor paved with stone, disdaining, or unacquainted with, the accommodation of carpets, and in an oaken bedstead, massy as the timbers of a modern house, slept the hardy master and mistress. Here their offspring

offspring first saw light; and here too, without a wish to change their habits, fathers and sons in succession resigned their breath. It is not unusual to see one of these apartments transformed into a modern drawing-room, where a thoughtful mind can scarcely forbear comparing the present and the past; the spindled frippery of modern furniture, the frail but elegant apparatus of a tea-table, the general decorum, the equal absence of every thing to afflict or to transport, with what has been heard or seen or felt within the same walls, the logs of oak, the clumsy utensils, and above all, the tumultuous scenes of joy or sorrow, called forth perhaps by the birth of an heir, or the death of an husband, in minds little accustomed to restrain the ebullitions of passion.

In the windows of such houses, and their contemporary mansions of the rank immediately above them, are often found remains of painted glass, in a style which seems to have been fashionable about the beginning of the 17th century. They consist of arms, cyphers, figures of animals, personifications, &c. of which the drawing is extremely correct, but the colours faint and dingy, very unlike the deep and glowing tints of the foregoing centuries. These were probably of Flemish manufacture.

To complete the picture of these ancient and interesting mansions, we are to add huge barns, long and low, with bending roofs; high stone walls, grey with mosses and helens; courts and gardens, adorned with yews or other venerable evergreens; and back-grounds formed of aged oaks, ashes, and sycamores, frequently overhanging deep glens, and inhabited by colonies of rooks.

Let it not be thought a trifling or impertinent digression, if we now take a view of the interior economy of the families who inhabited these houses from the reign of Elizabeth down to the civil wars in the last century, or a little later. They were precisely in that station of life which James I. pronounced to be the happiest in human society, *i. e.* beneath the rank of a sheriff and above that of a constable. Their system of life was that of domestic economy in perfection. Occupying large portions of his own domains, working his land by oxen, fattening the aged, and rearing a constant supply

of young ones; growing his own oats, barley, and sometimes wheat; making his own malt, and furnished often with kilns for the drying of corn at home, the master had constant and pleasing occupation in his farm, and his cottagers regular employment under him. To these operations the high troughs, great garners, and chests, yet remaining, bear faithful witness. Within, the mistress, her maid-servants, and daughters, were occupied in spinning flax for the linen of the family, which was woven at home. Cloth, if not always manufactured out of their own wool, was purchased by wholesale, and made up into clothes at home also. They had much plate and few books, but those generally theological. Yet the grammar-schools, not then perverted from their original purpose, diffused a general tincture of classical literature. Their simple way of life required little arithmetic; but they kept a rude kind of day-books (from some of which, accompanied with ancient inventories, this account has been collected), and in the old figures, Arabic numerals not having yet been generally introduced.

The fortunes of daughters were partially paid in cattle, or even oatmeal; and the wardrobe of a wife, which was to last for life, was conveyed byoxen in a bride-wain, much adorned, and a chest enriched with carving.

This is the pleasing side of the picture.—On the other hand, the men were rough and boisterous, and quarrelsome: their feasts, though generally regulated by the festivals of the church, were banquets of Lapithæ and Centaurs; but it required the economy of half a life to enable men in this rank to afford to die; for their funerals were scenes of prodigality not to be described. I have seen the accounts of an executor, in the “sober” times of the Commonwealth, from which it appears, that at the funeral of an ordinary gentleman, in the chapelry of Burnley, 47*l.* (more than treble that sum at present) were consumed almost entirely in meat and drink: 10*s.* indeed, were allowed to the preacher for a sermon; by which his congregation, no doubt, were well prepared to edify in the evening; and 5*s.* to the scholars for verses on the deceased. So low had this species of flattery (which is still continued, and sometimes brings out very elegant compositions in the Universities) then descended. Still their

intem-

intemperance, though enormous at some seasons, was rather periodical than constant: their farming operations would ordinarily keep them employed. They had however no planting, gardening, or music; some one of which, at least, a country gentleman now requires; for fishing they had few opportunities; shooting flying was unknown, though nets were much in use; if they addicted themselves to hunting, which is always a social diversion, they grew idle and sottish, and their estates, not of magnitude enough to bear neglect, always went to ruin.

Next in the scale is the old Farm-house, of which I could point out some specimens from three to four centuries old, supported on crooks, low, dark, and picturesque. But great numbers of these, from dates and other circumstances, appear to have been rebuilt early in the 17th century, and they were evidently abridgments of the hall; for in these the lower wing is completely cut off, the hall is become an "house," the screen contracted to a "speere," and the great arch supplanted by an oaken mantle-tree; but the parlour still maintains its relative situation and ancient use. In these dwellings, driven as to their last retreat, are seen many remains of ancient furniture, which have seen better houses and better days; the long table, the carved "armery," the dated wardrobe, all, when under the hands of a good housewife, bright and clean; and here the "smoky rafters," loaded with winter provisions, and the great chests (like the Cistie Stiffylog, of the Welch) rammed with oatmeal, which is calculated to outlast the year, fill the mind with pleasing ideas of rustic plenty and antient simplicity. Happy would it be if these blessings were always accompanied with temperance in the use, and a sense of gratitude to the Giver.

Last in this view, though first perhaps in that of humanity and religion, is the Cottage; a structure which, frail as it is, many instances remain in the nether town of Whalley, anterior (as appears by the decisive evidence of their timbers) to the dissolution of the Abbey. These are single apartments without chambers, open to their thatched roofs, and supported upon crooks. The modern dwellings of our poor, from the durable materials which compose them, are productive of more comfort than those of most other countries, to

their humble inhabitants. For here are no wattle and clay-built cabins, pervious to wind and weather; no shivering wretches, crippled for want of shelter or of fuel; but before the present disastrous season their condition was comparatively easy. Yet even then, what sums were levied upon the frugal industry of the farmer, by idleness and excess! evils which nothing but an attentive and vigilant execution of the laws will ever palliate. Improvidence, combined with indocility, is another feature in their character; and a general aversion (which nothing but the horrors of famine have been able to subdue) to cheap soup, and other frugal preparations of coarse animal food, together with an obstinate neglect of the old gardens and orchards, which often lie unfenced and trodden down before their doors, opposes another obstacle to the improvement of their condition.

Some, indeed, will everywhere be found, of more flexible natures and more teachable understandings; but such, I fear, is the general character of our peasantry, that excepting at seasons like the present, which compel them to do what they are enjoined, and to receive what is provided for them; he who shall undertake to feed or to instruct them, in ways to which they have not been accustomed, may applaud his own good fortune if he meet with no other return than neglect.

Mr. URBAN,

THERE has lately been a slab of black marble placed against the wall at the east end of the north aisle of Matlock Church, Derbyshire, with the following inscription, which you will probably think sufficiently curious to merit a place in the pages of your valuable and widely circulated Magazine. D. O.

Near this place were interred the remains of Adam Wolley, of Allen-hill, in this parish, and Grace, his wife.

He was born in the year 1558, married in the parish church of Darley, the 1st day of October, 1581, and after continuing in wedlock with his said wife for the long period of 76 years, died in the month of August, 1657, in the hundredth year of his age. She was born in the year 1558, and died in the month of July, 1669, aged 110.

And for the purpose of recording so extraordinary, but well authenticated, an instance of longevity and long continuance in the

the state of wedlock, their great, great, great, great grandson, Adam Wolley, of this parish, gentleman, caused this memorial to be erected in the year 1824.

Mr. URBAN, *June 19.*
THE following observations are humbly offered to your notice, in hopes that by insertion in your useful and widely-circulated Magazine, they may attract the attention of the philanthropic portion of your readers, and happily by these means contribute to check, if they cannot annul, one too frequent source of misfortune, most shocking to humanity.

Far be it from me to damp the ardour of scientific pursuit, or abate that noble zeal of the advocates of philosophy, properly so denominated, which has so often called forth to honourable exertion the sublime and transcendent faculties of those distinguished sons of genius, who shine in the records of past ages with unrivalled lustre, for their important discoveries or inventions, and subsequent advances, equally gradual and sure, to the highest stages of improvement in the various departments of beneficial knowledge.

Under an awful and affecting sense of the many dangers and calamities incident to those who are called by duty to brave the raging of the stormy seas, as well as of sundry other occupations unavoidably exposed to great hazard, as those for instance of the builder, the miner, the shipwright, and often the soldier (whose death, if in the rightful defence of his country, we are almost forbidden to lament), there is still a consolation attendant on the fatal consequence of inevitable accident, in the reflection, that these have perished by the permission of Him, without whose knowledge not a sparrow falls, in the pursuit or execution of some desirable object, or the accomplishment of some highly serviceable duty. Well-directed courage has, indeed, what it will never cease to have, the highest claims on human, nay, I trust we may with humility add, on divine approbation; and more particularly the exertions of that noble-spirited adventurer, who rushes through the overwhelming surge that breaks in furious agitation on the shore, to save the endangered mariner, or snatch the perishing victim from a watery grave, whether he succeed or perish in the generous attempt, and be his station more or less elevated in so-

ciety, deserves the sculptured honours of the tomb, or, which is of far greater importance, may hope to have his humane endeavours "*registered elsewhere.*" There is in truth good ground to trust, that the Almighty Parent of the universe will regard with an eye of peculiarly gracious acceptance, the efforts of his offspring for the preservation of their fellow-creatures.

After the late calamitous result of an ærostatic experiment, is it not high time, however, that a caveat be completely entered against the repetition of undertakings so pregnant with hazard, —to institute a close inquiry, *cui bono*, and as far as possible, by legislative authority, if nothing else can effectually operate, to prevent a repetition of those fool-hardy attempts for no useful purpose; for what, after the experience of many years from the first invention of the air balloon, is the result, but a confirmation of the fact that the earth and sea are man's only proper elements. The powerful wings and penetrating eye of the eagle, the web-foot of the water-fowl, the fin of the fish, point out the destined station of each in the universe. By the useful invention of the ship, with all the subsequent improvements in naval architecture, gradually introduced through a course of successive ages, the means of communication are opened between various nations, which must otherwise have continued for ever strangers; while the blessings of mutual intercourse have been extended far and wide, and the benefits of civilization conveyed to the remotest regions of the peopled world. Nay, more than this (a circumstance highly interesting to all who duly prize the glad tidings of salvation, as the true and genuine source of that great joy which, we are informed, "shall ultimately be to all people)," countries, which in our own time were in a state of complete moral darkness,* with all the utter depravity consequent on such a condition, are now, through the agency of maritime skill, under the guidance of christian philanthropy, enjoying the benignant beams of "the Sun of Righteousness," which in the genuine splendour of his inherent majesty has spread the light of sacred truth, rising upon "the nations that sate in darkness and in the shadow of death," agreeably to the unrivalled expression

* Otaheite, with its islands, &c.

of prophetic language, "with healing in his wings."

Now what, after all, have the ingenious efforts of the most successful aeronaut been able to effect, save the attainment of a little additional knowledge of atmospheric temperature; as much of which as man requires may be attained by climbing the mountain's brow, or scaling the lofty peak. On the other hand, how many, in proportion to the number of adventurers in this most hazardous mode of pur-

chasing untried experience, or acquiring dear-bought fame, have fallen victims to their daring endeavours! How much more usefully might skill and courage such as theirs have been directed! Let those who are prompted to the like undertakings, before they engage too deeply in the pursuit of so desperate an object, duly consider from whose lips proceeded the solemn sentence, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."

Yours, &c. MASON CHAMBERLIN.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SURREY.

(Continued from p. 504.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At LEATHERHEAD resided Lord Chancellor Jefferyes.—Near the bridge is a small public house, supposed to be the house in which Eleanor Running sold the ale celebrated by Skelton.—In the church are some curious painted glass windows, partly restored, partly added to by the present Vicar Mr. Dal-
laway, who has also made the vicarage-house and the garden sloping down to the river Mole, one of the pleasantest in the county.—Miss Cholmondeley, in 1806, passing through this town in a barouche with her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and Lady Sheffield, was thrown out of the carriage on turning the corner, and killed on the spot. She is buried here.

A farm-house at LEIGH, called *Swain's*, was, according to tradition, the residence of Ben Jonson the Poet. A room in it is still called the Study.

IN LINGFIELD Church are many curious monuments. In the nave before the chancel is a large white marble altar tomb, with the whole-length figure of a man and woman. He is in armour, with a glove by his right side; his hair bound over the temples with a fillet, but has no beard. Adjoining to the screen is another tomb without inscription, upon which is the whole-length figure of a man in armour, whose feet rest against a small figure of a man with a long beard, and a turban on his head, probably referring to some exploit performed in the crusades. Other monuments for the Cobhams and Howards.—Sir Jas. Burrow, knt. Master of the King's Bench Office, who died in 1782, is also interred here. His house, called Starborough Castle, has since belonged to Sir Thos. Turton, bart. and now to Mr. Alderman Christopher Smith, M.P.—Part of the College remained not many years ago.

IN MALDON Church, by the pulpit, is a stand for a hour-glass.—Here Walter de Merton, Bp. of Rochester, first founded his college in 1264, which in 1274 he afterwards translated to Oxford, under the name of Merton College. Of this parish was Vicar the Rev. Rogers Ruding, author of the *Annals of English Coinage*. He died in 1820, aged 68.

IN MERROW Church-yard is a head-stone to Mrs. Sarah Battey, who died June 6, 1799, aged 103.—In the South aisle are buried several of the Onslow family. Stone from the quarries at MERSTHAM was used in the internal part of Waterloo Bridge, and Henry VIIIth's Chapel at Westminster.—Over the Communion-table is a very large print of French execution, about sixteen feet high, and five feet wide, representing the Last Supper; an unusual ornament for an English country church.—Of this parish were Rectors Henry Mills, Chaplain to Abp. Whitgift's Hospital, and a literary gentleman; and Dr. Jer. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and President of the Society of Antiquaries.

IN MERTON Abbey was educated St. Thomas à Becket. The site of this house was converted in 1724 into a manufactory for printing calicoes; and another manufactory of the same nature was established in 1752 within its walls; these manufactories employ about 1000 persons, a striking contrast to the mo-

nastic

nastic indolence which reigned there in former times.—Against the North wall of the church hangs a large but much damaged picture of Christ bearing the Cross, either the work of Luca Jordano, or a copy from him. Sir Thomas Robinson, bart. F.R.S. who died in 1777, is interred near the chancel.—Merton Place in this parish was the favourite residence of the late Lord Nelson.

At MITCHAM Sir W. Raleigh had a house and estate. The celebrated Dr. Donne, and Moses Mendez, the rich poet, also resided here.—In 1637, the church much damaged by lightning, at which time thirteen churches in this county are said to have experienced the same fate. In it is interred Sir Ambrose Crowley, Alderman of London, celebrated in the Tatler, under the name of Sir Humphrey Gr. nhath.—In the church-yard is the tomb of Anne Hallam, the celebrated actress of Lady Macbeth, who died 1740.—Here was baptized, Oct. 19, 1690, a girl who had 24 fingers and toes.—In 1711 died, aged 103, widow Durant.

In MORTLAKE parish the Abps. of Canterbury had a residence, and here died Archbishops Peckham in 1292, and Reynolds in 1327. Not a trace of it remains, except the foundation of a wall.—1663, the plague ravaged greatly; 197 persons buried, about 170 more than the general average at that period.—Here resided Lord Pack, who wished Cromwell to be King; Tichbourn, one of King Charles's Judges; and Ireton, all Cromwell's great friends. The celebrated Dr. Dee resided, performed his incantations, died in 1608, and was buried here. Anstis, Garter King at Arms, resided, and died here in 1744.—The first manufactory of tapestry was established here in 1619, by Sir Francis Crane.—In the church-yard are the tombs of John Partridge, the famous astrologer; and Alderman Barber, the celebrated Tory printer, temp. Anne, Geo. I. and II. and an obelisk to the memory of Edw. Athaweson, an eminent merchant, who died 1767.—Here died in 1721, Edw. Colston, esq. who expended in his life-time 70,000*l.* upon charitable institutions; and in 1741, aged 103, William Baker.

At NEWINGTON in 1571, Sept. 30, a great flood, so that the people were obliged to be conveyed in boats from the church “to the pinfold's near St. George's in Southwark.”—In 1625, 40*a.* persons died of the plague in the months of July and August.—There was formerly here an hospital, which continued till 1551, when their proctor Wm. Cleybrooke had a licence to beg; and a theatre in the last century.—The parsonage house, built of wood, appears to be very antient, and is surrounded by a moat, over which are three (formerly four) bridges. It is generally reputed to be 300 years old.—Two learned Bishops Stillingfleet and Horsley were rectors.—Here died in 1685, aged 107, Edw. Allen; in 1701, aged 101, Sarah Wood; and aged 100, Mary Ralph; in 1703, aged 102, Christopher Coward; and in 1706, aged 106, widow Jeweller.

The celebrated villa, THE OAKS, AT BANSTEAD, was erected by a society of gentlemen called “The Hunters' Club.” It was afterwards the property of Gen. Burgoyne, who built a dining-room 42 feet by 21, with an arched roof elegantly finished, and supported by 28 small carved pillars of fine workmanship. The Earl of Derby much improved it, and can accommodate his guests with more than *fifty* bed-chambers.

At OCKHAM resided Lord Chancellor King, as famous for ecclesiastical learning as for his knowledge in the law, where he died of paralysis, July 22, 1734.

At a house called Eversheds at OCKLEY, resided the celebrated anatomist Dr. Frank Nicholls, who died 1778, aged 80.—At an old farm-house called *Trouts*, on a beam in the kitchen are the following useful lines in raised letters:

“Look well to thy house in every degree,
And as your means are, so let your spendings be.”

In the mansion-house, PEPPERHARROW, which belonged to Denzill Lord Holles, are many original portraits and pictures by the first masters, among which are, the Emperor Charles V. by Titian, and Sir Alan Brodrick, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—In the church are memorials for several of the illustrious family of Brodrick.—Of this parish were Rectors, the learned Rev. Edward Clarke, author of “Letters on the Spanish Nation,” and father of the celebrated

brated traveller, who died 1786; and Owen Manning, historian of Surrey, and editor of Lye's Saxon Dictionary, who died 1801.

At HAM-house, PETERSHAM, resided the Duchess of Queensberry; and the Royal mistress of Jas. II. Catharine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester. Here it is reported the Cabal held their meetings. It is now the seat of the Earl of Harrington. In the North drawing-room is a very large and beautiful cabinet of ivory, lined with cedar.—This mansion contains many fine pictures by the old masters, particularly Vandervelt and Woovermans, and numerous portraits, all deserving notice. In one of the parlours is a portrait of the Countess of Dorchester, and her husband Earl Portmore.—On the mount in the grounds of Petersham Lodge, formerly the residence of the Duke of Clarence, tradition says Hen. VIII. stood to see the signal for Anne Boleyn's execution.—Here resided the famous Duke of Argyle.—The late Sir Thos. Jenner, kut. Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards Justice of Common Pleas, was buried in this church; as was the Duchess of Lauderdale in 1696.

At PUTNEY in 1780 a dreadful hurricane did great mischief, particularly at Roehampton in this parish. The progress of this hurricane is supposed to have been about three miles in length, beginning at Lord Besborough's at Roehampton, and ending at Hammersmith, the greatest breadth was only three hundred yards.—Here resided John Toland the deist, and here he composed his "Panthæisticon," and many of his latter works.—Putney Park was the property of Christian, Countess of Devonshire, a woman of considerable celebrity and very singular character.—On the Heath resided the celebrated Premier Pitt, in the house formerly the residence of Abp. Cornwallis. In 1776 Dav. Hartley, esq. built a house upon the Heath, still standing, for the purpose of proving the efficacy of his invention of plates to preserve houses from fire. Not far from this place was Putney Bowling-green, a place of fashionable resort.—In 1703 the church suffered by the storm on the 26th and 27th of November.—In the church-yard were buried, in 1722, John Toland, the deistical writer; and in 1771, Robt. Wood, esq. the well-known scientific traveller and classical writer.—Here died in 1747, aged 101, Catherine Farmer; in 1766, aged 104, Sarah Watts; in 1772, aged 109, Anne Williams; and in 1787, aged 100, Mary Ceasley.

REIGATE suffered by the plague in 1665.—In the church is interred "Charles Howarde, Earle of Nottingham, Lord High Admirall of Englande, Generall of Queene Elizabeth's Navy Royall at sea agaynst the Spanyards invinsable navy, in the yeare of our Lorde 1588."

In RICHMOND PALACE Princess Elizabeth, was a prisoner in the time of Mary. It afterwards became one of her favourite residences. Here Anthony Rudd, Bp. of St. David's, incurred Elizabeth's displeasure in 1596, for preaching before the Court on the infirmities of old age, applying them at the same time personally to her Majesty, and observing how it had "*furrowed her face, and besprikled her hair with its meal.*" Henry Prince of Wales resided here in 1605. It was purchased by Sir Gregory Norton, one of the Judges of Charles I. Here it is said the Pretender was nursed. In the gardens, greatly beautified and improved by George III. whose favourite it was, is the observatory erected for him in 1768-9, by Sir Wm. Chambers.—The hill has often been celebrated both in verse and prose.—Here resided Thomson the poet; his favourite seat in the garden contains the table on which he wrote his verses; over the entrance is inscribed "Here Thomson sung the seasons and their change;" the inside is adorned with suitable quotations in his praise, &c. Upon it Sir Joshua Reynolds had a house.—The pious Bp. Duppa, the tutor of Chas. II. resided and died here.—Here Theophilus Cibber opened in 1756 a theatre, and to avoid the penalties of the Act against unlicensed comedians, advertised it as a *cephalic snuff warehouse*.—In the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry-hill, is a picture of Charles II. receiving a pine-apple from the hands of Rose his gardener.—Here was formerly a place of entertainment called Richmond Wells.—In the church are monuments to Thomson the poet; Mary-Anne Yates, the celebrated tragic actress, who died in 1787; Dr. Stebbing, the polemical writer; Robert Lewes, esq. a Cambro-Briton, and a barrister-at-law, who died in 1649, "so great a lover of peace," says his epitaph, "that when a contention began to arise between

Life

Life and Death, he immediately yielded up the ghost to end the dispute;" F. Houlbourn, esq. Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, who died 1771; and several of the Howard family.—In the church-yard are interred many of noble birth; and besides Sarah Wall, a descendant of Abp. Boulter, who died in 1731, are the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, classical scholar, and Dr. J. Moore, father of the gallant Sir J. Moore.—Of this parish Nicholas Brady, D.D. the translator of the Psalms, was curate.

At ROTHERHITHE, June 1, 1765, a fire destroyed 206 houses and property to the amount of 100,000*l*.—Here Henry IV. resided while being cured of his leprosy.—In 1805, an Act of Parliament was obtained for making a tunnel under the Thames from this place to Limehouse, &c. but after being far advanced to completion, was suspended, and has not been resumed.—In the vestry-room of the church is a portrait of Charles I. in his robes, kneeling at a table, and holding a crown of thorns.—In the church-yard is interred Prince Lee Boo, who died of the small pox, Dec. 27, 1784, aged 20:

"Stop reader, stop, let Nature claim a tear,
A Prince of mine, Lee Boo, lies buried here."

—Of this parish the celebrated Thomas Gataker was rector.

At SHERE is the house of Wm. Bray, esq. who completed the History of Surrey, and edited the Memoirs of the celebrated John Evelyn, esq. About the year 1770 he began planting the chalk hills between Dorking and Guildford with forest trees, now well grown, and has since planted much on the heathy grounds on the South side of the parish. An ancestor in the time of Queen Elizabeth removed from Cranley, then their residence, to their house called Towerhill in this parish. He is descended from a brother of Sir Reginald Bray, the Minister of Henry VII. described by Polydore Vergil as the very father of his country, who would admonish the King if he acted against right. St. George's Chapel at Windsor (in which he is buried) bears testimony to his skill in architecture, as there is every reason to believe it was designed by him; he laid the first stone in 1503, and died very soon after.—In the church are interred several of the family.

SOUTHWARK. *St. George the Martyr*. In the old church was interred Edw. Cocker, the celebrated arithmetician, and in the church-yard the cruel Bp. Bonner, who died in the Marshalsea in 1569.—In the place now called the *Mint*, stood the mansion of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, afterwards used as a Mint.—The learned Dr. Hezekiah Burton was Rector of this parish. —*St. Mary Overy or St. Saviour*. Here is situate the remains of Winchester House, the palace of the Bishops of that diocese, erected about 1107. In the time of the civil wars it was made a prison, and in it was confined Sir Kenelm Digby, who here wrote his book on "Bodies." In the park Sir Wm. Dugdale, in 1658, found a curious tessellated pavement with a border in the form of a serpentine column. Contiguous to this house was the residence of the Bishops of Rochester, pulled down in 1604.—On the bank-side was situate the Globe Theatre, where Shakspeare's plays were first performed; and where he himself acted. In 1613 it was quite consumed.—Near this was the Bear-garden, which fell down during the performance in 1583.—The Tabard Inn, St. Margaret's-hill, celebrated by Chaucer as the place of rendezvous for pilgrims visiting Becket's shrine at Canterbury, was burnt down May 26, 1676, together with the Town-hall, and great part of the town. It was rebuilt, and the name is now corrupted to the Talbot Inn (see vol. LXXXII. ii. p. 217).—"On the 10th of July, 1212, a great fire broke out, burnt part of the church of Our Lady, and spread itself to the North side of the bridge, the South end of the bridge likewise became on fire, and the number of persons on the bridge were in danger of death when some ships came to their relief, but the populace so unadvisedly rushed into them, that they were sunk, and the people all perished." *Stow*.—On the 11th of April, 1532, a dole was given at this church, at which such multitudes of poor assembled, that seven were smothered.—In the church are monuments to the celebrated poet John Gower, with his figure recumbent in a long gown, a chaplet of roses on his head, a collar of SS. round his neck, and under his head are three books; one is inscribed "*Speculum Meditantis*," on the second "*Vox Clamantis*," and on the other "*Confessio Amantis*," &c.

Above

Above him are the figures of "Charitie," "Mercie," and "Pitie," with appropriate verses; Lionel Lockyer, the celebrated empiric, temp. Chas. II.; a Knight Templar; Richard Humble, Alderman of London (see vol. xciii. ii. 208); Lancelot Andrews, Bp. of Winchester, ob. 1626; and Wm. of Wykeham, Bp. of Winchester, ob. 1395.—*St. Olave*. In Tooley-street the Prior of Lewes had "a great house built of stone, with arched gates," afterwards converted into an inn, the sign of the Walnut Tree.—Near the church the Abbot of St. Augustine without Canterbury, had a "great house of stone and timber," afterwards divided into tenements.—On the banks of the river, near the bridge house, stood the inn of the Abbot of Battle.—Of this parish were rectors, Drs. Owin Ogleshorpe, Bp. of Carlisle, the only Bishop who could be prevailed on to crown Elizabeth, and who died in 1560; and Dr. Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland.—*St. Thomas*. In the court room of St. Thomas's Hospital are portraits of Edw. VI. Wm. III. Sir R. Clayton, knt. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, knt. and many other Aldermen and patrons of the Hospital.—In the chapel of Guy's Hospital is a fine figure of Mr. Guy, by the late Mr. Bacon, which cost 1000*l*.

At the late Mr. Thrale's mansion near STREATHAM Common, Dr. Johnson spent much of his time, as did many other worthies of that day, whose portraits afterwards graced the house.—In the church are monuments to the hospitable Mr. Thrale, and Mrs. Salusbury, the mother of Mrs. Piozzi, with inscriptions by Dr. Johnson; and Jas. Price, M.D. F.R.S. who died 1783. Here was buried in 1772, at least aged 104, one Russell, a person always known under the guise or habit of a woman, and answered to the name of Elizabeth, but at death proved to be a man.—Mr. Lysons gives a description of this curious character.—Of this parish the learned controversial writer Bp. Hoadly was rector from 1710 to 1723.

In SUTTON Church are interred Wm. Earl Talbot, who died in 1782, and Isaac Littlebury, the translator of Herodotus, who died 1710.—In the church-yard is a sarcophagus of white marble, to the memory of Cecil, wife of Lord Chancellor Talbot, who died here in 1720.—Wm. Stephens, a political writer in opposition to the Court, was instituted rector of this parish in 1686.

In the East window of the chapel in TITSEY Church, the Almighty is portrayed as an old man sitting on a throne, our Saviour before him on the cross; below them, on the right hand, is the Virgin Mary, on the left Jesus. In the church are interred many of the family of Gresham.

In TOOTING Church is a monument to Sir John Hepdon, diplomatic character, temp. Chas. I. and II. who died 1670.—Samuel Lisle, Bp. of Norwich, was rector.

On Walton-heath, WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, was found a small brass figure of Esculapius. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found here, and at a place supposed to have been the prætorium, were found the remains of buildings.

At Hersham in WALTON-UPON-THAMES, Wm. Lilly the astrologer resided (see vol. xciii. ii. p. 297).—At Coway Stakes have been found several stakes about 16 feet long, shod with iron, the wood very black, and so hard as to turn an axe,—remains of those mentioned by ancient writers as having been used to prevent the passage of Cæsar across the Thames (see p. 32).—In the church are monuments to Wm. Lilly, mentioned above; a magnificent one by Roubiliac to Richard Viscount Shannon, who died 1740; Jerome Weston, Earl of Portland (see vol. xciii. i. p. 413), who died 1662; and Henry Skrine, esq. the author of a "Tour in Wales," who died 1803. In the chancel is preserved a curious monument, representing on brasses the singular feat of activity performed by John Selwyn, under-keeper of Oatlands Park, temp. Eliz. and himself, wife, and 11 children, in a praying posture.

In WANDSWORTH Church is the tomb of an officer of Henry IV.'s army, probably a sharer in the glories of Agincourt. The name is unknown; he died in 1420. Here is a beautiful monument to HENRY SMITH, esq. the greatest benefactor to Surrey, with his effigies kneeling at a desk, and holding a skull between his hands. His funeral "was worshipfully solemnized."—245 persons died of the plague in 1665.—Here died in 1622, aged 114, Alice Palladay, widow; in 1653, aged 101, Thos. Tayer; and in 1760, aged 102, Mary Cross, widow.

ON a monument in WARLINGHAM Church, are the following curious lines :

“O cruel Death, what hast thou done,
To take from us our mother's darling son?
Thou hast taken toll, ground, and drest his griet,
The brand lieth here, the flour is gone to Christ.”

At CLANDON *Place or House*, WEST CLANDON, built by the first Lord Onslow, are many original portraits. In the grotto in the garden was an antique marble from the Arundelian collection, the principal figure of which “may be the genius of some Grecian city or republic.” In the hall are two elegant chimney-pieces by Rysbrack ; one representing a sacrifice to Bacchus, is considered his master piece in basso-relievo, and the other a sacrifice to Diana.

At WEST HORSLEY resided the celebrated John Lord Berners, who first translated Froissart's Chronicle into English ; and the Raleigh family had a seat here.—In the church is entombed Carew Raleigh, esq. son of Sir Walter, as is also the supposed head of his father.—Of this parish was rector the persecuted Bp. Howell, who died in 1646.

In WEST SUEEN Priory Perkin Warbeck sought an asylum, and intreated the Prior to beg his life of the King. Here the body of the King of Scots, after the battle of Flodden-field, was brought by the Earl of Surrey, and for a considerable time lay unburied. Stow saw it in 1552 wrapt in lead, and thrown into a lumber-room.

At WIMBLEDON the much-respected Marquis of Rockingham lived and died in 1782.—In the manor house resided Queen Catharine Parr ; Cardinal Pole ; Sir Christopher Hatton ; Sir Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter ; Gen. Lambert, author of a book called “The Detection ;” and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who pulled it down and rebuilt it after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. This house was accidentally burnt in 1785, and a new one has been built by Earl Spencer. Charles I. a few days before he was brought to trial, so little aware of the fate preparing for him, ordered seeds of some Spanish melon to be planted in his garden belonging to Wimbledon House.—On the Common horse-races were formerly held.—In the church are monuments to Sir Edward Cecil, grandson to Lord Treasurer Burleigh ; and Sir Richard Wynne, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I.—In the church-yard are buried John Hopkins, esq. commonly called *Vulture* Hopkins, who died in 1732 ; and Wm. Wilberforce, esq. uncle of the present M.P.—Of this parish Abp. Reynolds was rector.—Here died in 1778, aged 103, Francis Trevor.

In Bagshot Park, WINDLESHAM, James I. and Charles I. used to hunt. Here resided the celebrated Admiral Keppel, who became possessed of the park on the death of his brother the Earl of Albemarle, lessee under the Crown.

The following wonderful story has appeared in print : we vouch not for its authenticity :—In WOKING Church-yard grows a kind of plant about the thickness of a bullrush, with a top like asparagus shooting up nearly to the surface of the earth, above which it never appears, and when the corpse is quite consumed the plant dies away. This observation has been made in other church-yards, when the soil is a light red sand.

Of WOPLESDEW were rectors, the Rev. Thos. Comber, Dean of Carlisle, learned Hebraist, &c. and the Rev. Dr. Burton, Provost of Eton College, and author, who died 1771.

In WOTTON Church is interred the celebrated John Evelyn, and many of his family. S. T.

Mr. URBAN, June 18.
YOUR Correspondent INVESTIGATOR, page 421, seems disposed to call for more “last words” of the Beaumont-Hall cow-boy. Nothing further, however, is in my power. The boy I never saw, nor did I pretend to give evidence of the “ripeness of his intellect,” beyond the fact of his ingenuity in printing the lines, which, to-

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gether with such a boy's noticing and quoting those lines, is surely some evidence of superiority over his fellows. There is a Suffolk Clergyman, whose lady knew the boy personally, and should there be anything respecting him worthy of recollection, she can, no doubt, remember it. A reverend gentleman also, of Hants, an old friend of mine, in his visits at Beaumont-Hall about

about that period, I think, must have known the boy, at least read the inscription. It appears to me probable, that the boy had access to some book in which the ancient inscription had been modernized, or that the new version had been inscribed on some monument which he had seen. I retained it in memory until the year 1793, when I quoted it in a certain publication of mine. I observe in the old inscription, as it stands in your last Number, the "castles and towers" do not appear. Were those added by the modernizer, or were these originally more than four lines? The two antique forms also vary in the phraseology.

Allow me the privilege of an old, though infrequent and irregular, correspondent, to propose a query or two, *c. g.* Is it known by whom the famous and my favourite old song, the "Vicar of Bray," was written, whether it was set to music, and where the music is to be found?

In what state does the suit remain, in the Court of Chancery, of the "Family Privateers" of Bristol, which, about the year 1738, captured a *Manilla* ship in the South Sea, said to have proved a prize of the value of eight hundred thousand pounds? I find in my memoranda made in 1794, from, I believe, a pamphlet published at that time, an account of the arrival of the ships at Bristol, when it was said, the owners contrived to get all the seamen pressed or kidnapped, and sent to India and the coast of Guinea, whence few of them ever returned. The whole of the prize-money then fell into the hands of the ship-owners; but after some of time, a suit was instituted in Chancery, where it still remains undecided. At the date of my notes (1794), there remained, perhaps, half a dozen persons or upwards, the descendants of some of the privateer's crew, either in *Pancras* workhouse, or wheeling barrows about the streets of the metropolis, entitled to very large sums. It always appeared to a me a case of peculiar atrocity and oppression, and most wonderful that it could be put in practice in a country so boastful of her laws, and the due execution of them. The pamphlet which I have mentioned was presented to Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Sheridan; but I never learned that either of them interested himself at all in the affair.

About 1796, I noticed in a newspaper an advertisement obviously referring to this business, with a proposal for assistance to move the Chancery in the case. Nothing, however, I believe, resulted in consequence. Spending a night or two at Epsom, last year, and being alone at the inn, I asked for a book; and an old volume of the *Gent. Mag.* as I recollect, for the year 1759, or thereabouts, was given to me. I there found long details of the affair of the Bristol privateers, and the Chancery suit; but I had not time to get to the bottom or issue of the business. It certainly merits re-consideration; not, indeed, that any probable view can now be entertained of benefiting the descendants, should any such remain, of the poor defrauded sailors; but that the memory of such a foul and atrocious deed should not lie buried in the dark recesses of the Chancery, but be revived as a warning for others.

JOHN LAURENCE.

Mr. URBAN, June 21.
THE Letters upon Metropolitan Courts of Requests are now drawing near to a conclusion; in one or two more letters I shall be able to finish my remarks; indeed, I had hoped to have finished ere this, having received an assurance that the whole business would be brought before the late session of Parliament; but other occupations have prevented my fulfilling my intention. If in the ensuing session of Parliament the subject is alluded to, I intend to draw up a Bill, embodying the principal alterations which I have stated in the Letters, the heads of which I shall trouble you to insert.

ON METROPOLITAN COURTS OF REQUESTS. No. VI.

THE next question to be considered is, the extent of jurisdiction to be given to these Courts of Requests. That the districts at present attached to them are much too large, is very generally admitted. This opinion is founded on the population of those districts, as it is very difficult to obtain more certain data on the subject. The quantity of business disposed of in these Courts is generally concealed, or at least the knowledge is usually confined to the members or their clerks. One Court, that of the Hundred for Ossulston,

ston, it is asserted, annually decides upon 17,000 cases;—a number by far too great to admit of any proper attention being given to any individual case. In this division of the Metropolis three Courts ought to be erected, instead of one, as at present: that is, one for Holborn, one for Finsbury, and one for Kensington division. In the City of London, four Courts would be sufficient; in the City of Westminster, the same number; in the Tower Hamlets Division, likewise, the business would require two courts; the Borough of Southwark, separated from the Half-hundred of Brixton, to which it is at present united, should be divided into two districts, Brixton constituting a third. Twelve Courts would be thus established; and if proper attention was paid in the selection of Presidents, the various cases brought into these Courts would receive a thorough investigation, while parties and witnesses would not be kept in attendance such an uncommon length of time as is now frequently the case.

It has been mentioned in one of the preceding Letters, that where the majority was not greater than three to two, seven days should be allowed to enter an appeal against the judgment; it now remains, therefore, to describe the powers and constitution of the Courts by which these appeals are to be decided. These Courts should consist of the Presidents of the minor Courts, who might be divided into three divisions, each of which would then consist of four members, three of whom should be competent to act; their judgments, which would be without any further appeal, should be made by the majority; and if the numbers were equal, then the original decision should be sustained. No salary being allowed to the members, the expense of an appeal would not be any great amount; vexatious appeals would be effectually prevented, as we cannot suppose that the Court of Requests would not be unanimous if the case was clear, if there were not some doubtful circumstances connected with it. The powers of the Court of Requests, with regard to the enforcing of its judgments, should likewise be bestowed on the Court of Appeals, with similar authority to maintain order and decorum in their Court. The Bailiff and Clerks belonging to the other Courts, or part of them, might

attend; and thus the expense of an appeal reduced to a very small amount.

That a great part of the middling and working classes of society would welcome any alteration in the present Courts of Requests as a most acceptable boon, is an indisputable fact. Instances of injustice, by partiality, by unseemly haste, by unnecessary severity, and by want of vigilance and discrimination, are known to almost every class of society, with the exception, perhaps, of the higher, of that class from whom the Legislature derives its members, and from which, of course, a redress of the grievances complained of can only be derived. But if a Committee of the House of Commons were appointed to inquire into the subject, fully sufficient evidence of every thing stated in these Letters might easily be obtained. The examination of the Commissioners would at once shew how utterly incompetent (the majority at least) are to fill any situation requiring a knowledge of equity, integrity, or ability. The examination of the Clerks would shew the necessity of dividing the jurisdictions, and of reducing the expenses; while from a host of witnesses who have had the misfortune to become suitors in these Courts, might be obtained evidence of the many perversions of justice, of the many offences against the spirit of our laws, and of the lack of reason and humanity, which have caused Courts of Requests to be considered as a nuisance almost intolerable. Unfortunately, those most aggrieved are, generally speaking, persons belonging to the lower ranks of life, who know not how to seek for redress by law, nor the means of legally applying for justice; while those who do possess the knowledge and have the means are generally deterred from proceeding by the consideration, that the Court of King's Bench will not grant a criminal information, unless a directly criminal intention shall have been proved; and as very likely such a person might be suffering from the effects of gross ignorance or despicable folly, he no doubt chooses the wisest course, when he silently acquiesces to injustice, rather than fruitlessly sacrifice a large sum of money to provoke the wrath and resistance of the worthy Commissioners. But before a Committee of the House of Commons, none of these notions would operate. A small sacrifice of time,

time would be all that would be required. The Legislature might be recommended to prevent ignorant and incompetent persons from aspiring, at least for the future, to sit as judges in Courts of Requests. Some few individuals who have suffered from these Courts would come forward, which would induce others to follow their example. What reason can be urged for the refusal of a Committee upon this subject? Is the subject one of small importance? Do Courts of Requests require no reform? Is the reproach at present attached to them unjust? Are their Commissioners all men of probity and ability? Is the vigilance, activity, and integrity of their officers unquestionable? Are the classes of society most subjected to their operation contented and satisfied with them? If these questions can be answered in the affirmative, why should the members of the Courts wish to shun an investigation which would remove all doubts of their utility and their excellence, establish their purity in public estimation, and shield them from further attack? Why should they manifest any reluctance to submit their conduct to scrutiny? The ensuing session of Parliament will most probably give them an opportunity of vindicating their characters, and the Courts to which they belong; they will be put upon their trial; let them defend themselves, if possible, and "God send them a good deliverance;" but let them not endeavour to suppress inquiry, either by private influence or public opposition. It may be that the faults of the present Courts proceed from causes over which they have no controul; if so, let them come before the Legislature, request an examination into the Courts, and propose such alterations as their experience may suggest. If they act in the manner described, whatever may be the result, they at least will not be liable to the accusation of being averse to or afraid of inquiry.

A BARRISTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Stockwell, 24 June.*

THE Gentleman's Magazine having for nearly a century been the depository of literary and antiquarian information, I avail myself of a portion of your valuable pages to communicate

to your readers, that the Corporation of London have unanimously resolved to establish a Library in their Guildhall, and granted 500*l.* as an outfit, and 200*l.* per annum for the purchase of books. The same is placed under the management of 13 members of the Court of Common Council.

It has often appeared to me a singular circumstance, that the Corporation, possessing as it does one of the most valuable collections of muniments and records in existence, should not also have possessed a Library of reference for the use of its members, and the citizens generally. Most of your readers are aware, "That adjoining to the chappell on the south side was sometime a fayre and large Library furnished with Books pertaining to the Guildhall and College. These books, it is said, were, in the reign of Edward the 6th, sent for by Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, with promise to be restored shortly. Men laded from thence three carriers with them, but they were never returned." (Stow, ed. 1603. fol. 276.) This extract proves, that in the infancy of the art of printing, the Corporation were the patrons of literature. Permit me, Mr. Urban, to say, had the collection continued in their Guildhall, no one would have used it more for the interest or satisfaction of the public than your venerable and learned Editor, who for several years was a member of that respectable body, and whose gentlemanly manners and superior talents still live in the recollection and esteem of his associates.

Whilst, Mr. Urban, as a lover of curious and scarce books, I regret the loss of such a collection of Caxtons, Wynkyn de Wordes, Pynsons, and other early printers, from our Guildhall, it is consolatory to know that some of the rarer volumes which once adorned its Library, now occupy the shelves of the British Museum, the Pepysian, and Bodleian Libraries.

The attention of the Committee is at present directed to the obtaining Books, Maps, &c. immediately relating to London, Middlesex, and Surrey, who will feel obliged by any communications from your correspondents, in furtherance of such objects, through the medium of your Magazine, or the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, addressed "To the Library Committee."

J. W. S.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.
AMONGST the many curious antiquities preserved at Rome in the galleries of the Vatican, one particularly engaged my attention, which has not been noticed by any author or

SYPHAX NVMDIAE REX A SCIPIONE AFR CIV R BEL
 CAVSA ROM IN TRIVMPHANS SVMORNV CAPTIVVS PER
 DVCTVS IN TIBVRTINO TERRI RELEGATV SVAMQ SERVIT
 V̄ INANI REVOL SVPREMID CLAVSIT AETATIS ANN XLVII
 MVI DXI CAPTIVIS V̄ OBRVIT PCSCPIO CONDITO SEPVL.

Syphax, the husband of the famous Sophonisba, was taken prisoner by the great Scipio Africanus A.U.C. 549, and his splendid triumph took place A.U.C. 551 (at this time he delivered into the Roman treasury 123 thousand pound weight of silver! *the plunder of Africa*.) "The death of Syphax," says Livy, "caused some diminution in the splendour of this triumph, but none in the glory of the General; for Syphax died a short time before at Tibur, to which place he had been removed from Alba. His death, however, made some noise; for he was honoured with a public funeral."

This inscription Livy could never have seen, or he would not have made this great mistake; for it plainly says that he was led in triumph by Scipio, and lived three years after it, attaining the age of 47 years six months and 11 days, and was *buried by Scipio*; at least so I read the inscription. But as some of the abbreviations are not clear, I will thank some ingenious Correspondent of yours to give a clear and literal translation of it.

Polybius, a contemporary writer, contradicts Livy, and confirms this account.

One cannot help, on recollecting his story, feeling pity at the hard fate of this excellent King. His friendship had been courted both by the Romans and Carthaginians. Asdrubal and Scipio had both treated him with the greatest respect. He preferred the

SALVVS DDNN THEODOSIO ET PLACIDIO VALENTINIANO
 AVGG RVFVS CAESINA FELIX ET LAMPRIDIVS V̄ CENTIÑI
 PREFE VRBI Hc ARENAM AMPHITHEATRI NOVO VNA CVM
 PODIO ET PORTIS POSTI CESSIDIT REPARATIS SPECTACVLII
 GRADIBVS RESTITVIT.

The Roman history informs us that Theodosius the Second associated Valentinian, the third son of Placidia, in the empire anno 426, at which time Rome was governed, not by Consuls,

traveller that I have seen. It is the tombstone of Syphax, King of Numidia, which was found a few years since at Tivoli, and brought hither. The inscription, though 2000 years old, is still very perfect, and is as follows:

great Scipio's friendship, and closed with him, but the wily African brought his beautiful daughter with him, and Syphax could not resist the charms of so accomplished a female, and to obtain her he dismissed the Roman.

The war commenced, and the city of Cirta was besieged, from whence the King made a sally at the head of his troops in a most gallant style, and while he was rallying his troops, a javelin struck into the shoulder of his spirited horse, who threw him to the ground; the Romans rushing in upon him, seized him, put him into chains, and led him before the walls of the city, which instantly surrendered to him. The story is well known of her distraction at the sight of her lord's captivity, and her marrying Masinissa to save herself from the vengeance of the Romans.

This was a very important and glorious event for Rome. It put an end to a formidable war, and was a matter of great rejoicing.

Among the fresco paintings still preserved at Pompeii, I noticed a very good representation of the death of Sophonisba. Scipio is there represented as giving the cup of poison to her himself, and Masinissa as standing near her to support her spirits.

Another curious stone was dug up in the Colosseo while I was at Rome, from which I copied the following inscription:

but by two Prefects, who at this time were Rufus Cecina and Lampadius, when the amphitheatre of Vespasian underwent a thorough repair.

Alaric had taken and sacked the city

city of Rome about 15 or 16 years before this (anno 410), when he quartered his whole army in this amphitheatre, which no doubt occasioned this great dilapidation. This was the first time Rome was sacked; the next under Genseric and his vandals, anno 455, was much more destructive, for his troops had full plunder for 14 days together. At this time the temples which had been spared by Alaric, were plundered of all their treasures; among the rest, the spoils of the temple at Jerusalem, which had been placed by the Emperor Titus in the Temple of Peace, were carried away into Africa. In 506 Roderick the Great entered Rome as a friend, and had a grand triumph, and harangued the Senate in this amphitheatre.—In 800 Charlemagne gave this building to the Pope.

H. W.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.

IN your Obituary for February last, you recorded the death of Earl of Barrymore, stating, that "having died without issue, his titles have become extinct;" except the barony of Barry, which devolves on his only sister Lady Caroline Melfort. Did not this lady die many years before Earl Barrymore? And is not her only child, a daughter, also dead? Did not her husband, Count Melfort, marry afterwards Lady Caroline M'Kenzie, cousin to his first wife, and only child of Lord Seaforth, heiress to the fortune, but not to the title of that family? If so, the title of Barry could not descend to any of Count Melfort's family. I have been always led to believe that the only lineal descendant of the late Earl Barrymore, in the maternal line, is the grandson of Redmond Barry, esq. of Jamaica, who died in 1748; and that the Earl's second title of Buttevant rightly devolves on him.

If any of your Correspondents could give further information respecting the family of the late Peer, I should esteem it a favour. I am possessed of a long pedigree of that family, which could appear in some future Number of your Magazine if required.

Yours, &c.

E. W.

Mr. URBAN, W—r, June 20.

ALLOW me to offer the following notices of the family of Hungerford, in addition to p. 10.

Dugdale informs us, that Walter

Lord Hungerford, in 9 H. VI. obtained "licence to transport 3000 marks to France, for the ransom of his eldest son Walter." Other accounts inform us, that after the money was paid, the dead body of his son was sent over and interred in Salisbury cathedral, in a new chapel made of iron within the second arch from the belfrey in the north part of the body of the church westward, "within which Catharine his mother had been buried." Ieland is my authority for saying, that Walter, the son and captive, was brought home and interred here; who in his Collectanea says, he copied it from the Martyrologe of the Church.*

Eleanor, the widow and second wife of Walter Lord Hungerford, in her will, dated at Kingstanley, an estate of her father's Sir John Barkley, bequeaths all the wool of her estate at Heytesbury towards paying for the redemption of another Hungerford (the Lord Moleyns), with this proviso, "that he came home alive." This precaution, no doubt, originated from the fraud of the former negotiation.

This beautiful chapel stood in the body of the church, and was used for many years as a seat for the Judges and Sheriffs to sit in during the Assize Sermon, at which time the congregation left the choir after prayers, and came into the body of the church to hear the sermon. This chapel was taken down by the present Earl Radnor in 1779, and removed into the choir, much modernized; and on the roof inside is a beautiful heraldic display of his Lordship's descent in two different lines from the noble family of Hungerford.

The tombstones, however, of the family, remain where they were; that of the young Lord Hungerford, though despoiled of its brass inlays, yet shews the figure of a warrior resting his head on his helmet, with a circle above and below the figure, which probably contained his arms. There are twelve *sickles* inlaid, interspersed over the whole stone without any apparent order, and can never be considered as the arms of the Hungerfords so represented. I account for this ornament another way. It was the custom in that age, during war, for the head of an army, or leader, to assume a badge or cognizance, whereby they might, though covered with armour, be known in the field of

* "Gualterus Hungerford, miles, qui fuit captus a Gallis, et suis redemptus."

battle

battle to their friends. Henry the Fifth's cognizance was the Antelope. Edward the Fourth gained the battle of Barnet by a mistake of this nature. The Lancastrians mistook the cognizance of the King for that of the Earl of Oxford (the sun for the star), it being a misty morning. The Duke of Gloster's badge was a blue boar, and that of the great Earl of Warwick, the bear and ragged staff.

I conceive, as the sickle is never introduced before this time, that it was the badge of his party at the fatal battle of Patay, where he was taken prisoner, and afterwards adopted (with the garb) as the crest to their family arms.

I much doubt the origin of the Hungerford arms, as stated by R. C. H. p. 136. Robert Hungerford was in Parliament 19 and 20 E. II. and 2, 4, 17 E. III. and twice chosen as knight of the shire for Wilts; and surely so eminent a man must have borne arms; yet in the tablet that he placed in Hungerford church, there are no arms but those of his mother, which having been erected in his life-time, was probably for her sake and to her memory; for though he gave to the Canons of Ivy Church lands and rents in the village of *Milford*, just by, to keep the obit of his uncle Walter, Archdeacon of Sarum; also to the Hospital of Calne, for the soul of Joane his first wife; and to the Friars of Easton (Qu. Easton Grey) for the soul of Geva his second wife, he makes no further provision for the soul of Maud his mother.

It does not appear to me that Maud brought the family any estate or lands at Heytesbury. It was a great many years afterwards that Sir Thomas de Hungerford bought that property of the widow Spencer, one of the four co-heiresses of Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh, both East Court and West Court. It does not necessarily follow that because his mother Maud was the daughter and heir of Sir John Heytesbury, that the family possessed any lands at Heytesbury; but, more probably, it was settled in the neighbourhood of Hungerford, where Sir Robert erected this memorial for her.

H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

June 29.

AS I am persuaded that you will not object to the mixture of matters of fancy now and then with the useful and interesting matters of

fact contained in your Magazine, or to strewing some flowers over the solid paths in which your Correspondents lead us to knowledge; and trusting also, that should fancy be a little too exuberant, you will not here confound playfulness with puerility; I venture to propose to any of your Correspondents who may be so disposed, to send a definition of *poetry*, which I have heard a dry old lawyer call 'mere amplification,' a term conveying a very different idea from that which Homer gives of it, in calling it "the language of the gods," and in putting it into the "os magna sonans" of his Jupiter, &c.; or from what Horace says of it, in his encomium on Homer,

"Qui, quid sit pulcrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,
Plenius et melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit;"

though the "plenius" here may savour a little of the old lawyer's "amplification."

Perhaps *Thought in a fancy dress* might be an apt definition of Poetry; but I think that a more ingenious as well as more descriptive general one might be found; and in leaving it to the imagination and judgment of your Correspondents, I remain,

Yours, &c. CURIOSUS.

Mr. URBAN, June 21.

VOLNEY, in his "Ruins of Empires," introduces an account of *Brahmism*, which relates that *Fishuu* the Mediator became incarnate in a black shepherd, under the name of *Chris-en*, "delivered the world from the venomous serpent *Calengam*; and then crushed his head, after having been wounded by him in his heel.

A lama of Thibet then brings forward *Bhuddism*, stating that the Deity appeared 28 centuries ago in *Cachemire*, being born of a virgin of royal blood; that the king of the country, alarmed at his birth, wished to destroy him, and ordered all the males born about that period to be massacred, but *Boudh* (the name by which this incarnation is distinguished) being preserved by shepherds, lived in the desert till the age of thirty, when he began his mission by enlightening mankind and casting out devils. He then declares that this doctrine was diffused through the East more than a thousand years before the Christian era, and that *Boudh* was known long before Christ.

Sir

Sir W. Jones, in his "Essay on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India," has the following passage :

"That the name of *Christa*, and the general outline of his story, were long anterior to the birth of our Saviour, and probably to the time of Homer, we know very certainly; yet the celebrated poem entitled *Bhāgavat*, which contains a prolix account of his life, is filled with narratives of a most extraordinary kind, but strangely variegated and intermixed with poetical decorations. The incarnate Deity of the Sanscrit romance was cradled, as it informs us, among *herdsmen*; but it adds, that he was educated among them, and passed his youth in playing with a party of milk-maids. A tyrant at the time of his birth, ordered all newborn males to be slain; yet this wonderful babe was preserved by biting the breast, instead of sucking the poisoned nipple of a nurse commissioned to kill him. He performed amazing but ridiculous miracles in his infancy; and at the age of seven years, held up a mountain on the tip of his little finger. He saved multitudes, partly by his arms, and partly by his miraculous powers. He raised the dead, by descending for that purpose to the lowest regions. He was the meekest and best tempered of beings, washed the feet of the Brahmins, and preached very nobly indeed, and sublimely, but always in their favour. He was pure and chaste in reality, but exhibited an appearance of excessive libertinism, and had wives or mistresses too numerous to be counted. Lastly, he was benevolent and tender, yet fomented and conducted a terrible war. This motley story must induce an opinion, that the spurious gospels, which abounded in the first age of Christianity, had been brought to India, and the wildest parts of them repeated to the Hindoos, who ingrafted them on the old fable of *Cisava*, the Apollo of Greece."

As the spurious gospels are now published in a convenient form, some of your Correspondents may have leisure and inclination to examine them for the supposed parallels.

PHILALETHES OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Junc 15.
THE following extracts are from an old folio, entitled "The Treasure of Ancient and Modern Times, 1613," translated from the French of Anthony Du Verdier.

AN OCCASIONAL READER.

1. "Concerning the originall of using these words—'Je vous baise les mains,'—I kisse your hands.

"Pomponius Letus writeth, that the use of kissing hands did come from the ancient emperours, who first of all gave their handes to noble men, and then after came the kisse;

but to meaner people they gave the knee to be kissed. And thence, as I am persuaded, ensued this manner of speech, *I kisse your hand*, as declaring that so should the man be solicited who is worthy of empire and sovereignty..... I am of the minde, that we doe not hold this custome from so long a continuance; but my opinion is, that it rather proceeded from the homage of some vassalls and liege men that stood obliged to doe such service to their lordes, justices, and guides; for in many places, instead of this homage, some stand bound to kisse the knee, in case of a new recognisance. For some prooffe hereof, I have a court-roule of rents appertaining to me, called *De Luriac*, made in the yeare 1352, which maketh *affidavit* heereof, in every one of the tenants answers, where it is set downe in the words following: 'Pro quibus rebus, fundis et possessionibus, ipse fecit homagium ligium dicto Domino de Luriaco, ut assuetum est, genibus flexis, manus suas junctas tenendo inter manus ipsius Domini, ejusque pollices osculando.' That is,—For and in consideration of all which landes, goodes, and possessions, hee maketh himselfe a liege man in homage to the said Lord of Luriac; so that, usually, upon his bended knees, and his hands joyntly upheld between the hands of the said lord, to kisse his fingers." B. vi. c. 4.

2. "Albertus Magnus giveth credible assurance that he saw at Cullen in Allemaigne a young damsell who used to pull mortar from the wals", and eate it so savourily, that all her life after she lived only thereon."

Physicians would have informed him that the first attempt was not unnatural at a certain age.

3. "S. Augustine declareth, that he saw a man in his time who could moove his eares like as a horse doth, one while the one, and afterward the other, and then again both of them together. Aristotle maintaineth, that man onelie (among all other creatures) cannot stir or move his eares." p. 249—50.

4. As a disputant he maintains the following paradoxes:

1. "A paradoxe approving, that the meanest and simplest place of birth or descent maketh a man to be truly most noble."

2. "A paradoxe in defence of hard-lodging, approving it to be more healthfull and commendable than those in great pallaces and houses of pleasure."

3. "A paradoxe in praise of imprisonment, maintaining that it is more healthfull and profitable to be in prison than at libertie."

But such as venture on his paradoxes, will probably exclaim *credat Judæus* to each of them.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

* Sic.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

131. *The Greek Revolution; its Origin and Progress; together with some Remarks on the Religion, National Character, &c. in Greece.* By Edward Blaquier, Esq. Author of "*An Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution*," &c. 8vo, pp. 362. Whittakers.

COLONEL MITFORD closes his History of Greece at the death of Alexander; Dr. Gillies at the accession of Augustus. A writer, then, possessed of materials for a chronicle of late events, if he designed his work to be perfect, or more than ephemeral, should have attempted a continuation from the latter period: the task would not be long, but it would require some ingenuity to mould the early occurrences of ecclesiastical, with fragments of the civil and military history, into any shape. Such must be the commencement of any standard account of the Hellenic Revolt, which this work is not likely to prove, from that and other causes.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than the disputes of *thorough-bred* politicians on the legitimacy of the Turkish Government: a barbarous horde, by repeated migrations, becomes possessed of a valuable district, and permits the inhabitants to remain for the sake of profiting from their industry: surely it would be a waste of argument to shew that the oppressed, as opportunity occurs, *may* rise against their oppressors. Time, however, according to a forensic maxim, establishes a claim; but this is what lawyers term an adverse claim, and must bear a different construction altogether.

With the treaty of Passarowitz in 1718, and the accession of the Venetians, ended the first great effort for the deliverance of Greece. What her freedom would really have been, may be presumed from the character of her allies. Perhaps the ruin of their cause may be fairly attributed to extraneous interference: taught to depend on foreign assistance, the Greeks were invariably the instruments of foreign ambition, whether Venetian, Russian, or Maltese.

The war of 1769 had for one of its objects the wresting of Greece from the Turkish empire, but that project, ill-

concerted at first, produced nothing but devastation in the Morea: however, at the treaty of Kainardgi in 1774, protection was guaranteed to such Greeks as had embraced that opportunity to revolt. The next project served only to amuse the Greek refugees, and was unworthy of the genius of Catharine: still cherishing the hope of dismembering Turkey, she gave the name of Constantine to her younger grandson, provided him with Greek nurses, arrayed him in the Greek dress, associated him with Greek children, that he might acquire the language, and if, as Locke maintains, the youthful mind is a *carte blanche*, the child must have been completely Hellenised.

Not long after this period, the rise of ALI Pacha commenced. While his power flourished, he crushed every tendency to revolt on the part of the Greeks: but in its wane, he exhorted them to co-operate with him against the Porte. From imprudence or infatuation, he had calculated on measures which severally failed: "nearly all the Christian corps he kept in his pay, together with their principal officers, Odysseus, Alexis Noutzas, Mantho, and several others, passed over to the Turkish camp." How they justify their second desertion we cannot tell. His immediate fall was the result of the energies of Chourschid Pacha, who had subdued the Servian chief, Czerni George, in 1813, and who was carried off by a dysentery early in the present war, fortunately, we may say, for the Greeks, without disparagement to their heroism. The Greeks had anxiously watched the progress of the Servian rebellion, having determined to rise as soon as the insurgents were sufficiently advanced, but no opportunity arrived.

"During the period that elapsed from 1815 to 1820, the affairs of the Ottoman government seemed to wear a comparatively prosperous aspect. The reigning Sultan, Mahmud, gave proofs of a vigorous character: at peace with all his neighbours, he allayed the mutinous spirit of the Janissaries, and broke the power of the great Asiatic vassals: some revolts in the Eastern divisions of the empire were also promptly suppressed. Meccah was rescued from the Wechabites,

Woolhabites, while the imperial Firmans had greater weight, and excited more respect than heretofore. It was, however, under this seeming tranquillity, that all the elements of insurrection were actively fermenting, and those projects formed, which have produced the present conflagration*." P. 31.

Most rebellions are organised by secret societies, but no other resemblance exists between the *Heterists* and the *Carbonari*. The revolts in western Europe failed, because their supporters had not spirit enough to defend them, an imputation to which Greece can never be liable. Long before the memorable rising, care had been taken to enlighten the minds of the community by extending education over the Morea, to the lamentable want of which may be attributed the failure of political reformation in Italy, Portugal, and Spain. The association called *Heteria*, professed to diffuse the means of education among the people by distributing books, and its headquarters were established at St. Petersburg. When the flower of the Turkish forces was encamped before Yanina, and the provinces left comparatively unguarded, the society began to prepare for action; they chose Alexander Ypsilanti (son to the famed Hospodar of Wallachia) as general, and engaged Prince Cantacuzene to serve under him. The last of the Coninanian race died during the same year at Paris. The projected enterprise failed, and among the causes of its failure, jealousy and treachery may be numbered. Ypsilanti, abandoned by the greater portion of his troops, was arrested at Trieste by the Austrian authorities, and closely imprisoned at Mongatz.

The immediate cause of the revolt in the Morea, does not reflect any credit on the means employed to produce it. Emissaries were sent from Russia, to circulate reports that the Sultan had declared his resolution of transporting all the Greeks into Asia Minor, and establishing the inhabitants of that country in their place. The standard of liberty was first hoisted at Sudena in Arcadia, at which period the Turks were unprovided for a war; their forts were without provisions, and the hurry with which they took

refuge in them contributed to encrease the consequences of neglect. On the other hand, the Greeks, unprovided with artillery, could only hope to reduce them by famine. Nor was the insurrection less favourably received in the northern provinces, though fewer events appear to have taken place in that quarter. The Roumeliots pretended to contest the palm of superiority with the Peloponnesians; the absence of Turkish troops from Acarnania and Ætolia, occasioned an easy revolution there; and the peasantry of Attica, Phocis, and Boeotia, assembled in arms upon the mountains. These troops, however, for a long time, bore no reputation among their countrymen.

On the first dawn of freedom in Modern Greece, observes Mr. Blaquiere, it is to be lamented that so much of the spirit of dissension coeval with the formation of the ancient Greek cities, evidently characterised as the inveterate malady of the Greek cities by a writer of antiquity, should have survived the Lower Empire and Turkish despotism. The nation was divided into two great parties, the *Heterists*, and the Ephors or Primates, and none of the authorities had the advantage of experience. Universal energy, however, appears to have obviated these difficulties, though it is probable that on the confirmation of independence, they will rage more fiercely than ever: the real progress of the war is due to the abilities of English and French engineers, under whom the Greeks were first enabled to conduct regular sieges.

It is unnecessary to follow the detail of events. The Holy Alliance slighted the representations of the Greek deputies, and added to the glory of the nation, by confining it to its own resources. Epidaurus was at first the seat of the National Assembly, but the celebrated "declaration to the Christian Powers" is dated at Corinth (April 15, 1822), where the last struggle for Grecian liberty in ancient history took place, between Mummius and the Achæans. For the dawning independence of that beautiful country, we have only to add in the words of *Sarpi*, ESTO PERPETUA.

The author of this volume is a professed champion of all revolutions, and the spirit of his writings borders on fury. It is not a complete history, even of the revolution, for it ends abruptly

* "But 'tis in summer's brightest hour
Gather the plague and thunder shower."

WIFFEN.

abruptly with the affair at *Anatolica*, to consider the general state of Greece, on which he threatens a *future discussion*. We presume him to be identified with the events he describes, for in a space of 95 pages of "remarks," the first pronoun personal occurs at least 34 times. To his friends he is equally liberal: thus, in the *Contents* to Chapter 8, we read, "Mr. GORDON of Cairness, joins the Christian camp." The book is fairly written, but we are often led to suspect his acquaintance with the classics. Misprints abound, and besides those mentioned in the table of errata, we find *halocaust*, p. 73. *Tropolizza*, p. 155. *Thermopoly*, in several places, which we presume to be the result of cacophony. As historical documents, he subjoins his own reports read before the Greek Committee at home. A good Map of Greece and Turkey is prefixed.

132. *Memoirs of the Duke of Monpensier, written by Himself.* 8vo.

THIS work forms a valuable addition to the collection of Royal Memoirs, connected with the French Revolution, and is written in a simple, unaffected style, which, while it stamps its authenticity as an historical document, is in reality, from that circumstance, infinitely more interesting than the most highly coloured tale of fiction.

The narrative commences with the Author's incarceration in the fortress of Notre Dame de la Garde, at Marseilles, in 1793; to which he was transferred while serving in the Republican army in Italy, and where he remained forty-three months, until the final period of his liberation, upon the condition of self-banishment to America. The details of his imprisonment, and that of his family, present an affecting picture of suffering during the reign of Terror, and proves how utterly party spirit, engendered by civil dissensions, paralyzes the amiable feelings of our nature, and hardens the heart.

Amid these horrible excesses, however, individual instances of generosity and self-devotion are not wanting to reconcile us to our species.

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the Memoirs, in an historical point of view, is the incidental notice it gives of the celebrated EGALITE ORLEANS, in his domestic relations; a name we are accustomed to associate with all

that is flagitious in morals and politics. We subjoin the passage:

"On the 23d of October, at five in the morning, I was waked by my poor father entering my dungeon with the butchers who were about to bear him off to the slaughter. He embraced me tenderly. 'I come, my dear Monpensier,' said he, 'to bid you adieu, for I am just setting off.' I was so petrified I could not speak. I pressed him to my bosom in an agony of tears. 'I meant,' added he, 'to have gone without taking leave, for such moments are always painful; but I could not overcome the desire of seeing you once more before I went. Farewell, my child! take comfort! comfort your brother, and think, both of you, what happiness we shall enjoy when next we meet!' Alas! that happiness we were never destined to enjoy. Unfortunate and excellent father! Whoever could have had the opportunity of seeing you near, and knowing you truly, must own (if he be not an arrant slanderer), that neither ambition, nor thirst for vengeance, had the smallest place in your heart; that the qualities of your mind were of the most pleasing, as well as the most substantial kind; though you might perhaps have been destitute of that decision which makes a man act from himself alone;—while the too great facility with which you gave up your confidence to others, enabled scoundrels to obtain it, in order to destroy you, and make you the victim of their atrocious schemes: he, who should speak thus of you, would but render you the strictest justice.

"But your enemies would drown his voice in clamour, and unfortunately they have too much the power. Well! let them consummate their wrath! Let them complete their malignity by blasting the memory of the unfortunate good men they have sacrificed! But, oh! may the time come when your character shall be appreciated! May the world know what I know; and may I then be in being!"

The Duke of Monpensier, after a lapse of several years, passed wandering in search of a permanent asylum, sought and obtained the hospitality of the British nation; and finally closed his earthly career, soothed by the affectionate attentions of his family, in March 1807. An account of his splendid funeral in Westminster Abbey will be found in vol. LXXVII. p. 584.

133. *Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with specimens of his Poetry and Letters, and an Estimate of his Genius and Talents, compared with those of his great Contemporaries.* By James Prior, Esq. 8vo, pp. 584.

WE do not conceive it possible that there

there can exist portrait painting of physical non-entities; and such we believe to be minds distinguished by the character of Genius. Peculiar and surpassing combinations of ideas seem to form this distinction; but these are no more objects of sense and description, than are the powers which give birth to taste, and display it by effect. In short, who is able to depict the majestic conception which directed the chisel of the sculptor, when he fashioned the Belvidere Apollo? Exquisite as is Johnson's Preface to Shakspeare, no accession of knowledge can be gained concerning the intellectual construction of his mind. Such enquiries elude the anatomical knife; and after all, concise general definitions are the best. We asked a well-informed Italian gentleman, what he thought of Lord Byron. "A man of wonderful imagination" was the reply; and this was coming to the point, for imagination was his forte, and to him more especially apply the following sublime lines of Akenside.

"The high-born soul
Disclaims to rest her heav'n-aspiring wing
Beneath its native quarry. Tired of earth
And this diurnal scene, she springs aloft,
Rides on the vollied lightning through the heavens,
Or yoked with whirlwinds and the Northern blast,
Sweeps the long tract of day."

It has been said, that the mechanism of genius consists in an extraordinary power of disjoining ideas, and combining them again in new forms; but certainly more extensive powers of association distinguish it above common minds. The disintegration of ideas seems rather to belong to ratiocination; for analysis does not imply invention or novelty; and without imagination a man may be a capital lawyer or philosopher, but not an orator or poet. In our opinion, Burke united strong analytical powers, with admirable imagination. By the former he decomposed; by the latter he reconstructed stubborn substances. Like the subtle power of nature in the formation of minerals, he created at option gold, crystal, or diamond; the material of money for currency, or of brilliancy for display. In short, he was a very powerful and a very splendid man. He had the strength of Hercules, the versatility of Mercury, and the solar illumination of Apollo; the club, the caduceus, and the crown of rays.

The fame of a Parliamentary Orator is that of a Player; he struts and has

his day. But the "Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful" is a work from which immortality is inseparable, because perfection in thinking cannot be improved; and, in sentiment and mental conformation, nature will always be the same. His "Reflections on the French Revolution" was an oration, and was received with a feeling of disappointment, because it was not a systematic confutation of plausible theories. But Burke knew that a Republic, with an immense standing army, exists only so long as the military prefers that Republic to their general; and that in the Republics of antiquity, the circumstance of the soldiers being freemen, not stipendiaries, was the main cause of the duration of modes of government, in which they had a greater interest involved, than in the temporary profession of arms.

If ever there was a man to whose just fame a biographical vindication was due, it was Burke. Every body knows the caricatures of him; a "Jesuit's costume, as having been educated at St. Omer's, where he never was in his whole life" (see p. 38); and of his being a "pauper in a garret," though his father allowed him 200*l.* per ann. at the Temple (seventy years ago, when such a stipend was handsome); and he derived from his family from first to last, no less a sum than 20,000*l.* (See pp. 3, 54.) He was also a "needy hireling author;" though all the sums, which he ever received, would barely cover the expense of his book-purchases. (See p. 55).

In short the early history of Burke, and that is all which can be unknown to the publick, is simply this. He was the son of a respectable Irish attorney, who gave him a good education, graduated him at Trinity College, Dublin, and removed him from thence to the Temple, to study for the bar. There, devoting himself more to the Belles Lettres and general knowledge, than to Coke and Littleton, he became an author; and from the high reputation which the *Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful* conferred upon him, became known to the highest intellectual characters of the day, and ultimately was introduced into political life by single-speech Hamilton. See pp. 71, 72.

In what manner a machine or an automaton acts, it may be of publick service to have a very minute knowledge,

ledge, from obvious reasons; and in like manner a General or an Admiral may be most instructively watched, because his actions are all lessons, professional cases, and precedents; but absence of mind and eccentricity alone furnish amusing anecdotes, and Burke lived too much in the world and high society to be distinguished by qualities which are generated only by insulation from the world, and learning to swim without going into the water. Burke was certainly a man of the world; and made his observations of life, from the first, in a most judicious manner. Indeed, it was a principle with him to disregard studies of doubtful utility, which tended neither to make men better nor happier (p. 16). In his letters to Barry the painter, his protégé, he shows his excellent judgment in guarding him against that morbid feeling, which juvenile aspirants often indulge, because they cannot pocket every ball in the billiards of life.

"I must press it upon you (he says) to live on the best terms with the people you are with, even dealers and the like; for it will not follow, that because men want some virtues, that they want all. Their society will be some relief to you, and their intercourse of some advantage, if it were no more than a dispelling of the unsociable humours contracted in solitude, which will, in the end, not fail of corrupting the understanding, as well as the manners, and of utterly disqualifying a man for the satisfactions and duties of life. Men must be taken as they are, and we neither make them or ourselves better either by flying from, or quarrelling with them; and Rome and the trade of Virtue are not the only places and professions in which many little practices ought to be overlooked in others, though they should be carefully avoided by ourselves." P. 113.

134. *Corallina; or a Classical Arrangement of Flexible Coralline Polypidoms, selected from the French of J. V. F. Lamouroux, D.E.S. 8vo, pp. 284. Sherwood and Co.*

THE Polypi, or "people of the vast empire of the deep," are very extraordinary folks indeed; not only they are animated, but their very houses, nay even the very roofs of their marine mansions, are alive also; and whatever confers to the nutriment of an individual, goes to the support of the most distant members of the colony, and the whole stock of domiciliary establishments.

The dwellings of the Polypi are called polypidoms, and the labour of the architect goes on incessantly; and though this sea scavenger is hardly of microscopic visibility, he assembles the floating particles of lime, chooses for his foundation coral, lava, skulls, or wrecks, and erects thereupon mountains, continents, and madroporean islands, which extend infinite distances from the shore, descend immeasurable depths, and ascend also to the clouds. They are not at all particular about light, and bear enormous pressure and extreme cold with the greatest complacency. Exposure to air, and want of moisture, are obnoxious; when these last evils occur, they retire to their recesses, and hold out by means of the moisture which they preserve, or, for lack of it, perish and die. The greater part of the genus prefer unagitated parts of the ocean; but others are situate across great currents, and take the precaution of forming their habitations with tunnels, or in circles, or on branches which are capable of bending to the movement of the waters, and preserving an equilibrium against shocks. In form they differ abundantly; some resemble tubes, others globular masses, leaves, unbranched stems, net work, and even lace; and others,

"A bush that winter has despoiled of its leaves, but which spring has renovated with fresh flowers (p. xi.);—whose whiteness is rendered more conspicuous by the deep and brilliant red of the branches." P. xvii.

Likewise they assume various colours, yellow, brown, lilac, and white, mutable or permanent, spreading "ocean's floor with an enamelled carpet of varied and brilliant colours;" or at other times "with only one shade, almost equalling the Tyrian purple of antiquity." P. xi.

Of the Polypi and Polypidoms, "some have only an ephemeral life, while the existence of others seems eternal." P. xvi.

Both fall a prey to worms that have mouths as strong as sexton's pickaxes, and contribute at last to extend the domains of man, form buildings, medicinals, and personal ornaments. They prevent, by their rise and consolidation, the injurious superfluity of calcareous impregnations in the ocean.

Of this wisdom of the deep, we need say no more, but that this elegant and interesting little work was wanting

ing "in the beautiful department of marine botany," and its execution, in all respects, is highly creditable to the fair translator. The nineteen Lithographs are well done, and very illustrative.



185. *Directions for drinking the Cheltenham Waters, with a selection of Cases, illustrating their effects in a great variety of Diseases.* By James McCabe, M. D. 8c. 8c. Cheltenham, Longman and Co. pp. 68.

186. *Guide to the Cheltenham Waters, &c.* By William Gibney, M. D. 8c. 8c. 8c.

187. *Practical Observations on Chronic Affections of the Digestive Organs.* By John Thomas, M.D. Cheltenham. 8vo. pp. 168. Underwood.

CHELTEMHAM, we take it, is the most thriving colony of pleasure in the kingdom. Very much of this prosperity is due, undoubtedly, to the pure and simple influence of its springs upon the dyspeptic, the hypochondriacal, the ictoric, and all those classes of persons, who have overlaid the human constitution in wide and various wanderings and navigations, and in all manner of perilous enterprise. Nor is it, as has been ignorantly supposed, a dock for unshipped livers merely; but the active member of the senate, the man of science, of fancy, the commercial man, the lover, the speculatist, and the poet, form a great proportion of those who compose the morning visitors of its numerous physicians, and quaff the springs, which the earth there so bountifully affords for natural remedies of distempers. After all, however, neither the salubrious rides, nor walks, nor the bold Cotswold air have, exclusively, obtained for Cheltenham pre-eminence over most other British watering-places, and stripped Bath of its gaudy day, as a place of the like description; but it is the potent charm of its moral as much as of its natural advantages, which has helped to prevail. It is the indiscriminate mixture of many things mightily well contrived for the diversity of human dispositions, affording the most sovereign remedy on earth for as many shades of blue devils, as even Burton has depicted in the doleful title-page of his *Anatomie of Melanchollie*;—an enlivening Parisian gaiety, a residing and investing spirit in the place, that takes away the sameness which we have felt after a time in many places of this kind. To life, in

most such, the Shepherd's remark in "As you like it," is applicable.

"In respect that it is solitary, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. Now, in respect it is in the fields, it pleaseth me very well; but in respect it is not in the court, it is very tedious."

In the situation and form of Cheltenham, the medley of trees and houses, of town and no town, is quite as whimsical as even Peter Pastoral could have desired.

Platanusque coelebs

*Evincit ulmos: tum violaria, et
Myrtus, et omnis copia narium,
Spargent olivetis odorem,
Fertilibus domino priori."*

And though

"Jam pauca aratro jugera regis
Moles reliquent:"

Public enterprise, to satisfy public favour, must needs be greatly turned to architecture; it will be well for the local community to guard cautiously this Ionian elegance and great charm of the place, despite of private interest. Destroy it, and Cheltenham is no more. There is a long *Mac-Adam*-fashioned street, up and down which the "nova incrementa" of the "drag" genus whirl the summer's day long; at the same time that the pavements exhibit the many-coloured creations that rise and disappear like ephemera, and disport in hues all different, but none singular.

The High-street of Cheltenham is, in fact, but a portion of Bond-street transferred into the country for the convenience of those who like to have the choicest part of London moved elsewhere in the summer months. The Wells too:—the Montpellier Spa, like a fane of Greece, with music from early "morn to dewy eve," and the philandering esplanade hedged in from the sun, and peopled all with Venuses and Adonises of all ages. Next the Old Well, not more excellent for its No. 4, than for the Old Walk and its avenue of venerable elms, the youth of which reminds us of the Old King and Queen, of Ranelagh costumes, the Old Melton Mowbray hunt coats, and Cheltenham bonnets. The Old Wells are deservedly growing into popularity. The Sherborne not so much encouraged as they ought to be.

Albeit, we have forgotten to say a word about the works at the head of this article. Dr. Gibney's contains a good deal of useful information. Dr.

Thomas's

Thomas's proposes to mingle French and English modes of practice, which is laudable. Dr. Mac Cabe's consists of instructions to those who drink the waters. It is some time since we wrote a notice in this Magazine of Dr. Mackenzie on Mineral Waters; but, certainly, this little performance comes very near to the mode which we then suggested, for discovering and relating the virtues of Mineral Waters. It professes to illustrate the cases to which the waters are applicable or inapplicable, and to lay down principles for their use.

They who are not desirous, on account of fashion, to tax their bowels beyond the limits of self-compassion, will do well to read Dr. McCabe's instructions immediately upon their arrival at Cheltenham.

189. *The Temple of Truth. An Allegorical Poem. By the Author of "Village Conversations."* 8vo. pp. 102. London. John Cox, 1823.

WE understand the author of this Poem to be Miss Renou, and displaying, as she does, talents of no common order, we regret the more that our anticipations of the popularity of her volume are but faint. There is a taste in literature to which, so long as it is innocent, genius must submit; and we fear that allegory, whether in poetry or prose, is most decidedly at variance with the present reigning opinions. The beautiful Allegorical Poem of Psyche, by the late Mrs. Tighe, aided as it was by many adventitious circumstances, has struggled with little effect against this popular prejudice. We mention this to prepare a very promising writer for the conviction, that in literature, as in worldly prosperity, the race is not always to the swift. For ourselves, we think her allegory very cleverly constructed. Her poem abounds with beauties, and is uniformly vigorous, classical, and chaste.

Perhaps the unpromising nature of the materials which Miss Renou by the force of genius has fashioned into grace and harmony, could not be better explained than by quoting the argument of her third Canto:—

"Alcenor, accompanied by Reason, commences his journey to the Temple of Science.—The Handmaids of the Sciences strew the path with flowers. The Handmaid of Urania sings in praise of Astronomy;

another Handmaid recounts the wonders of Chemistry, and a third extols Natural History. False Metaphysics entice them to her bower," &c. &c. &c.

We offer the following as a fair specimen of the author's poetical powers; it is a description of the Palace of Pleasure:—

"Alcenor gazed on the enchanting place,
The gay parterres, the groves with myrtles
filled:

Nature luxuriant here lent every grace,
And sweets nectarial from the flowers dis-
tilled. [rest;

"Enter, fair youth! thy weary limbs to
Enter, and seek a sweet, a soft repose:

For thee with choicest fruits the board is
drest, [flows."

For thee, dear youth! the rosy goblet

Alcenor heard the soul-entrancing sound,
And quick obeyed the genial, social call;
When with delight and rapturous joy he
found

Himself within a splendid, spacious hall.
A thousand nymphs the beauteous place
adorn;

In vests of burnished gold the porters wait;
And soon was heard the sweetly echoing
horn, [state."

That called the goddess to her throne of

189. *The Sweepings of my Study, by the Compiler of the Hundred Wonders of the World.* 12mo, pp. 332.

THERE is a tact, acquired by extensive intercourse with the world, and polished society, which fastens humourously upon the niceties of character, and exhibits them by delicate and tasteful embellishment. So much, indeed, does an anecdote of this kind rest upon manner, that even the omission of a word may spoil the soul of the jest, whereas broad farce will bear almost any form of narrative. But the delicate humour to which we allude, requires the habits of a gentleman, and a man of observation; and such men form the most pleasing society at the dinner table. The author before us, according to his book, seems to be a man of this description, in his best moments, though now and then he may become prosy.

We shall extract some curious things.

"The most ridiculous apings [of the English by the Parisians] was in the article of tea-drinking. While we Englishmen, who had deserted coffee as a pernicious breakfast, took hearty sips of our strong infusion, a Frenchman would begin by filling his tea-pot with boiling water, would then
throw

throw in a pinch of two of the herb taken between his thumb and fore-finger, and, lastly, squeeze into it the juice of a lemon, sweetening the liquor to his taste." P. 68.

The following union of longevity and dram-drinking is very extraordinary.

"There are temperaments which securely bid defiance to all the precepts of Hygeia. Being at dinner at the Talbot's Head at Aberystwith, an English gentleman, a magistrate, inquired after the doctor, requesting that he might be sent for. The individual so called, a barber by trade, received a small salary for taking care of the keys of the Castle. On his presenting himself, Mr. Bonner asked him if he could still shave? As well as ever, your worship, was the reply, but I must first have a dram to steady my hand. He had then attained his one hundred and seventeenth year, stood erect, and had a ruddy complexion, and unwrinkled brow. I was told that he had a son still living, who looked the elder of the two. Four years before, he had undertaken, for a small sum of money, to ride from the Talbot's Head to Mackynteth, a distance of seventeen miles and back, without resting, but on condition that he should be allowed twenty drams before he started, and as many on his return. He took them seated on his horse, and felt but little fatigue from his journey." P. 106.

We should like to know from the Strong Man of Kent, John Martin, mentioned p. 138, "who was also a great gourmand, whether in other cases the muscular and digestive powers go hand in hand together."

The escape of Sir Sidney Smith from the Temple, was, we are told, effected in the following extraordinary manner. A body of men were uniformed, trained, &c. to represent the military of Paris, &c. When all was mature,

"Early in the morning of the 12th of May, the pageant proceeded in due form to the Temple, where the sham Commissary of Police presented to Boniface the jailer the order for the transfer of the two state prisoners to the chateau of Melun. The forgery of the ministerial signatures was so complete, that they were delivered up to the guard without hesitation." P. 307.

Now we never heard that English rogues ever contrived a forgery of the Royal pardon, or dispatched it in the uniform or badge of a Government messenger. The French liberation quoted, is said to have cost Government 4000*l.*; but the machinery of the plot was of course expensive. To se-

cure the parties, a sham fight with another troop of mock soldiers in the secret, took place on the Pont Tournant, by which means all of them dispersed.

Upon the whole this is a pleasant lounging book; in a few places flat.

140. *Sketches of some of the principal Picture Galleries in England, &c.* 12mo, pp. 195.

ON opening this volume we anticipated much information. But how great was our surprise on its perusal, to find that instead of containing some rich stores of information, it abounded with reflections, the generality of which have not the least reference to the subject. We imagined that in this volume we should find a useful guide to the places noticed; but here again we were deceived in our expectations, for it furnishes but few descriptions; and even these are overloaded with the spirit of Essay writing, a practice too common among Authors of the present day.

The places noticed are Mr. Angerstein's Collection; the Dulwich Gallery; the Marquis of Stafford's Gallery; Pictures at Windsor Castle; at Hampton Court; Lord Grosvenor's Collection; Pictures at Wilton and Stourhead, &c.; at Burleigh House; and at Oxford and Blenheim.

The article on the Dulwich Gallery commences with a long detail respecting *Charity Boys*. Far better articles on this and several other Galleries have appeared in a monthly periodical. We must acknowledge that the article on Hampton Court is by far the best written and most useful in the whole. The celebrated Cartoons of Raphael at this Gallery, which occupy a room by themselves—"and there are not many such rooms in the world"—naturally call forth all the praise that can be bestowed upon them; but there are some other valuable and interesting pieces in this collection, which are worthy of description, and are not so generally known as the Cartoons.

Under the head of Pictures at Wilton, &c. is a very severe critique on the collection of pictures at Fonthill; and the taste of its late proprietor, the author of *VATHEK*. In the description of the Oxford and Blenheim Collections, the writer commences with an eulogium on the city of Oxford, designating it the "Sacred City," be-

cause Rome has been so called. In the Blenheim collection, says the Author, *there is not a bad picture*; but yet, notwithstanding it abounds in the works of Titian and Rubens, we are scarcely gratified with the names of their productions.

Though the galleries introduced are but few, we wish the history and description of the superior productions of the first masters, the different galleries which they had embellished, and the sums expended by their respective owners for the acquirement of these treasures, had been given, and the beauties and defects alike shewn to the public, instead of the numerous essential reflections which abound in the volume.

As essays they are tolerably well written, and as such, are adapted to pass away an idle hour in the closet; but as guides they will never be of much utility.

141. *Is the system of Slavery sanctioned or condemned by Scripture? To which is subjoined an Appendix, containing two Essays upon the State of the Canaanite and Philistine Bondsmen, and on the Jewish Theocracy.* 8vo, pp. 92. Arch, Cornhill.

THIS question has not unfrequently been demanded with a kind of satisfied triumph, as if the friends of this traffick, as now carried on, had a firm authority of holy and ancient writ in their favour.

The author of this pamphlet, under the above title, has compressed into a very small compass not so much reasoning as actual reference to every passage which bears upon this question, and has wisely drawn a concluding comparison of the difference between servants or slaves under the Jewish Government, and under the modern practice in our western Colonies.

Thus the question is no longer left to the vague recollection of the Hebrew Scriptures, which men in conversation may misquote or misinterpret—but they are here furnished, by a course of assiduous research, with the actual references by which this question is set at rest; and it is also proved that there cannot be a more ill-founded assertion than that modern slavery in the Colonies takes any authority from that source.

After giving an accurate description
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of the inhabitants of Palestine, of servitude in Judea, and the species of, and distinction between hired and purchased servants, their religious and other privileges are carefully stated and compared; and it is shewn that the acquisition of slaves by any other means than voluntary choice or judicial sentence was termed *man-stealing*. The *hired servants* were chiefly for agricultural purposes, &c. They hired themselves for various portions of time at their own pleasure, either by the day, Mat. xx. 2; Job vii. 1, 2—or by the year, Lev. xxv. 3; Isa. xxi. 16—or for three years, Deut. xv. 18; Isa. xvi. 14. They resorted for this purpose to the market-place early, Mat. xxi. 3—13. There was a peculiar part of the market paved on purpose, upon which they stood; Jarchi. And in their service they had bread enough and to spare, Luke xv. 17; and the obligation of payment of their wages punctually, was enforced by Moses, Deut. xxiv. 14, 15; Jer. xxii. 13, &c. They were entitled to civil rights equally with their master; there was one law to the Hebrew and to the stranger, Exod. xii. 49; Lev. xxiv. 22; Num. xv. 15—20; and ix. 14.

Purchased servitude was either voluntary or judicial. The former is contemplated by the Mosaic law, Lev. xxv. 39—47; Isa. l. 1; the latter, in the cases of Insolvency, Mat. xviii. 25; 2 K. iv. 1—7; Isa. l. 1; of Theft, Exod. xxii. 3, 4; 2 Sam. xii. 6; Prov. vi. 31; Lu. xix. 8; and of War, Deut. xx. 14. Others were *home-born*, Gen. xvii. 23, 27; and Jer. ii. 14.

Man-stealing was punished with death, Deut. xxiv. 7; Exod. xxi. 16; especially where the design was to make merchandize of him. Thus although this shows that there was such a crime, it also shows that it was forbidden by the Jewish law. See also 1 Tim. i. 9, 10.

But notwithstanding both their practices of hiring and purchasing, these contracts were merely temporary, ending with the ensuing sabbatical year; and could never be extended beyond six years, Exod. xxi. 2; Lev. xxv. 1—6; Deut. xv. 12, 18; Deut. xxiv. 7. At the expiration of the term, he went out liberally furnished from his master's store, Deut. xv. 12—14; and with his wife and family, Exod. xxi. 1—3. Yet he was allowed to make a new contract,

contract, and his ear was bored in the presence of the Elders, and he was then bound to his master for ever, which meant until the next Jubilee; and then, with his family, went out free, Deut. xv. 16, 17; Exod. xxi. 5, 6; Lev. xxv. 10, 41. The master was bound during all their servitude to give them constantly what was just and equal, Jer. xxxiv. 8—22; Col. iv. 1.

The price of a Hebrew slave was calculated by the number of years he had to serve up to the next Sabbatical year; or after that, if his ear was bored for the new contract before the Elders, up to the time of the Jubilee, Lev. xxv. 47—54.

Another might redeem a slave who then served him, for the rest of the time, who was at liberty to sell him again for that period, Lev. xxv. 47—49. A Hebrew could not be sold but by himself, to one not of his own nation, Lev. xxv. 42; see also Jos. Ant. lib. 4, 16, c. 1. s. 2. But they were frequently manumitted by their master's voluntary choice, Neh. v. 1—15.

The *strangers within the gates* were men of other nations, hired for certain times; if they adopted the Hebrew faith within the year, they were accounted as Hebrews, and had every privilege of Hebrew servants; if not, they went out at the expiration of the year—thus the servant abideth not in the house for ever, John viii. 35; Ex. xvii. 23—27; Gal. v. 3.

Capital punishment was ordained to all masters who killed their servants, Exod. xxi. 20; 12—19; Lev. xxiv. 17; and if he lost a limb he was immediately set free, Exod. xxi. 21—7.

The Hebrew servants did not perform those menial services which were done by the strangers; it was not hard labour but personal services which were rendered by the servants of the strangers, and from which the Hebrews were exempted: these were to work with the master as a son, or brother, in the business of the farm, until his legal release: he is to be "with him," that is, as his master's companion. See Gill on Lev. xxv. 39, 40.

This is quite sufficient to shew the condition, and treatment, and period of the ancient slavery, or rather servitude; and the care with which they were regarded is proved by the Centurion's conduct, whose servant was actually become dear to him, Lu. vii. 2—4.

The Colonists have not found here any authority for *their* kind of treatment, nor yet for that to their home-born slaves, or negro field slaves; for Eliezer, the slave of Abraham, was sent to Nahor with camels and several men servants, who thus addressed Rebecca: "Let me, I pray thee, drink a little water from thy pitcher. She replied, drink, my Lord; and she hasted and let down the pitcher with her own hand, and gave him to drink, and said I will draw water for thy camels also," &c. Gen. xiv. 18—30.

This passage renders it obvious that the condition of a home-born slave was marked by no degrading circumstance in appearance or demeanour. And Laban said, "Come thou blessed of the Lord, wherefore standest thou without?" The Author in a note observes, "the reader will judge how far this coincides with the manner in which a field slave would be received by an Englishman of far inferior rank to that of Laban."

Thus we find purchased and home-born servants continually placed, by their masters, in stations of the highest trust, and exercising the fullest authority as the master's vice-gerents over their household: these are to be found in 2 Sam. xvi. 1; Gen. xv. 2, 3, xxiv. 2; Mat. xxv. 14—30, 47; Lu. xii. 42—4.

Among the purchased servants, we find Joseph raised to the highest confidence, Gen. xxxix. 6—8; and Viceroy over all Egypt, Gen. xli. 38—44; and in authority over nobles and mighty men in Pharaoh's dominion.

Daniel was likewise a slave exalted to the rank of Chief Minister of State, in the court of Darius, Dan. vi. 1; Gal. iv. 1; Prov. xvii. 2. Thus, said Solomon, "he that judiciously brings up his slave from a child, shall have him become his son at the last," Prov. xxix. 21.

If it can be said that these were found to be men of greater talents than such as modern slaves possess, it may be fairly replied, that the want of due instruction, and the despair of freedom, have prevented any of their talents from shewing themselves.

Where a female Hebrew was purchased, her master was bound to marry her, for the money of her purchase is that of her espousals. *Jarchi*. If he refused her, at 12 years of age, she might

might be redeemed by her friends without waiting the sabbatical period, Exod. xxi. 7, 8; he could not either sell or keep her, but must then betroth her to his son, or set her free. Targ. Jon.; and give her a handsome maintenance.

In their religious privileges, there are scarcely any difference between them and the rest of the family—they assembled at the same times, and partook of the same passover, &c. Lev. xxii. 10.

It is easy to contrast even these few extracts with the case of negroes in our colonies, where the hovel, the food, the labour, the separation for ever from the dearest ties, degradation, ignorance, perpetual and hopeless slavery, and the cart-whip, have hitherto been the state of the slaves! not to mention the African purchases, the middle passage, and the disgraceful market in the colonial settlements.

The African slave, though innocent, and though deprived of his liberty, in diametrical opposition to every right of man, of the Law of God, and of every principle of British liberty, goes out again no more; except it be by self-destruction!

We have thus contrasted the difference between slavery in the 19th century of the Christian æra, and slavery as it subsisted amongst the Jews, at a period 3000 years behind us in civilization, and from 1500 to 1000 years before the light of the gospel arose with healing in its beams.

Our author closes this part of his elaborate and useful work with a pious prayer, that we may love as brethren of our common Lord; and as he loved us, and gave himself for us, purchasing us with his own blood when we were yet sinners, so may we English, who profess to be bible Christians, ever practise that system of bonds, the only one which our Lord himself teaches us, viz. that of drawing the negro Gentile, as well as the instructed Christian world, with the cords of love alone, which the spirit of Christ our purchaser has emphatically described as being the bonds of man: and to which we will subjoin an earnest supplication that the means for a more generous and humane government, and for a more religious instruction of our colonial servants now established by the state, may be the means of keeping

them no longer as mere strangers within our gates, but of calling them within the household, and giving them a better inheritance as peaceful members of the same hope of redemption!

142. *Tactica Sacra: an attempt to develop and to exhibit to the eye by Tabular arrangements a General Rule of Composition prevailing in the Holy Scriptures. In Two Parts. Part I. contains the necessary Explanation, and an Appendix. Part II. contains four of the Epistles, arranged at length, in Greek and English, as specimens. By the Rev. Thomas Boys, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Curate of Widford, Herts. 4to, pp. 94, and Tables.*

THE first laws were sung, and the first writings were short sentences in measure; from which customs proceeded poetry and rhythm, or a measured artificial construction of prose. The reason was, because such writings were more intended to be heard than read; and the memory was assisted and the attention more engaged by such an artificial construction. The auditor knows that he must wait to the end before his comprehension be complete, and that he will even then be disappointed, if he does not remember the concatenation of the beginning and the middle. When, therefore, Bishop Lowth found a similarity of construction in the Old Testament, by which a certain poetical measure, which he calls a *parallelism*, was adapted to the words, he discovered only, in our judgment, a particular kind of rhythm. It was, we think, common in numerous writings of the ancients, who often adopted distinct styles for different subjects. In Demosthenes, the sentences parade in a grand kind of march; in Cicero's Oration, a dramatick effect is studiously consulted, which effect is glaringly noticeable in the conclusions with superlative adjectives.

The parallelisms of Scripture proceed upon the principle of enforcing impression by resumption; and to judge of their effect, we must suppose them to have been solemnly repeated or sung in parts: e. g. let us suppose a choir dividing the following sentence of parallelisms, as follows:

1. *Singer.* The idols of the heathen are silver and gold.
2. The work of men's hands.
3. They have mouths, but they speak not.
4. They;

4. They have eyes, but they see not.
5. They have ears, but they hear not.
6. Neither is there any breath in their mouths.
7. They who make them, are like unto them.

Chorus. SO ARE ALL THEY THAT PUT THEIR TRUST IN THEM.

It is plain, that the original may fall into a fine poetical measure, which cannot be perceptible in a translation, where the words are of a different length and quantity.

Mr. Boys thinks that he finds similar parallelisms in the New Testament; and, he certainly is very successful in many of his illustrations. If his position be sound, and we think that in many instances it is clear, then what becomes of the censure of the New Testament Greek, and the style of it? It is of a particular form or construction, to which *style*, as it is called, bears little or no relation. It is a mode of teaching usual in the country—a distinct national characteristic of its literature.

"Perhaps," says Mr. Boys (p. 72), "the best way of stating the principle of parallelism is this. So far as parallelism prevails in a book, every thing is *double*. Ideas are taken up twice over. The leading topic of a passage re-appears in another passage with so much of variation, that there is no tautology; yet with so much of correspondence, that the mutual reference is unquestionable. Whatever be the length or form of the parallelism, its principle is that of resumption." P. 73.

But there were other forms of parallelism, which Mr. Boys severally describes. We shall give one, which shows an adaptation to things.

In Mark vi. 7, it is said, that Christ called unto him the twelve, and began to send them forth *by two and two*. Accordingly, St. Matthew, x. 2—4, names them *in pairs*.

"Simon, who is called Peter, and Andrew his brother.

James the son of Zebædee, and John his brother.

Philip and Bartholomew.

Thomas, and Matthew the publican, &c. &c."

St. Luke, iv. 14—16, has the catalogue also in pairs. See pp. 76, 77.

The injury done to the sense, energy, and beauty of passages, without end, by not understanding the construction of parallelism, is incalculable. The solemnity and grandeur are sometimes absolutely destroyed.

The meaning has also the same fate. Thus, e. g. we have in our received version, "Rejoice ever more, pray without ceasing. In every thing give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you;" whereas, the parallelism is,

Rejoice evermore,	} For this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you.
Pray without ceasing,	
In every thing give thanks,	

That is, "it is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you," not only that you should in every thing give thanks, which the passage is usually taken to signify; but also that you should rejoice evermore, and pray without ceasing. P. 86.

Mr. Boys has thrown great light upon the subject; and we warmly recommend his book to theological students.

143. *The Holy Bible, arranged and adapted for Family reading; with Notes, practical and explanatory. By a Layman of the Church of England. Two Parts, Large 4to.*

THIS is a most valuable edition of the Holy Scriptures, sanctioned by the name of the very venerable Bishop of Durham, to whom it is dedicated by the compiler, who, if we mistake not, is a most highly-respected individual, forward in every good work; and who, as Treasurer of the National Society for the education of the Poor, has immortalized himself by the donation to that Society of the Chapel in Ely-place.

One of the motives which induced the editor to publish the work, was, to obviate, by omissions, the inconveniences felt in reading the Bible in a regular order, from narratives and expressions occurring which must of necessity be passed over; also omitting those portions relating to the Jews, which to Christians are of small import.

Useful and concise notes are added, to assist the reader and hearer in understanding the Scriptures. Instead of the usual chapters and verses, the larger books are divided into sections and chapters at places where the subject naturally divides itself.

The editor has given us a clear idea of the state of the Jews, between the period of the Old and New Testament, in an "Historical Connexion;" also, an account of the events from the time of the Apostles to the final overthrow of the Jewish state; thence the history of the Jews is traced to the present

sent time; and to these is subjoined a notice of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Christian Religion.

We cannot too warmly recommend these volumes, as admirably adapted to be read by heads of families to their assembled members. Were the custom more general, the happiest effects would doubtless ensue.

144. *Reparation, or the Savoyards; a Play in three Acts.* 8vo, pp. 115.

THE world, as to genteel society, acts upon such a conventional system, that intercourse becomes an affair of diplomacy. People act and speak with the similar sounds of musical instruments, and the finest assemblage of elegance and fashion is only a superior concert. There is, however, a sublime elevation of sentiment which often accompanies a state of nature, and appears in the nobleness and generosity of the savage, and the devotedness of a Yarico. We have heard governesses remark, that they wish there was a mode of teaching naïveté and simplicity, for they would produce inevitable attraction, and infallibly marry off even portionless girls. Unfortunately, in an artificial state of society, people cannot be simple with impunity, and therefore, however charming may be artlessness, the cards of life cannot be played by it.

The heroine of this tale of Florian's, converted into a melodrama, proves our remark. A prowling seducer finds, in the vale of Chamouny, a beautiful girl scarce fifteen, and abuses her charming simplicity by putting his diamond ring upon her finger, which she mistakes for a contract of marriage; but conscious that she is not in that state of life which would render it possible for him to redress the evil by any other means than matrimony, he appears no more. The poor girl becomes pregnant, is turned out of doors, assumes a male costume, and calls her child her brother. The village pastor had taken pity on her, and consigned her to the care of a sister, who kept a small school. Here she acquired new accomplishments, and attracted the attention of an English Lord, a friend of her seducer. He finds her inaccessible to guilt, but does not know her real history. Circumstances, however, follow, which introduce her and her child to her seducer; she receives her-

self the plunge of a stiletto, which menaced his life, makes herself known, becomes his wife, and is pardoned by her father.

The character of the heroine is admirably supported. The sentiment is of the finest order; all essential, no insipid depreciation, no tragedy-queen ranting, all simple heroism of heart. Take the following stanzas, which she sings unknown and in disguise to her lover. The scene of their fatal courtship had been a fountain.

"Oh! list to the blast that sweeps over the mountain,

The wailings of anguish it bears to your ear;

Oh! list to the murmurs that tell from the fountain,

Its waters are troubled by memory's tear. That wail! let it warn you ere ruin approaches, Let conscience interpret the heart-stricken cry;

Tho' no voice but the fountain seduction reproaches;

Remember your victim; repent ere you die." P. 76.

A second part, entitled, "High Life, or Claudine in England," is promised. We shall be glad to see it, but hope that the pruning-knife will be judiciously used. In the present drama, there is too much dialogue of servants, and occasional weakening of the sentiment by dilution.

145. *The Star in the East; with other Poems.* By Josiah Conder, 12mo, pp. 196.

WE have heard a grocer's wife, riding her fanatical hobby, declare, that it required only preaching to rid the world of Vice, and of course of Passions, for one is consequent upon the other. Mr. Conder's "Star in the East," a poem of merit, in sterling Miltonic metre, (with only one exception, in our judgment, of *Amen* accented on the first syllable,) exalts, like the grocer's wife, in the immediate conversion of Hindostan, and the downfall of all superstition. The sooner the better undoubtedly; but civilization and knowledge we conceive are previous processes; and we are very certain, that handfulls of Englishmen in Asia and the Colonies exist only an hour, perhaps not so long, by conniving at barbarisms, which in their hearts they abhor. Preaching with success, implies the publick mind first prepared. Our Saviour says to his disciples, Matth. vii. 6, "Give not that

that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearl before swine, &c." upon which passage Mr. Gleig, in his excellent letter to Sir Edward Knatchbull, p. 53, observes,

"For my own part, I have always looked upon this as an admonition from the Lord of all things, not to offer the gospel to men who were too savage to understand it; and I have further conceived, that it was in obedience to this precept that the persecuted Apostles never took refuge beyond the Rhine, or abandoned the civilized quarters of the world to their fate, carrying the glad news of salvation to the barbarous tribes of Germany."

We consider, therefore, Mr. Conder's triumph to be premature, by beginning at the wrong end, evangelizing before preparation, by civilizing, &c. and should not have gone so far into the subject, were it not our anxious desire to save the money of our fellow-countrymen, and direct their kind feelings to Ireland.

The other poems are in the same style, psalmodic and hymnish. Our opinions of Religion are, that it is a sentiment which should be in the guardianship of principle, ever vigilant, and ready to go to the stake with a martyr; but that it is unnecessary to hang our walls with black, to make of the most benevolent of beings an undertaker, delighted only with coffins and tombstones, or what is worse, an executioner. Does the face of nature justify such a wretched taste? Does the Holy Bible tell us to profane it, by inscribing texts upon wash-hand-basins? It is a strange idea, that God is not glorified by the extension of reason and civilization, which it is plain that he requires, by conferring upon them alone temporal blessings and comforts. What would be Cape-town with a meeting in it, filled by the popular Irving, to the christianity, morals, and happiness of Birmingham or Liverpool, though it had only a parish Church? We have gone into this discussion upon two grounds; *first*, that no man should write psalms and hymns, who is not an adept in the sublime, an indispensable qualification for such an undertaking; and *secondly*, that our nation having been famous for common sense, an effort should be made for its preservation; and also for adapting means to ends. It seems to be the odd doctrine of the day, in the words of Butler,

"that Religion was intended
For nothing else but to be mended."

146. *The Literary Sketch-book*, Nos. I. to XII. 8vo. Crawford.

THERE is an aristocracy in literature as well as in politics, against which an alarming opposition is now in progress. Some spirited publishers, aware of the increased avidity for reading among the lower orders, have endeavoured to accommodate the supply to the demand, by printing cheap editions of standard works, principally in two-penny numbers with wood-cuts. Many of these books are well performed, and though certain politicians may be startled at the selection, the evil they profess to decry may be met on the same ground. It is possible that many vulgar sciolists will read themselves into infidelity: let them, as Johnson observed, read themselves out of it, and let our patrons of societies furnish them with the means. Hume's History of England, and the Newgate Calendar, are in progress, as well as Fox's Martyrs, while a refutation of the last work, on the same plan, is weekly issuing from the press. Of the periodicals, in the common sense of that word, some are evangelical, some are sprightly, and many are dull. Of their names we have collected *The Day before the Sabbath*, the *Gleaner*, the *Vehicle*, the *Hive*, the *Portfolio*, the *Mirror*, the *Magnet*, and the *Literary Sketch-book*, which last we understand to be conducted by a Mr. Becke.

Among such publications it is hardly to be expected that controversy should arise: but, like Virgil's bees,

"Sæpe duobus
Regibus incessit magno discordia motu,—
Tum trepidi inter se coeunt, permisque co-
ruscant."—Georg. iv. 67.

A mysterious quarrel between the *Sketch-book* and the *Vehicle*, apparently commencing in No. 2 of the work before us, has informed us of the fatal truth. Now, as we know of no vexation equal to reading the *reply* of a controversialist, we recommend our readers to follow our rule on those occasions—which is, to read one side of the question, and judge of the cause from the author's temper.

From our confined means of judging, Mr. Becke's miscellany appears to bear a respectable name among the species: it is judiciously rather a selec-

tion

tion from approved writers, than a tissue of original articles, though some of the latter possess considerable merit. Among the various contributions which compose this *melange*, the "Letter from a condemned Malefactor" deserves a wider circulation, and would form the fair basis of a novel.

147. *A Grammar of infinite Forms; or the Mathematical Elements of Ancient Philosophy.* By Wm. Howison. 12mo. pp. 143.

THE preambles of Acts of Parliament are deemed keys to the comprehension of them, i. e. of the old Acts; for some of the new ones, we believe, were never intended to be intelligible, no more than Mr. Howison's book, the preamble of which is as follows:

"The purpose of this Treatise is to help to determine an important question which occurs in Philosophy, and which is, Whether the number of kinds or modes of being exemplified in nature, be limited or not? It is evident that each kind may have subordinate classes, but these cannot exist apart from it. This Treatise is intended to shew, that every kind which is really apart from others, must be founded on some SIMPLE power, existing in abstract idea, that is to say, having a mathematical existence. Now the number of simple mathematical powers (which are capable of flux and progression) will be found to be limited; and, therefore, the number of KINDS or MODES of BEING, which are founded on them, must also be limited." Pref. i.

Such is the *Expede Herculem* of a gentleman who calls Sir Isaac Newton a dull fellow.

Now we have no hesitation in saying, that we can form no ideas of visible being which does not come within a mathematical form, that is to say, is either angular, round, oval, or a mixture of all parts of them. The Creator has certainly given us no knowledge of any other forms, nor can we conceive how any other can possibly exist. But abstruse disquisitions often end in a truism. There *must* be simple principles in *every* thing; for instance, substance is matter; and in such a sense, modes of being may be said to be limited. But what is the value of such knowledge, when acquired, but simply this, that a thing must be light or heavy, or transparent or opaque, and so forth? Of course, there are necessities to which the Almighty himself is limited, *viz.* these: that he cannot be non-existent, non-omnipotent, or for-

feited any one of his attributes. Mr. Howison excels in obscurity; but persuaded as we are of the truth of the old schoolmen's axiom, "*Infinitorum nulla sit ars*," we can affix no other meaning to his Treatise than what we have just given; for it would be insulting to him to suppose, that his position is merely that Euclid, a case of instruments, and the laws of fluxions, can explain the phenomena of Psychology, or the mode of mental action through the material organs; or of Chemistry, which to us does not appear to have been founded "upon a simple power, having a mathematical existence." It is utterly useless to lay down a system of philosophy which does not satisfactorily solve phenomena of *every* kind. Mathematics, in our conception, apply to the forms and actions of substances; but unsubstantial non-entities exist, as *cold*, the privation of heat; *darkness*, the privation of light, &c. &c.; and as in p. 136, Mr. Howison calls Sir Isaac Newton "a man of gross and tardy genius," we are sure that he will pity the thickness of our noddles, when we humbly say, in our own stupidity perhaps, that there are many modes of being, which did not originate in simple mathematical powers, capable of flux or progression. We affirm, that infinites did not first exist as finites, which they must have done had they had mathematical limited forms. If Deity, space, and some others such things, had ever at first such a form, there must have been a place where they were not, which is impossible. The famous definition of God as a sphere, whose centre is everywhere, and circumference nowhere, is a *bull*; for the very word circumference implies a boundary line.

As to the Heathen Mythology, Dupuis before Mr. Howison, and others, have deduced it from Astronomy; but whoever has read Franklin's Indian Account of the Growth of Tobacco, Maize, &c. will be satisfied that Mythology originated in the legends of savages, which received improvement, according to the several stages of civilisation, in successive eras.

We think that Mr. Howison has begged his question all through; but he seems to be an expert mathematician, and we shall be glad to see him occupied on those useful subjects which the science of Mathematics is peculiarly fitted to improve.

144. *Aspersions Answered: an Explanatory Statement, addressed to the Public at large, and to every Reader of the Quarterly Review in particular.* By William Hone. 8vo, pp. 88.

THIS is a spirited and well-written pamphlet; and "was advertized," says Mr. Hone, "at a shilling; and I wish I could as easily have kept down the size as the price. It has been written with painful feelings, at sundry times, and under unfavourable circumstances. A notion," he adds, "prevails with many that I am usually engaged in preparing something or other for the press, and few are persuadable to the contrary.

"Why am I ask'd what next shall see the light?

Heavens! was I born for nothing but to write!" Pope.

I now declare publicly, what I have frequently affirmed in private, that, with the exception of finishing one work at my entire leisure, I withhold my pen from every purpose but that of cataloguing books. I am induced to activity by duty to my family; and, perhaps, I am qualified for the business of a Book Auctioneer in particular, by the knowledge I possess of the nature and value of literary property, obtained from long experience in every department of the bookselling business, and intimacy with books themselves. Intending to devote myself to that employment exclusively, I have made arrangements, and fitted-up my present premises accordingly. Few, I presume, will blame me for not desiring to be a rocking-stone or a 'rolling-stone.' Those who countenance me in maintaining my wishes and my children, may be assured of my attention, and my lasting respect. The present deviation I deem necessary and final; and, as a final request, I entreat him who reads this page that he will do me the favour to peruse the remainder."

149. *Tales of my Father and his Friends.* 8vo, pp. 172. T. and G. Underwood.

FROM the title of this volume, we confess that we had anticipated greater pleasure than we find has been prepared for us. The tales are four in number. They have all a certain melodramatic air which in labouring for effect seems to reject the probable—they want that admixture of *vraisemblance* which could beguile us for an

instant into a belief that we were perusing narratives of real life;—nor is there, in the construction of the tales, that originality which might partially redeem the faults of which we complain.

The volume, however, may be taken up for the amusement of an idle hour; and in justice to the Author we would add, that the moral he would enforce is always unobjectionable.

150. *Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany; a Tragedy in five Acts.* By James Bird. 8vo. pp. 118. Rodwell and Martin.

THE author of this Play acknowledges that it was composed expressly with a view to its performance; and we sympathize in his regret that he has not had an opportunity of ascertaining whether its merits, if aided by histrionic talent, would entitle him to the favour of an indulgent public.

In an Appendix, Mr. Bird acquaints us with the source from which he draws his plot, but he has deviated from historical accuracy with much judgment and ingenuity.

This Tragedy we think admirably fitted for the stage. The unities of time and place suffer but little violation; that of character is strictly and ably sustained throughout. The incidents are natural and conducive to the plot, the sentiments are bold and characteristic, the diction energetic and appropriate, and the versification smooth and correct. Had this Tragedy been performed on the London stage, and the part of Garcia allotted to Mr. Macready, it could hardly have failed of success.

The following is part of a scene between Giovanni and Julia, in the convent garden.

Act II.—Scene III.

Giovanni.

Despair not, Julia!

Hope hath not fled for ever from our souls;
No!—hope's bright beacon is a lasting flame,
And placed so high above affliction's head,
That they who mourn, have but to lift their eyes

Aloft, to view its never-dying light!—

And, trust me, Julia, my brother Garcia,
E'en though his spirit is so proud and daring,
I think he loves me, and—

Julia (interrupting him). Loves you! alas
A brother's love is hallowed before Heaven;
But Garcia's soul could never feel that love!
He is too cruel—and delights in blood—
Oh! my unhappy father! (weeping.)

Giovanni.

Do not weep!

For, though thy father is our foe, and hates
The glory—nay—the very name of Medici,

Yet,

Yet, ere the Duke shall close his eyes in sleep,
I will importune him in thy behalf.—

Remember—Julia—that the narrow stream
That strives awhile with the entangling sedge,
At length breaks forth, rejoicing in its
strength,

And proudly mingles with the boundless main :
So—though thou viewest me in this habit
now—

The day may come, when Giovanni's hand
Shall throw these dark encumbering tram-
mels off,

That he may bound exulting to the world !—
Believe me, Julia, that, whate'er thy fate,
Whoe'er thy foes may be—yet, I will shield
thee ! [not of thy love,

Julia. Dear, generous youth !—I doubt
My soul will hope for happier hours.

Giovanni. Meanwhile
Repose thy sorrows in Giovanni's heart,
Whose every pulse beats warmly for thy peace,
And, (*pressing her hand to his bosom*) while I
place this hand upon its shrine,

I live in love's bright heaven—a worshipper !
Page 37, 38.

The following grammatical oversights
should be corrected.

Act I.—Scene III.

It must be *her*.—

If this accursed world, for one more day,
Hold such a pair as *me* and Julia.— Ibid.

A tragic-poet should never conde-
scend to borrow an expression from
another. The following line is from
Ossian, with but little variation :

As tho' to guard the chamber of my rest.

We hope Mr. Bird will not be dis-

mayed from cultivating his talents to
the utmost, for he is evidently capable
of producing a Tragedy superior to the
present. Should he think fit to write
only for the study, he must give the
reins more freely to his imagination,
and seek to gratify the mind by some
frequent ebullition of original and lofty
feeling. The bustle of the stage is
quite a secondary consideration in the
closet, where we naturally expect to be
excited by the charms of genuine poe-
try, and are amply satisfied if we meet
with nothing more.

151. *The Siege of Malta; a Tragedy.* 3vo.
pp. 115. J. Murray. 1823.

THE imprimatur of Mr. Murray has
long been a passport to a certain degree
of literary reputation. We have known
many a volume purchased on this re-
commendation alone; and it is quite
clear, that when once such an opinion
is entertained in the reading circles, it
will be supported with an almost fasti-
dious degree of supervision by the
highly-favoured Bibliopole. The Tra-
gedy before us is an exception to the
rule we have mentioned. We will not
be so uncourteous as to term it an
"Idiot's Tale;" but it is full of "sound
and fury, signifying—*nothing*," (as
Mr. Kean has it); nor will the weight
of Albemarle-street lift it into buoyan-
cy; and though it may give the "airy
nothing" a "*local habitation*," it will
confer no literary "*name*."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 25.

Sir William Browne's Gold Medals were
on Saturday last adjudged as follows :

Greek Ode.—

Ἡ παιδείς Ἑλλήνων ἵτι,
Ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδ', ἐλευθεροῦτε δὲ
Παῖδας, γυναῖκας—*vñ* ὑπὲρ πάντων ἀγών.

To Benjamin Hall Kennedy, Pitt Scholar,
St. John's College.

Latin Ode.—*Aleppo Urbis Syria terræ motu
funditis eversa.*—To Benjamin Hall Kennedy,
St. John's College.

Epigrams.—*Scribimus indocti doctique.*—
To Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Trin. Coll.
who gained a short time previously the
English Prize Poem.

The Porson Prize for the best translation
of a passage from Shakespeare in Greek verse,
was on Saturday adjudged to Benjamin Hall
Kennedy, (*for the second time*).—Subject,
Merchant of Venice, iv. Scene 1. beginning

with "*Portia*—Of a strange nature is the
suit you follow."—And ending with "*Shy-
lock*—The penalty and forfeit of my bond."

ROYAL SOCIETY, (*continued from p. 260.*)

Feb 19. Various Meteorological Journals
and Astronomical Observations were commu-
nicated, by Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B.
F.L.S. Governor of New South Wales; and
a paper was read "On the Semi-discussion
of the Optic Nerves;" by W. H. Wollas-
ton, M.D. V.P.R.S.

Feb. 26. A series of Observations were
presented "On nearly all the principal Fixed
Stars between the zenith of Cape Town,
Cape of Good Hope, and the South Pole;"
by the Rev. Fearon Fellows, M.A. F.R.S.,
Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope.

A paper was read "On the different De-
grees of Intensity of the local Magnetic
Attraction of Vessels in their different Parts;"
by George Harvey, M.G.S. M.A.S.

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March

March 4. A letter to the President was communicated from Sir E. Home, Bart. V.P.R.S., entitled "Some curious Facts respecting the Walrus and Seal, discovered in the Examination of Specimens brought by the late Expeditions from the Polar Circle." (See p. 28.)

A paper was also read, entitled, "Some further Particulars of a Case of Pneumothorax, by John Davy, M.D. F.R.S."

March 11. A paper was read on the Parallax of α Lyra; by the Rev. John Brinkley, D.D. F.R.S. &c."

March 18. A paper was read, entitled "An Account of Experiments on the Velocity of Sound, made in Holland; by Dr. G. A. Moll, and Dr. A. Van Beck."

March 25. A communication was read from L. W. Dillwyn, esq. F.R.S. "On the geological distribution of Fossil Shells." A letter was read from Thomas Tredgold, esq. Civil Engineer, to Thomas Young, M.D. For. Sec. R.S., "On the Elasticity of Steel at various Degrees of Temper."

April 29. A letter was read, from Dr. T. L. Tiarks to Dr. Young, For. Sec. R.S. as Secretary to the Board of Longitude, relating to observations made on the longitude of various places in England, in 1822 and 1823.

May 6. The reading was commenced of a paper "On Univalves," by C. Collier, esq. Staff Surgeon. Communicated by Sir James Mac Gregor, F.R.S.

May 13. The reading of Mr. Collier's paper was concluded; and Davies Gilbert, esq. V.P.R.S. communicated a paper "On the Variation of the Rates of Chronometers with the Density of the Atmosphere;" by George Harvey, F.R.S.E.

May 20. A letter was read from Professor Berzelius, of Stockholm, to the President; giving an account of various chemical researches in which he has recently been engaged. He has succeeded in obtaining Silicon, or the combustible base of silica, in an insulated state; and has ascertained its principal properties, which are very curious.

The reading was also commenced of a paper "On some new Phenomena affected by Magnetic Influence;" by Mr. J. H. Abrahams, of Sheffield. Communicated by Mr. Tooke, F.R.S.

May 27. The reading of Mr. Abrahams' paper on "Magnetism" was resumed and concluded; and a paper was read, "On the Direction of the Eyes in Portrait-Painting;" by W. H. Wollaston, M.D. V.P.R.S.

June 8. A paper was read, "On the Generation of Fishes;" by J. L. Prevost, M.D.; and the Society adjourned to June 17.

June 17. The following communications were read:—

On "the Organs of Generation of the Anoloti and of other Pretel;" by Sir E. Home, Bart. V.P.R.S.

"On the Effect of Temperature on Magnetism and the Diurnal Variation of the Needle;" by S. H. Christie, esq. M.A. Communicated by Sir H. Davy, Bart. F.R.S.

"On the Preservation of the Copper Sheathing of Ships, and on some new Facts connected therewith;" By the President.

"On the application of Dabereiner's new Discovery to the Purposes of Eudiometry;" by W. Henry, M.D. F.R.S.

The Society then adjourned, over the long Vacation, to meet again on Thursday the 18th of November next.

MANUSCRIPTS.

The Milton MS. is printing at the University press (Cambridge, we believe), and will, we hear, be published, together with a translation, under the express sanction of his Majesty. The MS. consists of above 700 pages, so that the work will be of considerable magnitude.—We also learn with satisfaction, that a volume of the matters obtained by unrolling Herculaneum MSS. will shortly be given to the public. One roll, of criticism upon poetry, is said to be very interesting.

HEAD OF SIR T. MORE.

A few days since, in making some necessary repairs in St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury, a box was found containing the head of the great Lord Chancellor of England, who was condemned to the block by that ruthless King, Henry VIII. for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to that self-willed Monarch. The head, with the exception of a few of the teeth, was much decayed; and the sacred remains have been restored to their resting place. Our readers are aware that Sir THOMAS MORE was beheaded on the 6th of July 1535, in the 53d year of his age; but they are not, perhaps, equally aware, that after the execution, though the body was buried in the Church of St. Peter in the Tower, and afterwards in Chelsea Church, where it now lies, yet his head was set on a pole upon London Bridge; and was afterwards privately bought by his daughter Margaret, wife of John Roper, esq. (a distinguished family long resident in the parish of St. Dunstan.) His daughter preserved the head in a box, with much devotion, and placed it in a vault, partly in the wall on the South side of the church, where it was recently discovered, and very near to her own tomb. The south chancel of the church is called the Roper Chancel; and there hung the helmet and surcoat, with the arms of Sir THOMAS MORE on it. Hence says of this interesting character:—"That when Sir THOMAS MORE was mounting the scaffold, he said to one, 'Friend, help me up, and when I come down

down again, let me shift for myself.' The executioner asking him forgiveness, he granted the request; but told him, 'You will never get credit by beheading me, my neck is so short.' Then laying his head on the block, he bade the executioner stay till he put aside his beard,—'For,' said he, 'it never committed treason.'

ANTIQUE VASE.

As some labourers were lately employed in digging part of the foundation of the projected Bridge at the Hawe Passage, they discovered, at the depth of seven feet from the Severn's bed, a large vase of great antiquity, and internally of very curious workmanship. It is composed of mixed metal, and at the surface is about twelve inches in diameter. On the inside at the bottom is a small circle in which the figure of a man in an upright sitting posture is carved out, and with a pen seems in the act of tracing the devices and

inscriptions, which are all of different mythological subjects, and wrought in seven distinct compartments, in one of which is recorded the birth of Maximus; in another the infant Hercules strangling the serpents in his cradle; and in a third, the giant Hercules slaying a dragon. The outside of the vase is quite plain, as is the rim; but there is not the slightest rust or canker to be seen about it. The inscriptions are in very perfect preservation. The vase is in the possession of the person who keeps the ferry-house at the Hawe, and, it is said, will be sent to the British Museum.

AGUS.

Dr. Rousseau has proved that the leaves of holly (*ilex aquifolium*) are as efficacious as bark in intermittent fevers, given two or three hours before the fit, in the dose of a gros (— 59 grains troy), macerated in a glass of white wine for twelve hours.—*Bulletin des Sciences*, May, 1822.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The following descriptive notices of recent inventions, some of which we have previously adverted to, are extracted from the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, lately established by Doctor Brewster.

REVIVAL OF THE INSCRIPTIONS ON COINS AND MEDALS.

It has been long known, though we have not been able to ascertain to whom we owe the discovery, that a coin, from which the inscription and the figures have been entirely effaced, so as not to present the slightest trace of an impression, may have the inscription and figure partly or wholly restored, by placing it upon a hot iron. In order to perform this experiment with the fullest effect, the coin employed should be one equally worn down, and in which very little of the metal has been worn off the hollow parts by which the letters are surrounded. When a coin of this kind, or what is still better, a coin on which an illegible trace of the letter still remains, is placed upon a heated iron, it will be seen that an oxidation takes place over its whole surface, the film of oxide changing its tint with the intensity or continuance of the heat. The parts, however, where the letters of the inscription had existed, oxidate at a different rate from the surrounding parts; so that these letters exhibit their shape, and become legible in consequence of the film of oxide which covers them having a different thickness, and therefore reflecting different tints from that of the parts adjacent. The tints thus developed sometimes pass through many orders of brilliant colours, particularly pink and green, and settle in a bronze, and sometimes a black tint, resting upon the inscription

alone. In some cases, the tint left on the trace of the letters is so very faint that it can just be seen, and may be entirely removed by a slight friction of the finger.

EXPLOSIVE ENGINE.

An engine of a very remarkable kind is, we understand, about to be brought into public notice; which, if it answer the high expectation of its inventor, may ultimately supersede the use of the steam-engine. The patents for England and Scotland are, we believe, both completed, so that we may soon expect to hear the particular details of its construction. At the lower end of a small cylinder is placed a minute apparatus for producing oil gas. As the gas is generated, it elevates a piston so as to admit as much atmospheric air as when combined with the oil gas would render the mixture explosive. When the piston has reached this height, the gas is exploded, and the mechanical force of the explosion is employed to drive machinery. Experiments have, we understand, been actually made with this power, which was employed to force up water to a considerable height.

PERKINS'S STEAM-ENGINE.

We understand that Mr. Perkins has at length completed his apparatus; so as to demonstrate to a select party of friends the power of his engine, by lifting a given volume of water through a certain height. The history of this great invention, which Mr. Perkins has published for the use of his friends, exhibits an interesting picture of the progress of discovery in a mind capable of availing itself of those facts and views which accident and speculation frequently present to it. The tremendous explosions which often take place in iron-foundries when

when a drop of water has got into the mould, and other facts, convinced Mr. Perkins that water confined by pressure until it became sufficiently charged with heat, was capable of exerting a force almost incalculable.—The interest excited in England by steam-engines, turned his attention particularly to their construction. In his earliest speculations he was convinced that much heat was lost, in consequence of a sheet of steam being sometimes formed at the bottom of the boiler, at the commencement of ebullition. In this case the bottom becomes red hot, and the heat escapes by radiation, in place of being given off to the water. Hence Mr. Perkins was led to the idea of compressing the water in a close vessel with high pressure, in order to prevent ebullition, and compel the water to take up the heat. Mr. Perkins has, we have understood, received from an enterprising individual 36,000*l.* for a share of his patent.

CHURCH'S PRINTING MACHINERY.

The Printing Apparatus invented by Mr. Church, of the Britannia Works, Birmingham, forms perhaps the most extraordinary combination of machinery that has for a long time been submitted to the public. It consists of three pieces of mechanism. The first of these has for its object the casting of metallic types with extraordinary expedition, and the arrangement of them for the compositor. By turning a handle, a plunger is made to displace a certain portion of fluid metal, which rushes with considerable force, through small apertures, into the moulds and matrices by which the types are cast. The farther progress of the machine discharges the types from the moulds, and causes them to descend into square tubes, having the shape of the types, and down which they slide. It then brings the body of each type into the position required for placing it in the composing machine; and when the types have descended in the guides, they are pushed back by the machine into ranges, each type preserving its erect position. The machine then returns into its former state, and the same operation is renewed. The construction of the mould-bar is the most striking portion of the machine. The second machine selects and combines the types into words and sentences. The several sorts of types are arranged in narrow boxes or slips, each individual slip containing a great number of types of the same letter, which is called a file of letters. The cases containing the files are placed in the upper part of the composing machine; and by means of keys like those of a piano-forte, the compositor can release from any file the type which he wants. The type thus liberated is led by collecting arms into a curved channel, which answers the purpose of a composing-stick. From this channel they may be taken in words or sentences, and forced by the hand into pages, by means of a box placed at the side of the machine.—

The third machine, for taking off impressions from the types, evinces much ingenuity; but cannot be understood without several drawings.—After the types have been used, and the requisite number of impressions obtained, they are remelted and recast as before, so that every sheet is printed with new types.

WHITE'S FLOATING BREAKWATER.

Among the practical and useful inventions of the present day, the floating Breakwater of Mr. White, for which he has received a patent, promises to hold a respectable place. This contrivance consists of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring chains, or cables, attached to anchors or blocks; they are disposed so as to enclose either a rectilinear or a curvilinear space for the reception of ships, which may ride there, protected from the breaking of the sea or surf. These frames consist of logs of Quebec yellow pine, from thirty to fifty feet long, and from eighteen to twenty inches thick. The logs are bolted together so as to form a square frame, consisting of two parallel frames. The separate frames are connected by ropes or chain cables, secured to anchors or mooring blocks. The height of these frames may be increased by logs or pieces of timber on the tops of the frames, not exceeding five tiers in a vertical position, for the purpose of breaking the waves more completely in places where the water is violently agitated. The advantages of this Breakwater have been actually experienced at Deal, and certified by some respectable persons of that place.

SAFETY DRAG.

The greatest improvement, says a Correspondent, we have seen for many years in carriages, is a piece of mechanism called the Safety Drag. On inquiry we find this drag may be applied, in a very simple way, to any carriage, at little expense, and used at pleasure by any person on or in the carriage, without stopping, and taken off in a moment. This drag is to be used when descending a steep hill; or at any time, should the horse run away, two-thirds of the weight of any carriage may be placed on it in a moment. Should a horse fall, pole or reins break, the progress of the carriage may be stopped in a moment. How frequently we read of limbs being broken, lives lost, &c. by stage and other horses running away in the absence of the driver, carriages upsetting through the poles breaking, and also from reins giving way, restive horses, &c. What would those whose lives are in such danger give at that moment for the safety drag? And how frequently we hear of heavy damages being given against stage-coach proprietors after such misfortunes. We hope soon to hear of their being in general use, as they are not heavier than a common drag, and the appearance no way against them.—(*Scotch Paper.*)

SELECT POETRY.

THE STUDENT'S LAMENT.

AND must I close the captivating page,
In each attempt to study foil'd by pain?
Pain, three years tenant of this aching head,
How many terms successive have pass'd by
Since I was banish'd from the scenes I loved!
O Oxford! e'er remember'd with regret,
Like as a mourner under hopeless love,
Avoids the mention of his mistress' name,
I've ceas'd to speak, but not to sigh for thee.
E'er the first visit in my childhood paid,
Thy palaces inspired me with delight;
Well I remember from the neighb'ring hill,
How glorious, and how beautiful the view;
E'en then I long'd the classic robe to wear,
And thought how happy was the scholar's life;
Thy pictur'd Guide my narrow shelves adorn'd,
And of each Hall and College taught the name.

Seven years succeeded, I had left my school,
And other avocations became mine,
Than those the object of my secret thirst.
Yet not forgotten was the pleasing book,
Homer and Virgil cheated me of rest.
'Twas then a visit to thy Gothic seats
Reviv'd the ardour of my boyish hopes,
Again I pass'd o'er Maudlin's stately bridge,
And view'd each monument of ancient fame
With deeper interest than I felt before.
None knew th' emotion which, in Christ-
church Hall,

The full-length portraits on the wall inspired;
Nor yet in Bodley's gallery as I gazed
On the long line of saintly founders' heads.
How vast each venerable library seem'd,
How rich the Chapel's decorated panes,
And gay, and sociable, the Gownsmen walk'd.
Might I but occupy the low-brow'd room,
Associate with them in yon vaulted Hall,
Kneel in that Chapel, pace the cloister'd
square,

Or pensive wander in those shady bow'rs,
Summit of my ambition and my hope.
And then I pictured to myself the fame,
Of the class honours gain'd within the
schools,

Or theme recited from the rostrum high,
To the rob'd multitudes in Sheldon's walls,
Learning and beauty listening to my voice.
But my pursuits were secular and fix'd.
I ceas'd to cherish the forbidden hope.
Years past away, and I had still remain'd
Busied in commerce on the crowded quay,
When, least expected, circumstances gave
The object of my earliest wish to enjoy.
How I anticipated thy retreats!

My name was enter'd, welcom'd by my friends,
And every prospect flourish'd fair around,
But O how soon the fairest overcast!
An interval in ceaseless study spent
Left me a sufferer, ever since to mourn
The sad result of my imprudent toil.

Attention goaded to its utmost stretch,
My memory loaded more than it could bear,
Opened an entrance to enduring pain,
Which the resources of the healing art,
Nor blister, leech, or seton can remove.

From study long unwilling to desist,
In College residence I persevered,
Those terms I kept within thy long'd-for
bounds,

Spent, oh how different from my fancied bliss,
Each day in weariness, each night in pain.
Yet the lov'd scenery detain'd me there,
Kindness the rule of discipline relax'd,
And sympathy alleviated my distress;
Some few intelligent and generous friends
Cheer'd by their converse my desponding
hours.

Oft I resorted, at the evening bell,
'Neath the cold Chapel's high and echoing
arch,

To hear the choral melody of praise;
And oft in Maudlin's consecrated grove,
The Lectures over, social walks beguil'd;
Or else against the river's winding stream,
Impell'd with lab'ring oar the narrow skiff,
And from each avenue admired anew,
The distant turrets bosom'd in the trees.
But it was disappointing to be seen
Leisure and lonely in the busy course,
Those of my standing leaving me behind
And grasping honours easy to be won
With half the diligence I once employ'd.
And now vacation came, I turn'd away,
And bade thy Colleges a long adieu.

On the Swiss mountains, and the plains of
France,

I since have wandered after long-lost health,
By recollection oft conducted home,
My bosom glowing with a conscious pride
Whene'er a Foreigner has mention'd thee.
They boast of Universities abroad.

The term perverted, so a Scotchman calls
Some single building where a Lecture's read,
Within whose walls a few Professors live.
Not all the seats of Learning I have seen,
If put together, can compare with thine.
The poorest of thy four-and-twenty domes
Might vie with any of these Grammar-
schools,

The pile ignoble, the endowment mean,
Save where attach'd to some Cathedral's side
The Priesthood's seminary rears its front,
Where pale-faced Students, for the Church
design'd,

Forbidden egress from the guarded wall,
Live in the rigour of monastic rule;
To Lectures, Mass, and Prayer, alternate
called;

In syllogistic combat early train'd,
Some Schoolman's sophism forms their
exercise.

Their reading, Jerome and Augustine's page.
Daughter

Daughter of Catholic munificence,
Such disputations occupied thy youth,
Such round of Litanies thy Chapels knew,
When Waynesfleet rais'd his tower above the
trees, [shade.
And Wykeham spread his cloister in the
But not the sev'n-fold services of Rome,
The Latin psalm, or Virginia's plaintive hymn,
Equal in melody thy varied choirs,
One sweet-ton'd anthem sung in Maudlin's
siale.

Music! that led me captive when a child,
Relief and solace of my weary days!
Oxford, for thy society I mourn,
Denied the cheerful intercourse with those,
Who with me relish'd the improving lore,
Cavass'd the merits of each author's style,
And help'd the difficulty to explain.

But now perhaps, the graduate's sleeve as-
sum'd,

The greater number of my friends are gone,
And faces strange may occupy the rooms
Where I was welcom'd to the social fire.
Therefore, imaginary good, farewell,
The pleasing picture's vanish'd as a dream.
April 8. J. H.

ON ALBUMS.

A WALL, a screen, or such like thing,
Was once the vehicle of wit,
And he who wish'd the praise to sing
Of wisdom, worth, or beauty, writ
His notions in such place, to prove
Himself and folly hand and glove.

The pile by virtue consecrate,
Was oft inscrib'd by Friendship's hand—
The "long, last home" of good or great,
A votive verse would oft demand,
And love bedeck the shrine of worth,
With musings which the scene call'd forth.

The sick that visited the courts
Of Æsculapius oft would scrawl
Ill-manneredly, "I'm out of sorts,"
And such like strains upon the wall,
While others in a merrier mood,
Would tell what pills had done them good.

Hippocrates, a quack of note,
Inscribed the scraps these walls dis-
play'd,

And bawling ill with antidote,
Compil'd a clever work, 'tis said,
Prescribing for the cure of these ills,
Cold, cough, small-pox, sore-throat, and
measles.

And those who dance in modern day
Attendance on the proud Briseis,
Write to beguile the hours away
The history of their miseries,
But worse than th' other invalids,
Pace any hint towards cure forbids!

Hence in those days when books were not,
Nor "medley," "eclogues," "magnifying,"
And authors, if they wish'd to blot
A spot or two, had scarce the means,—

Tho' time its fashion much has twisted,
The Album (book of books)! existed.
Nov. 21, 1828. D. A. BRITON.

A FRAGMENT.

REMOV'D from each dread glance of hu-
man eye,
Sick of the world, and now retir'd to die;
Old Acon, mourning for a virtuous wife,
Spent the last remnant of the blameless life:
He had a daughter, beauteous, fair, and
young, [gels sprung;

Form'd in the self-same mould whence an-
Her matin song enshrin'd in morning dew,
Rose to her Maker's feet, and favour drew;
The strain was short, yet 'twas divinely wild,
'Twas Nature's voice uprais'd by Duty's
child;

'Twas of her father, who full oft survey'd
Each countless grace of this his much-lov'd
maid.

Did envious sprites oppress an anguish'd
brain,

Her's was the task to chase them back again,
To fold the trembler in affection's arms,
And join him smiling at his past alarms.
When all endearments seem'd from Acon
gone,

And scarce a joy was left to rest upon,
Then as an evening star his Anna rose
To gild the scene and cheer its parting close,
Pluck the rude thorn a parent's bosom pain'd,
And soft seductions use while one remain'd.
To her each due repast its sweetness ow'd,
For ever varied, yet as surely lov'd;
For her the grass-grown road its carpet
spread, [led;

While Age pass'd on by gay Contentment
And when by little toil each wearied limb
Had rest requir'd, and twinkling eyes grew dim,
Then would this sylph her sire's lone couch
prepare,
Steal a fond kiss, and ward off every care.
Hereford. J. E.

TO THE MOON.

From the Latin of Sir William Jones.

O SHINING Mistress of the starry domes
Thy chariot's rapid flight repress,
I wend toward beauteous Chloe's home,
I go to taste the beams of Chloe's kiss.

Nor with a daring robber's wily gaze,
I hie me thro' the trackless wood,
Nor hasten by thy twinkling rays
To grasp the angry spear in vengeful mood.

When once the stricken swain on potent love
Is softened by thy torch so bland,
No more do angry passions move,
The steel falls forceless from his unserv'd
hand.

Nor do I with a rude audacious brow
Haste to enjoy forbidden charms,
For Chloe, listening to my vow,
Shall run to clasp me in her round white
arms.—
S. C.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The following advices from Madrid have been received by way of Bayonne:—The prisons, which are full in consequence of the *Leva*, are surrounded the whole day long by an immense number of persons, who are relations or friends to those confined. An almost impenetrable veil is cast over the affairs of Portugal: all letters from that country which mention politics are intercepted without distinction. The Apostolic Junta, notwithstanding the check it has lately received, exerts itself more than ever. The King has just re-established the General Superintendence of the *Depôts* (Positos) or Public Granaries, on the same footing as previous to 1820. His Majesty has made numerous promotions in the Royal Guards. The procession of Corpus Christi has been celebrated with extraordinary pomp. Persons have inscribed their names, doubtless for form sake, in the Corps which are to go upon the conquest of the Colonies. A circular of the Minister of War to the Captain General recites the convention with the French Government, by which Special Tribunals shall be charged with the trial of persons who disturb by force of arms, and especially those who attack Frenchmen belonging to the Army. 2dly, Those who carry prohibited weapons.

GREECE.

Advices from Zante to the 12th of May represent the affairs of the Greeks as going on successfully. The Greek Government, it is said, addressed a Manifesto on the 4th of May to the inhabitants, convoking the primary Assemblies for the choice of Electors to name Deputies to the Congress which was to meet on the 1st of June. Nauplia and Tripolizza are occupied by the Greeks; the Government of Elis is entrusted to the *Eparcha* Sismis, Gastone, and Calamegdaris. Telegraphs by day, and signal fires by night, are established all along the coast of the Egean sea; and by means of these the Greeks were enabled on Easter Eve to surprise and destroy a squadron of 18 Turkish transports.

A private letter from Greece states that the Turks had effected a landing in Candia and Negropont, but that at the first-mentioned place they were repulsed with great slaughter. The force of Ulysses at Negropont was considerable, and it was fully expected that the utmost extent of the evil of the arrival of Turkish troops, would be to prolong the resistance of the fortress of Negropont. No details are given of the affair

in Candia. According to this letter, the Turks have abandoned all idea of invading the Morea this.

AFRICA.

Accounts have been received from Alexandria of an insurrection having broken out in the Upper Provinces of Egypt. The rebellion had been produced by the exertions of a Sheik, who pretended to prophesy, and had gained many followers. The Pacha had in consequence delayed his departure for the Morea. By the latest accounts from Cairo, it is stated that the plague was raging dreadfully, and it was calculated 350 persons died daily.

A dreadful conflagration took place at Cairo on the 29th of March. It first broke out in the palace of Mehmet Ali, blew up a great part of the magazines of ammunition and provisions, and cost the lives, as is said, of near 4000 of the inhabitants. Letters from Alexandria of the 31st of March, which give an account of it, add:—"The Pacha's troops which are to take part in the expedition to the Morea were fortunately prevented by the plague, which has broken out in the city, from occupying their quarters, which are near the powder magazine, otherwise they would all have fallen victims to this disaster. One large powder magazine has, however, escaped destruction." But dismay and confusion still reigned in Cairo on the 31st, and a great number of the inhabitants had fled. The Pacha was trying all means to procure money, and had just sold 30,000 bales of Mako cotton to the English.

The Gazette of June 22 contains long details of the calamity of Sir C. M'Carthy's expedition against the Ashantees. That unfortunate officer appears to have sunk under a concurrence of misfortunes, such as no valour or skill could have successfully resisted. Deserted by his native allies, he was deprived of the aid of the British reserve by the unaccountable delay, for four days, of the messenger who bore his orders to Major Chisholm to bring it up. The day preceding the action was one of incessant rain, and Sir Charles's army was exposed uncovered in that dreadful climate during the night that followed; a circumstance which still farther enfeebled the soldiers, already much reduced by several days marching through underwood, ravines, and morasses. Even in the action misfortune seemed to persecute him, for after the British had been engaged two hours with ten times their number, the Ashantees received a rein-

a reinforcement of 5000 men; and Sir Charles then discovered, for the first time, that his troops had received but half the proper allowance of ammunition, which was exhausted before the savages were able to make the slightest impression. Nothing further is communicated as to the fate of the late Governor, who is merely reported missing.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in action with the Ashantees, on the 21st January, in the West Wassaw Country.

Killed.—Captain Heddle, Royal Cape Coast Militia.

Wounded.—Capt. Ricketts, slightly; Ensign Erskine, slightly.—Men, total, 90.

Missing, supposed to have been killed.—Sir C. McCarthy, Commander of the Forces; Ensign Wetherell; Dr. Beresford Tedlie, surgeon; T. S. Buckle, esq. Colonial Engineer; Capt. Jones, Capt. Raydon, Capt. Robertson; Mr. Brandon, ordnance store-keeper.

AMERICA, &c.

New York, May 15.—The *Ætna*, steam passage-boat, between this and New Brunswick, on the route to and from Philadelphia, burst her boiler, when within five miles of this city, and between twenty and thirty passengers were killed and wounded; eight bodies are found; four are daughters of Job Forman, a merchant of this place; ten are now at the hospital, some of whom are in a very dangerous state; four jumped overboard, one of whom was saved.

For some time past the inhabitants of Cuba have evinced a very hostile disposition towards the English traders on that coast. The following particulars of a barbarous murder committed upon the Captain and crew of a British vessel are given by Capt. Henderson, of his Majesty's schooner *Union*, which vessel, in company with the

Lion, was cruising for the protection of trade in that quarter. The *Endeavour* sailed from Montego Bay, Jamaica, to fish for turtle among the Keys, and was fallen in with by a felucca-rigged vessel which sent a boat on board. It appeared that a dog on board the *Endeavour* attempted to bite the first of the pirates who came on the deck, and that the fellow immediately killed the dog; James Whittaker, the Captain of the *Endeavour*, remonstrated with him for having killed his dog; the other said, "I will serve you the same," and instantly stabbed him three times in the breast, and threw him overboard; Whittaker beginning to swim, he levelled his musket and shot him in the shoulder; finding that he still continued to swim, he got in the boat and pulled after him, hauled his head upon the gunnel of the boat, and cut his throat, when he immediately sunk. He then returned on board the *Endeavour*, and with the other pirates killed all the crew except David Smith, who jumped overboard and succeeded in getting on shore.

A person who calls himself Louis the XVIIth of France, has made his appearance in Washington. The time of his birth corresponds with that of the Dauphin's, and his features are said closely to resemble those of the Bourbon family. He tells a plausible tale, and shows certain marks on his head, which he says his sister the Duchess of Angoulême will at once recognise. He states he was carried off from the Temple in great secrecy, brought up among the Alps, and afterwards sent to the Island of Cuba, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, and where he resided till he came to this country. He has prevailed on a gentleman at Washington to have the events of his life communicated to the Duchess of Angoulême.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The following is an extract of a letter from Dublin, dated the 17th June.—It is impossible to communicate any intelligence more afflicting or more alarming, than that a great portion of the inhabitants of a thickly populous country is threatened with the horrors of actual starvation; yet I fear that this is the true state of the fact. In the county of Carlow and the neighbourhood provisions have become scarce and dear; in Carlow alone it is calculated that thousands are in a state of actual starvation. The people are not better off in parts of the counties of Cork and Limerick. In Galway matters are, if possible, still worse; the poor are in a more wretched condition than can well be imagined; memorials have been already forwarded to Government from Cunnemara, stating that the people are in a state

of starvation, and that if relief be not afforded they must perish for want of food. Cunnemara is the property of Richard Martin, esq. M. P.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The following short notice of one of the Peerages of Scotland, which are now restored, may not be unacceptable to our readers, to whom the name of Marr must be familiar.—On the title of Marr, Lord Hailes remarks, that it is one of the Earldoms whose origin is lost in its antiquity. It existed before the era of genuine history, and came by female descent to the Erskines in 1436, who, after being kept out of it for 130 years, had it restored to them by Queen Mary in 1566, in the person of the sixth Earl. John, the 11th Earl, was sincerely disposed

disposed towards the Hanoverian succession, but being commanded to deliver up his offices, he concluded that his ruin was determined on, and joined the Pretender, proclaiming him at Braemar, September 6, 1715. On Nov. 18th following he was defeated at Sheriffmuir, by the Duke of Argyl, and at last escaped to France in February 1716, being attainted, and his estate of 1700*l.* per annum forfeited to the Crown. His applications for pardon were unsuccessful, and he died in exile in 1732, having amused himself with drawing plans for the improvement of Edinburgh and the good of his native country. His only son served in the House of Commons, and died in 1766, when the representation of the family, and the estates, which they had repurchased, devolved on a nephew of the last Earl, who had also married his only daughter, and whose son John Francis, now in the 84th year of his age, is the present restored peer, and would, but for the attainder, have been the 15th Earl of the name and family of Erskine.

Mr. Owen, of New Lanark, has addressed a letter of considerable length to the Earl of Lauderdale, in reply to some observations lately made by his Lordship in the House of Peers.—“You express an opinion,” says Mr. Owen, “that the principles and plans which I recommend for the gradual improvement of society are such, that if they were carried into practice, none of the present governments of the world could remain as they now are. My Lord, I fully admit this conclusion, and it is for this very reason that I have thus far persevered in bringing before the Legislature and the public, from time to time, those measures which I have advocated, and which, ere long, cannot fail to be generally adopted.”—Mr. Owen then proceeds to maintain that the progress which has been made in various sciences connected with political economy and general knowledge, renders it necessary that the present state of things should be superseded by an improved system of government, under which the human character may be formed to virtue, intelligence, and happiness.” He states that some years ago Lord Lauderdale approved of his plans, but added:—“I see most distinctly the independence and happiness which you have prepared for the working classes, but what is to become of us? meaning the aristocracy of this and other countries.”—Mr. Owen repeats his conviction that a great change is inevitable; and in conclusion states, that if Government should decline adopting his plan for the improvement of the Irish peasantry, he intends to submit it to the public.

By the General Turnpike Road Act of the 3d of the present King, chap. 126, the surveyor of every turnpike road, and such per-

son as he shall appoint, are directed to prevent all encroachments and nuisances, and also to remove and prevent all annoyances in every part of every turnpike-road, by filth, dung, ashes, rubbish, or any other matter or thing whatsoever, being laid or thrown upon any turnpike-road, or upon any open, common, or waste land, within 80 feet of the centre thereof; and to dispose of the same for the benefit of such road, in case the owner thereof shall neglect to remove the same within 12 hours after notice in writing, signed by any two trustees or the surveyor of such road, given to such owner for that purpose; or in case the owner is not known, then after a like notice affixed for three days on the nearest turnpike-gate: and if after the removal of any of the said annoyances, any person shall again offend in the like kind, every such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 5*l.*

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

On Wednesday June 9, a Meeting was held at the London Tavern, to take into consideration a Plan for making a Ship Canal between the Bristol and the British Channels, in order to avoid the dangerous navigation round the Land's-End, especially in winter. Sir T. Lethbridge took the chair of the meeting, and spoke strongly in favour of the plan. Mr. Pollock said, that in going round the Land's-End, in the last three years, there had been a loss of property to about 300,000*l.*—Sir T. Lethbridge said, the loss of lives was estimated at 200 per annum.—A string of resolutions, expressive of the advantages of such a canal, and others for entering on the undertaking, were all agreed to unanimously, and the meeting dispersed.

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands have visited this country, with their suite. Having been introduced to the British Ministry, and attended the principal places of public resort, they have attracted considerable attention. His Sandwich Majesty is of very gentlemanly appearance, and but for the darkness of his complexion, which is of very deep copper colour, might pass for an Englishman, having in every respect correctly adopted our costume. The Queen is not so tall nor of so robust an appearance as has been represented. Her Majesty is certainly a fine full-grown lady, but very little above the middle stature; she is remarkably well made, possesses an open and very agreeable countenance, not devoid even of sweetness or sensibility, with good eyes and teeth, and is by no means deficient in gracefulness of manner or elegance of demeanour. Already, with the exception of her head-dress, which is very plain, has she,

like

like her husband, conformed in a great degree to the English mode of dress. The Royal suite are eight in number, composed of the Governor, his wife, Admiral of the Fleet, Treasurer, Secretary, Steward, and two menial servants. On their way to this country they touched at Rio Janeiro, and during their stay their Majesties were presented to the Emperor of Brazil. They have evinced much satisfaction at the warm reception they have experienced in this country.

June 12. In the Court of King's Bench, John Hunt, convicted of publishing the Vision of Judgment, was brought up for judgment.—The defendant put in an affidavit, in which he stated he was preparing a new edition; but Mr. Justice Bayley, in passing sentence, suggested to the defendant, that there might be other passages equally objectionable, and therefore he must publish it at his peril. The judgment of the Court was, that he should pay a fine of 100*l.* and find sureties, himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 500*l.* each.

June 18. A most interesting meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for considering the propriety of erecting a monument to the late James Watt, as a "tribute of national gratitude to him who, by his genius and science, has multiplied the resources of his country, and improved the condition of all mankind." The Earl of Liverpool presided, and the meeting was attended by Sir Humphry Davy, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Huskisson, Sir James Macintosh, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Littleton, Mr. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, and many other persons.

distinguished for rank and science. The King subscribed five hundred pounds towards the proposed monument. Mr. Bolton put down his name for 200*l.*; the Earl of Liverpool 100*l.*; and several others, the same sum. Nearly two thousand pounds were subscribed in the room. Sir Humphry Davy described the scientific eminence of Mr. Watt; Mr. Bolton explained the application of his inventions to manufacturing operations. Mr. Huskisson pointed out the power which his invention gave to mankind over the earth, the sea, and the most unmanageable subjects of human labour; Sir James Macintosh descanted on the happy association formed between science and utility, between the progress of invention and the improvement of life, between the cultivation of the arts and the happiness of mankind. Mr. Brougham drew the character of Mr. Watt's mind, and represented the amiable simplicity of his manners, and the sensitive love of justice which always distinguished him. Mr. Peel presented himself, as owing all he possessed—the rise of his family, the affluence to which they had attained, and the station he now occupied in society, to the invention of Mr. Watt. Mr. Wilberforce gloried in contemplating the happy influence of science and the arts in raising man above the furious passions which agitate the breast and convulse society, and in training them to live in a higher and purer atmosphere. He, not inaptly, pointed to the union of men of opposite political parties in the object of the present meeting, as illustrative of this happy tendency of science.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Colonial-office, June 24. Maj.-gen. Chas. Turner, C. B. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, in Africa.

War-office, June 25. Unattached, Maj. Edw. Keene, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.

7th reg. of Light Dragoons, Captain W. Shirley to be Major, vice Keane, prom.—Major E. Keane, from 7th Lt. Drag. to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry, vice Lieut.-gen. Stovin, ret.—Lieut. S. Scott, on half-pay 66th Foot (Barrack-Master at St. Vincent's), to have the local rank of Captain in that Island.

June 26. The 60th reg. of Foot to be called "The Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps and Light Infantry."

Whitehall, June 30. Wm. John Law, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be additional Commissioner for relief of Insolvent Debtors.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Henry Law, son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to be Archdeacon of Richmond, in the Diocese of Chester.

Rev. T. H. Biggs, Dormington V. with Bardestree Chap. annexed, co. Hereford.

Rev. Edw. Gwyn Blyth, Burnham Deepdale R. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Law, West Camell R. Somerset.

Rev. Geo. Macfarlan, Gainford V. Durham.

Rev. R. Moore, Cley next the Sea R. Norfolk.

Rev. James Dewhurst Spriggs, Brockley R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Stebbing, Ilketshall, St. Laurence, Perp. Cur. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Taylor, Stoke near Grantham V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Thomas Henry White, Priest Vicar of the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Hon. Lieut.-gen. Sir A. Hope, M.P. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.—John Fane, esq. M. P. for Oxford County, and Philip Gell, esq. of Hopton Hall, co. Derby, admitted at Oxford to the Honorary degree of D. C. L.

Rev. Charles Henry Collings, B.D. of Baliol College, and Head Master of Exeter School, admitted D.D.

Mr.

Mr. James Adcock, B.A. Second Master of
Horncastle School.

Rev. Albert Jones, Second Master of Ca-
thedral School of Hereford.

Rev. T. Rogers, Head Master of Walsall
Free School.

Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, Head Master of
Haldenham Grammar School, Herts.

NEW MEMBER.

Marlborough.—J. T. Brudenell, commonly
called Lord Brudenell.

BIRTHS.

May 25. In the Regent's Quadrant,
Madame Caradori Allan, of a son.—26. The
wife of T. Farmer, esq. Kennington Com-
mon, a dau.—31. In Upper Harley-street,
the wife of C. M. Williams, esq. a daughter.

June 1. In Grosvenor-street, Lady Har-
riet Clive, a son.—5. At Cheshunt, the wife
of T. Todd Walton, esq. of Foreign Post-
office, a son.—9. At Wootton Bassett, the
wife of Rev. Thomas Hyde Ripley, of a son.
—18. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Lady
Louisa Lascelles, a son.—19. The wife of

Dr. Russell, of the Charter-house, a son.—
At Nuneham, the wife of the Rev. Dr.
Haggitt, a son.—20. In Charterhouse-sq.
the wife of Mr. Bell, of Bow Church-yard,
Solicitor, of a seventh son and a dau.—22.
At Chertsey, the wife of Captain James A.
Murray, R.N. a dau.—23. At her house, in
Jermyn-street, the lady of Sir Frederick
Baker, a dau.—29. The wife of Isaac Po-
cock, esq. Maidenhead Bridge, a dau.—30.
The wife of Rev. Robert Crosby, of the Re-
fuge for the Destitute, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. At St. George's, Bloomsbury,
Rev. John Bayly, Vicar of St. Merin, and
Rector of Chilthorne Domore, to Mary, dau.
of T. Valentine Cooke, esq. of Hertford-
st. May-fair.—At Rickling, Rev. Francis
Horsley, Rector of Matching, Essex, to
Anne-Jane, daughter of J. P. Judd, esq. of
Mace's Place, London.—Rev. Thomas
Barber, Rector of Houghton Conquest, to
Frances, dau. of Rev. Dr. Moore, Thurleigh,
Beds.—At Dublin, by his father (the
Lord Bishop of Cloyne), the Rev. Arch-
deacon Warburton, to Alicia, dau. of late T.
B. Isaac, esq. of Holywood House, co. Down.
—Rev. Rich. Pennell, of Lyme, to Rebecca-
Maria Hammett, relict of R. Hammett, esq.
and dau. of late C. Bowles, esq. of East
Sheen.—Rev. W. Howter, B.A. of Cam-
bridge, to Frances, dau. of Jos. Taylor, esq.
of Yarmouth.—Rev. G. Jeckell, B.A. of
Redgrave, Norfolk, to Mary-Anne, dau. of
Mr. Baldock, of Conington, co. Cambridge.
—Rev. Stephen Thackwell, Rector of
Birtsmorton, to Miss S. Clarke, of Berrow,
co. Worcester.—Rev. John Phear, Rector
of Earl Stonham, to Catharine-Wreford,
dau. of S. Budd, esq. of North Tatton,
Devon.—Rev. John Lloyd, of Cardigan,
to Miss Mathias.

May 3. James-Lenox-Wm. Napier, esq.
of Loughcrew, co. Meath, to Selina, dau. of
Sir Gray Skipwith, bart. of Alveston, co.
Warwick.—At St. Margaret's Westmin-
ster, Maj.-gen. Smith, to Amelia, widow
of John Leopard, esq.—4. Joseph Lamb,
esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Amelia-
Mary, dau. of Joseph Michael, of Stamford,
esq.—At Gosport, Rev. Rich. Bingham,
jun. to Frances-Campbell, dau. of the late J.
Barton, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Jamaica.
—5. At St. Marylebone, Captain Francis
J. Davies, Grenadier Guards, to Anna, dau.

of Lieut.-gen. Dunlop, M. P.—Rev. Sir
T. Miller, bart. to Martha, dau. of Rev. J.
Holmes, of Bungay.—6. At Liverpool, T.
Parker, esq. of Browallholme, co. York, and
of Alkincoats, co. Lancaster, to Mary, dau.
of Wm. Molyneaux, esq. of Liverpool.—
John Sturges, esq. to Harriet, dau. of late
J. Whittaker, esq. of Doncaster.—At Li-
verpool, Richard Staniland, esq. to the eldest
dau. of late E. Tennant, esq. Bolton Castle,
Yorkshire.—10. At Hampstead, C. Hol-
ford, esq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of E. Toller,
esq.—At Marylebone Church, Philip
Saltmarsh, of Saltmarsh, co. York, esq. to
Harriet, dau. of Robert Denison, esq. of
Kilnwick Percy, in the same county.—11.
At Tottenham, Mr. Henry King, of Falcon-sq.
to Sarah, youngest dau. of John Chaplin,
esq. of Tottenham.—Rev. H. H. Millman,
Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and Vicar of
St. Mary's, Reading, to Mary-Anne, dau. of
Lieut.-gen. Cockell, of Sandleford-lodge,
Berkshire.—At St. Margaret's, Westmin-
ster, Rev. Alex. Fownes Luttrell, Rector
of East Quintockhead, Somerset, to Jane,
dau. of W. Leader, esq. M.P.—At Black-
burn, James Hozier, esq. eldest son of Wm.
Hozier, esq. of Newland and Barrowfield,
to Catherine-Margaret, dau. of Wm. Feilden,
esq. of Fenniscowles.—12. C. W. Tabor,
esq. of Balham-hill, to Emma, dau. of Wm.
Shadbolt, esq. of Stockwell.—T. Blake,
esq. of Doctors'-commons, to Maria-Emily,
dau. of T. Cubitt, esq. of Honing Hall,
Norfolk.—At St. Mary's, Aldermanbury,
Mr. E. J. Newcomb, to Jane, dau. of late
Jas. Newcomb, esq. Kidderminster.—16.
J. G. Campbell, esq. Lieut. 32 Foot, youngest
son of late Col. J. Campbell, of Shawfield,
N. B. to Ellen, dau. of Sir Fitzwilliam Bar-
rington, bart. of Swainston, Isle of Wight.
—17. G. Hutchinson, esq. of Edstaston
House,

House, to Charlotte, dau. of late J. Knight, esq. of Dodington, near Whitechurch.—18. At Hanwell, E. P. Walker, esq. of Balby, Doncaster, to Anna-Sophia, dau. of late R. Ibotsen, esq. of Wooburn, Bucks.—At Trull, Somersetshire, Rev. David-Smith Stone, only son of Webb Stone, esq. of Comestrowe House, near Taunton, to Isabella-Anne, dau. of late Captain T. Elphinstone, R.N. and of Belair House, co. Devon.—20. Ambrose Weston, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Lydia, dau. of J. Watson, esq. of Hackney.—G. Friend, esq. of London, to Anne, dau. of R. Tomlin, esq. of Northdown, Isle of Thanet.—At Lambeth, G. Washington Abbott, esq. of Hay, Brecon, to Elizabeth-Caroline, dau. of late William Van, esq. of the Council-office.—John Edward, son of the Rev. John-People Mosley, Rector of Rolleston, Staffordshire, to Caroline-Sophia, dau. of J. Paget, esq. of Newberry House, Somerset.—Rev. Chas. Carr, Rector of Headbourne Worthy, Hants, and of Burnby, in Yorkshire, to Miss Allison of Knowstrop-house, near Leeds.—21. At Mary-le-bone, Rev. Wm. Robinson, son of Sir J. Anderson, bart. to Hon. Susannah-Sophia Flower, eldest dau. of Visc. Ashbrook.—22. At Brighton, Rev. J. Wood, of Newton Hall, Middlewich, to Mary, dau. of late John Nugent, esq. of Clay-hill, Epsom, and niece of Right Hon. E. Burke.—24. At Brighton, Wm. Carrington, esq. of Colchester, youngest son of R. Carrington, esq. Thames Bank, to Anne, dau. of S. Pritchard, esq. of Norwood.—25. At St. Pancras, Joseph-Wainwright Hodgetts, esq. of Burton-Crescent, to Sarah-Mayo, only dau. of S. Parkes, esq. of Mecklenburgh-squ.—G. Beamen, esq. of Dean-street, Southwark, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Mr. Ofley, of Henrietta-str. Covent-garden.—Henry Radford, esq. Solicitor, to Miss Freer, both of Atherstone.—26. At Nuneaton, George Platel, esq. of Peterborough, to Catherine, dau. of G. Greenway, esq. of Attleborough Hall.—Chas. Lutyens, esq. Deputy Commissary General, to Miss Fludyer, of Pangbourne.—27. The Rev. John Blanchard, of Middleton Rectory, near Beverley, to Anne, dau. of J. Radford, esq. of Smalley, co. Derby.—31. James Rhodes, esq. of Finchley, to Sophia, dau. of Thos. Lermite, esq. late of Colney Hatch.

June 1. At Hemingford Grey, Hunts. Rob. Ferriday, esq. of the Hay, Salop, to Sophia, dau. of late Rev. John Eastwick, of Weekley, Northamptonshire.—John Woollam, esq. of Hampstead, to Mary-Anne, dau. of D. Burges, esq. of Bellevue, Clifton.—Wm. Harter, esq. of Leaf-sq. Manchester, to Frances-Williamina, dau. of J. Watkins, esq. of Mayfield, near Bolton.—At Berry Pomroy, Devon, H. Richard Roe, esq. of Gnaton House, to Anna-Maria, dau. of Christ. Farwell, esq. of Totness.—Clifton, Oliver William Span, esq. Ben. Army, to Katherine-Elizabeth, dau. of Maria Walsh, esq. late Chairman of the

Board of Excise.—At Marchington, Wm. Worthington, jun. esq. of Burton-upon-Trent, to Marianne, dau. of F. Calvert, esq. of Houndhill.—At Lambeth, the Rev. Edward Allen, of Blackheath, to Anne, only dau. of W. Whittom, esq. of Stockwell Common.—At Chelsea, Henry Despard, esq. Major 17th Reg. nephew of Gen. Despard, to Anne, dau. of late E. Rushworth, esq. of Farringford-hill, Isle of Wight, and grand-dau. of late Lord Holmes.—Mr. Wm. Bowden, merchant, to Margaret, dau. of Archibald Anderson, esq. of Edinburgh.—Capt. Croxton, Bengal Artillery, to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. R. Williams, Rector of Great Houghton, and Prebendary of Lincoln.—At Sunbury, David Ricardo, esq. of Gatecombe Park, to Catherine, dau. of late Wm. Thomas St. Quintin, esq. of Scampston Hall, Yorkshire.—2. James Steward, esq. to Eliza, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. Waite, of Lewisham-hill.—3. C. B. Robinson, esq. to Mary, dau. of Christ. Glover, esq. both of New Brentford.—Henry-Norwood Trye, esq. of Leckhampton Court, Gloucestershire, to Alicia-Harriet, dau. of Francis Longworth, esq. of Cotswold House, and of Cragan, co. Westmeath.—4. Robt. Belt, esq. eldest son of R. Belt, esq. of Bossall, Yorkshire, Barrister-at-Law, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts, to Margaret, second dau. of the late Capt. Gordon, of Barnsbury-street, Islington.—5. At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Wm. Rossiter, of Frome, to Arundel, dau. of late Thos. Gale, esq. of Chester.—Chas. Wyndham, esq. of Sudbury, son of late Wm. Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, Wilts, to Maria-Frances, sister of Sir T. Freeman Heathcote, bart. of Hursley Park and Embley, Hants.—9. At Finchley, Edw. Rouse, esq. to Elizabeth, dau. of S. Wimbush, esq.—11. At Deptford, Jas. Tomlin, esq. R.N. to Sophia, eldest dau. of J. D. Rolt, esq.—15. At Paris, Prince Polignac, Minister Plenipotentiary at the English Court, to Madame le Marquise de Choiseul. The lady was a widow; her mother was a very rich heiress, sister to the present Lord Ranelagh.—19. Wm. Henry Mackey, esq. Solicitor, Bradford, Wilts, to Charlotte, dau. of R. Jordan, esq. M.D. of Finsbury-square.—22. Alfred Stevenson, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Virginia, dau. of Matt. Consett, esq. of Gailford-street.—24. At York, Norcliffe Norcliffe, esq. Major 18th Hussars, only son of late T. Norcliffe, esq. of Langton Hall, Yorkshire, to Decima-Hester Beatrix, third dau. of John-Robinson Foulis, of Buckton Hall, esq. niece to the late Sir Wm. Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, and grand-dau. to the late Sir C. Sykes, of Sledmere, barts.—28. S. Whitbread, esq. M.P. to Julia, dau. of Major-gen. Hon. H. Brand.—29. At Chelsea, G. W. Turner, esq. of Speldhurst, Kent, to Frances-Otway, dau. of late Capt. Raine, R. N.—30. Abner Wm. Brown, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Dangerfield, of Burton-crescent.

OBITUARY.

COUNT JENISON WALWORTH.

Lately. At Heidelberg, in Germany, Francis Count Jenison Walworth, eldest son of Francis Jenison, Esq. of Walworth, in Heighington, co. Durham *, where he was born February 8, 1764. On the retirement of his father and family to the Continent in 1776, after the sale of their property, he accompanied them thither, and was established with them at Heidelberg, became successively Page and Colonel of the Guards to the Elector Palatine, afterwards Colonel in the service of Hesse Darmstadt, from which Court at the commencement of the war in 1793, and when the Princes of Germany were subsidized by Great Britain, he was appointed Envoy to the Court of St. James's, and was entrusted with the negotiations which ensued respecting the continuance of the Hessian troops in the English pay, and concluded a treaty with the late Marquis of Hertford, then Earl of Yarmouth, by which the stipulated contingents to the first coalition of the Continental States against Revolutionary France, was regulated and detailed. Subsequent to the marriage of the late King of Wurtemberg with the Princess Royal, he was selected for the office of Grand Chamberlain of the Household at Stuttgart, a station to which the superiority of his polished manners and refined address peculiarly qualified him; he remained in this dignity till the death of the King, and was high in the confidence of both their Majesties. Count Jenison married Mary, eldest daughter of the late celebrated Topham Beauclerk, the intimate friend of Johnson, Goldsmith, and Burke, by Lady Diana Spencer, eldest sister of the late Duke of Marlborough. By this lady (who inherits her mother's talents for painting and the arts) he has left six children, viz. two sons and four daughters, besides a son by a former marriage, now Ambassador from Bavaria to the King of Naples.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BT. OF NETHERBY.

April 13. At Netherby, after a short illness, aged 63, Sir James Graham, Bt.

* Of an ancient family, upwards of 200 years resident at Walworth, and for detailed particulars of whom, see Surtees's "History of Durham," vol. III. 320-21.

The family of Graham is descended from the Earls of Monteith in Scotland. He was the second son of the Rev. Robert Graham, D.D. (by a daughter of Reginald Graham, esq.) of Netherby, a polished gentleman, and a sound classical scholar. He was born in April, 1761, and pupil of the celebrated Dr. Parr, at Stanmore.

Netherby, and the improvements introduced in its appearance by Dr. Graham, are thus noticed by Mr. Pennant:

"Netherby, the seat of the Rev. Dr. Graham, placed on a rising ground, washed by the Esk, and commanding an extensive view: more pleasing to Dr. Graham as he sees from it a creation of his own; lands that, eighteen years ago, were in a state of nature; the people idle and bad, still retaining a smack of the feudal manners; scarce a hedge to be seen; and a total ignorance prevailed of even coal and lime. His improving spirit soon wrought a great change in these parts: his example instilled into the inhabitants an inclination to industry; and they soon found the difference between sloth and its concomitants; dirt and beggary, and the plenty that a right application of the arts of husbandry brought among them. They lay in the midst of a rich country, yet starved in it; but in a small space they found, that, instead of a produce that hardly supported themselves, they were enabled to raise even supplies for their neighbours: that much of their land was so kindly as to bear corn for many years successively without help of manure; and for the more ungrateful soils, that there were limestones to be had, and coal to burn them.—The wild tract soon appeared in form of verdant meadows and fruitful corn-fields: from the first, they were soon able to send, to distant places, cattle and butter; and their arable lands enabled them to maintain a commerce as far as Lancashire, in corn. *By* signifies a habitation: thus, there are three camps or stations with this termination, not very remote from one another; Netherby, Middleby, and Overby."

In 1775 Netherby was visited by the late Rev. T. Maurice; and the result of the visit to this charming place was his poem, entitled "Netherby," which thus opens:

"Are these the regions, where, from age to age,
Contending nations strove with mutual rage;

Her

Her barren wing, where brooding Fa-
mine spread ; [head ?
And frantic Faction reared her hydra
How chang'd the scene—what glorious
prospects rise ; [eyes !
Where'er, delighted, roll my wond'ring
Here guardian Peace, here active Cul-
ture reigns,
And boundless Plenty clothes the fertile
plains.
Yon stream *, that erst, impurpled with
the slain, [main,
In many a sanguine billow sought the
Now guiltless rolls—and views with con-
scious pride
Luxuriant landscapes glitter on her side ;
A thousand hills with wealth and ver-
dure† crown'd, [round !
And vales in rich profusion smiling
No more they ring with battle's fierce
alarms, [arms ;
No trumpets' early clangours rouse to
Echoes of rapture now, alone, they hear,
The ploughman's whistle, or the sports-
man's cheer—
What though bleak Boreas oft deform
the day, [ray,
And lowering storms obscure the genial
Th' industrious swain, with firm, un-
daunted soul,
Defies his rage, and bids the tempest
roll.”—

Dr. Graham died in the year 1782,
and the following inscription, contain-
ing no fulsome hyperbolic praises, but
commemorative of his sterling worth,
has been engraved on his tomb in the
Church of Arthuret.

“Near this place are interred the re-
mains of the Rev. ROBERT GRAHAM, D.D.
the owner and improver of this large
territory, who died February 2, 1782,
ætat. 72. Blest with an ample fortune,
he regarded not the gifts of Providence
in a selfish view—but as the means of
dispensing blessings and happiness to
others. He was, indeed, of a disposi-
tion truly kind and beneficent ; and
the affectionate family he left, and
those who were honoured with his ac-
quaintance, must long lament the loss
of the best of fathers, and of friends.

* The Esk.

† Mr. Maurice adds in a note : “Dr.
Parr, who in the autumn of 1819,
paid a visit to his respected pupil at
Netherby, informs me, these planta-
tions, during the long time since I last
beheld them, have grown and spread to
an astonishing height and extent ; proud,
equally in the decline, as at the begin-
ning of life, to follow his friendly coun-
sels, I have made use of some of his ob-
servations to improve this and other of
my juvenile poems.”

“Here likewise rest the remains of
his eldest son, CHARLES GRAHAM, Esq.
who survived his father only a few days.”

On the death of his elder brother
Charles, the subject of this article came
into possession of this fine estate, in a
manner created by his intelligent father.

He was created a Baronet, Dec. 28,
1782 ; and married in 1785 Lady Cat-
herine Stewart, eldest daughter of
John, 7th Earl of Galloway, K.T. by
whom he had the present Baronet ; three
other sons, and nine daughters.

In 1796, posterior to the general elec-
tion, he was elected M.P. for Ripon, and
again returned in 1802 without any op-
position. The merit of this highly re-
spected and excellent gentleman are so
well known throughout the kingdom,
that a lengthened eulogy of him is not
at all necessary. In political principle,
he uniformly evinced the strongest at-
tachment to the King and Constitution
of his country. In all the relations of
life—as a husband, parent, master, land-
lord—he was most exemplary and libe-
ral ; and his name will long be held in
veneration, not merely by his family,
but also by all who enjoyed the honour
of his friendship, or lived within the
sphere of his influence. His remains
were interred on April 20th, in the fa-
mily vault, at Arthuret, and were fol-
lowed to their resting place by a long
train of tenantry.

SIR HENRY BATE DUDLEY, BART.

A Correspondent presumes upon the
favour of his good friend *Sylvanus Ur-
ban*, to make a short addition to the
memoir of the late Sir Henry Bate Dud-
ley, inserted in the “Gentleman's Ma-
gazine” for March, p. 273, which memoir
is chiefly confined to matters connected
with Essex.

He conceives that during the residence
of Sir Henry at Ely, circumstances oc-
curred entitled to attention. Insurrec-
tion had reared its sable standard : it
was not a danger conjured up by FEAR,
when—

“The quaking powers of night stand in
amaze at nothing.”

The Gazette of the 23d of May, 1816,
gave the public notice, “That a great
number of persons had, for some time
past, unlawfully assembled themselves
together in divers parts of the counties
of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, and
Cambridge ; held nightly meetings, and
set fire to several dwelling-houses, barns,
out-buildings, and stacks of corn ; and
had destroyed cattle, corn, threshing-
machines, and other instruments of hus-
bandry”—and offered a “reward of
100*l.*

100l. for every person who should be convicted of any of the aforesaid offences."

To the above authoritative warning to his Majesty's well-disposed subjects, including the great bodies of Magistracy in the said counties, the following extract from the Gentleman's Magazine of May, in the same year, p. 462, records as follows, and proves how much the Magistracy were alive to their duty.

"On Thursday, May 23d, the main body of Insurgents were defeated at *Littleport*, near Ely, by the exertions of Sir H. B. Dudley, and the Rev. H. Law, Magistrates, aided by Captain Wortham's troop of Yeomanry, a small detachment of the 1st Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Methuen, and a few of the disbanded Militia, who were armed from the County depôt. The rioters soon began to fire upon the Magistrates and the troops from barricaded houses near the river; when the latter were ordered to fire into them. The insurgents soon began to fly from every part of the town over the Fens, and were pursued in every direction: two of them only were killed (one of them a ringleader) and a few wounded; upwards of 100 were taken prisoners to Ely."

The conclusive account of these unfortunate persons is to be traced in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1816, p. 558. Mr. Justice Abbott, Mr. Justice Burroughs, and E. Christian, esq. (late Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely) opened a Special Commission on the 17th of the said month, and after the same had been read, they proceeded to Ely Cathedral, where a sermon was preached by Sir Henry Dudley. Of 82 prisoners, 24 were arraigned and found guilty; five only were ordered for execution, and probably only three eventually suffered; and the whole of those who were not placed at the bar were discharged by Proclamation.

During the interval of the above proceedings, the GRAND JURY for the Isle of Ely, in assembly in their Judicial Chamber at Ely, voted on the 19th June, 1816, "Their unanimous thanks to Sir H. B. Dudley, and the rest of the Magistrates within the said Isle, for their spirited, prudent, and energetic conduct," by which "tranquillity was so soon restored to the Isle;" and they further expressed to Sir Henry "the high sense they entertained of the excellent discourse delivered at the Cathedral Church at Ely, before the Judges," and considering that the publication thereof "may be attended with beneficial effects if generally diffused," "una-

nimously requested the same might be printed."

The flattering approbation of the following distinguished persons followed. "At a Meeting of the Magistrates for the Isle of Ely, on the 8th July, 1816, the Rev. George Jenyns, Prebendary of Ely, in the Chair, when "it was unanimously resolved,"—1st. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Sir H. Bate Dudley, for his very spirited and firm conduct during the riots.—2d. Resolved, at the suggestion of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge, and the Lord Bishop of Ely, the Lord of the Franchise, "That a PIECE of PLATE be presented to Sir Henry Bate Dudley, as a token of the high sense which this Meeting entertains of his services."—3. Resolved, "That a subscription be entered into for the above purpose; and that a Committee, consisting of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Lord Bishop of Ely, Lord Eardley, the very Rev. Dean, and the Members of the Chapter of Ely, the Magistrates, &c. be appointed for carrying the same into execution."

And a very VALUABLE CUP was presented to Sir H. B. Dudley accordingly.

The unanimous thanks of the Magistrates of the County of CAMBRIDGE, assembled on the 19th July, 1816, were also conveyed to Sir H. Bate Dudley, in very emphatic expressions, "for his very active, firm, and judicious conduct" on the occasion aforementioned.

And the still more gratifying testimony, conveyed by Lord Sidmouth's Letter of the 1st July, 1816, is also to be recorded, which Letter concludes in the following expressions. "I have particular satisfaction in obeying the Commands of the *Prince Regent*, by conveying to you the Assurances of his Royal Highness's entire approbation of your prompt, decisive, and judicious conduct on the late critical and important occasion."

Your Correspondent will now recur to a circumstance relative to the defence of the sea-coast of Essex. He met Sir Henry many years since at the house of Sir William Hillary at Danbury-place. Several officers were of the party, at the head of which was General Sir George Beckwith. This able officer drew Sir Henry apart, and they long continued in discussion. It afterwards appeared that the General had been some time in possession of a plan, which Sir Henry prepared for resisting the Enemy in case the INVASION, so much threatened, should be attempted on the Coast of Essex, where indeed it was most apprehended,

prehended, from the fitness of the Dutch Schoots, and other craft, for that shore. Sir George on this occasion remarked, that he should be entirely guided by Sir Henry's most judicious plan for securing the corn and driving off the cattle; as well as by his excellent suggestions for impeding the enemy: and during a short absence of Sir Henry, he spoke of his powers of mind on military subjects as very extraordinary;—adding, that “he ought to have Bradwell again, to inspire the inhabitants of the district with *heroism and confidence*.”

SIR THOMAS PLUMER, KNT.

March 24. Right Hon. Sir Thos. Plumer, knt. Master of the Rolls, F.R. and A.S. He was educated at University College, Oxford; where he took the degree of M.A. March 6, 1778; B.C.L. Oct. 24, 1783. The late Rev. T. Maurice, in his “Memoirs,” thus notices his fellow-collegian, Mr. Plumer, in a letter to Walter Pollard, esq. dated Feb. 14, 1775.

“As we have the best tutor* at University, so likewise have we one of the best scholars among the Undergraduates. His name is Plumer, a friend of Jones; ardent, indefatigable in his studies, no difficulties can discourage, no pleasures allure him; but on he toils with unwearied application, and must, I think, reach the summit of human science, if the great ‘teacher Death,’ does not interrupt his progress; which seems likely, from his consumptive appearance†.”

Mr. Plumer was made Solicitor General in place of Sir S. Romilly, on the coming in of the Percival administration; and was knighted April 15, 1807; Attorney-General in 1812, on the event of Sir Vicary Gibbs being made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Vice-Chancellor (being the first in that office) in 1813; and Master of the Rolls in the latter end of 1818, on the resignation of Sir Wm. Grant. It is remarkable that the three leading Counsel of Mr. Hastings, on his impeachment, were advanced to very high ranks in their profession—Mr. Law, Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Plumer. The first was made Chief Justice of England and a Peer of the realm; the next, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; the last, Master of the Rolls.

His remains were deposited on the first of April in a vault in the Rolls Chapel.

In compliance with the wishes of the deceased, the ceremony was conducted in the most private manner, and was accordingly attended only by the members of his family and a few near relations.

ADMIRAL DE COURCY.

Feb. 22. At his seat, Stockton House, near Saltash, the Hon. Michael de Courcy, Admiral of the Blue.

The noble family of De Courcy is allied to most of the Princes of Europe, deriving its descent in the male line from the house of Lorraine, of the race of the Emperor Charlemagne, or Charles I. surnamed the Great, who obliged the Saxons, and all other heathens whom he conquered, to receive the Christian faith; and so made the grand revolution of Europe.

The subject of this memoir was the third and eldest surviving son of John, the 25th Lord Kingsale, Baron Courcy, of Courcy, and Baron Ringrone, premier Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by Martha, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Heron, of Dorsetshire; which nobleman, on being presented to his late Majesty, Sept. 15, 1762, had the honour of asserting the ancient privilege of his family, by wearing his hat in the royal presence, granted to his ancestor, John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, &c. by John, King of England.

During the American war our officer commanded the Swallow sloop, from which vessel he was posted Sept. 6, 1783, into the Europa of 50 guns, the flag ship of the late Admiral Gambier, on the Jamaica station. In 1787 we find him in the Hyæna of 20 guns, escorting the first party of convicts ever sent to New South Wales, 100 leagues to the Westward. He was afterwards stationed on the coast of Ireland, for the suppression of smuggling.

At the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, Capt. de Courcy was appointed to the Pearl frigate, on the Irish station; and from that ship removed, about the latter end of the year 1794, to the Magnanime, a cut down 64, mounting 26 24-pounders on the main-deck, 18 12-pounders on the quarter-deck and fore-castle, and 4 42-pounder carronades.

We find the following French privateers among the list of captures made by Capt. De Courcy during the time he commanded the Magnanime: Le Triton, 8 guns, pierced for 18, 180 men; le Tiercelet, 8 guns, 10 swivel, and 47 men; l'Eugénie, 18 guns, 107 men; l'Audacieux, 20 guns, 137 men; and la Colombe, 12 guns, 64 men. He also assisted at the capture of la Decade French frigate of 36 guns; and the defeat of a French squadron off Ireland, Oct. 12, 1798; on which latter occasion the Magnanime had 7 men wounded.

* Mr. W. Scott, now Lord Stowell.

† Memoirs of an Author, part ii. p. 25.

In February, 1799, our officer was appointed to the *Canada*, of 74 guns, attached to the Channel fleet, one of the ships sent on an expedition against Quiberon in the summer of 1800.

On the 10th April, 1801, the *Canada* was off the Black Rocks, when the *Mars* carried away her head, bowsprit, foremast, main-top-mast, and main-yard, by running foul of the *Centaur*. Capt. De Courcy succeeded in towing the *Mars* safe in Plymouth, where she arrived ten days after the accident. At the conclusion of the war, our officer commanded the *Namur*, a second rate.

Soon after the renewal of hostilities, in 1803, Capt. De Courcy was appointed to the *Plantagenet*, a 74-gun ship built without a poop, on a plan suggested by Lord Gambier. After cruising some time on the coast of Ireland, he convoyed the outward-bound *East India* fleet to St. Helena; and on his return thence with several China ships under his protection, was presented by the Court of Directors with 500 guineas, for the purchase of a piece of plate.

On the 28th Nov. 1804, he commissioned the *St. George* of 98 guns, at Plymouth; and soon after proceeded in her to the Jamaica station, where he continued until promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Nov. 9, 1805. Early in 1808, we find him with his flag in the *Tonnant*, 80 guns, accompanying Sir John T. Duckworth to the West Indies and coast of America, in chase of a French squadron; which, however, eluded the vigilance of its pursuers, who anchored in Cawsand bay on the 18th April, after traversing upwards of 13,000 miles.

In January, 1809, Rear-Admiral De Courcy commanded the squadron that covered the embarkation of the ill-fated British army at Corunna, in front of which place the gallant Sir John Moore, after conducting a retreat unparalleled in modern history, was snatched from his country in the moment of victory. Among the emigrants of distinction who sought an asylum on board the *Tonnant*, on this occasion, was the Duke of Vera Aguas, the lineal descendant of the celebrated Christopher Columbus. On the 25th of the same month, the Houses of Lords and Commons passed a vote of thanks to the Rear-Admiral, the Captains, officers, and men of the squadron, for the assistance they had afforded the army.

The subject of this memoir was soon after appointed Commander-in-Chief at Brazil, and proceeded thither in the *DIGENT*. MAG. *Suppl.* XCIV. PART I.

ana frigate. On his arrival at Rio Janeiro, he hoisted his flag in the *Foudroyant*, of 80 guns, where it continued until his return to England in 1812.

Our officer was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral, July 31, 1810; and became an Admiral of the Blue, July 19, 1821. He married, Oct. 24, 1786, Miss Blennerhasset, daughter of Conway Blennerhasset, of Castle Conway, co. Kerry, Esq. (descended from the ancient Cumberland family of that name) and sister of the present Dowager Baroness Kingsale. The Admiral's daughter, Anne, married in June, 1812, Capt. Sir John Gordon Sinclair, bart. R.N. His eldest son is in Holy Orders.

COL. EDW. MADDEN.

April 19. At his house in Edgar-buildings, Bath, much respected and beloved, Col. Edward Madden. He entered the service of his country by purchasing an Ensigncy in the 27th, or Enniskilling regiment, Oct. 1, 1758. In 1759, he was at the taking of the Isle De Noix, under Gen. Haviland; in 1760, off Ticonderoga and Crown Point, at the taking of Montreal, and the reduction of Canada, under Gen. Amherst. He was at the reduction of Martinico in 1761, under Gen. Monkton; Grenada under Gen. Welsh; of the Havannah under Lord Albemarle, where, as an Ensign acting as Lieutenant of light infantry, he was present at the storming of a Spanish redoubt, and was in consequence appointed Lieut. in the 15th regiment, the 18th of July, 1762, by Lord Albemarle, having two senior Ens. in the 27th regiment. In 1776 he was at Cape Fear, in South Carolina, under Sir Henry Clinton; at the reduction of Staten Island and New York; and at the Head of Elk, Brandywine, White Plains, and Philadelphia, under Sir Wm. Howe; and was appointed Town Major of Philadelphia. May 14, 1776, he was appointed Capt.-lieut. in the 18th reg. He was at the battle of Monmouth, in the Jerseys, under Sir H. Clinton; at the taking of St. Lucie, in the West Indies, under Gen. Grant; St. Eustatia, under Gen. Vaughan; and at many other operations of less note. In the end of May, 1776, he was appointed Capt. in the 15th regt. by Sir H. Clinton. Nov. 18, 1790, he had the brevet of Major; the 31st of Aug. 1791, he was obliged to purchase the Major's rank, six months after the late Major's death, and on service at Dominica in quelling the mutinous negroes. March 1, 1790, he was appointed Lieut.-col. in the army, and April, 29, 1795, Lieut.-col.

col. to the 15th. regt. Jan. 1, 1799, he had the brevet of Col. in the army. In 1801 he was appointed Brig.-gen. in Ireland, where he remained during the rebellion, at the conclusion of which he sold out, considering himself neglected after his very long and severe services.

LUKE WHITE, ESQ. M.P.

Feb. 25. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Luke White, esq. M.P. for the county of Leitrim.

He rose, by slow degrees, from being the poorest, to be the richest man in Ireland. He commenced business as an itinerant bookseller at Belfast, and was in the practise of selling by auction his pamphlets and imperfect volumes in the public streets of Belfast. The knowledge he thus acquired of public sales, procured him the situation of clerk to an auctioneer in Dublin. There he opened a small book-shop, became eminent in that line, sold lottery-tickets, and by his speculations in the funds, and contracting for government loans, acquired his enormous wealth.

His will has been lodged in the Prerogative Court. His property amounted to 30,000*l.* a year real estate, and 100,000*l.* in money and securities. This, which remained after the enormous sum of 200,000*l.* expended upon elections, he has bequeathed by will as follows:—To his eldest son, Colonel Thomas White, of Woodlands, county of Dublin, who in 1819 married Juliana, daughter of Viscount Gort, 5,000*l.* a year. This includes the estate of Luttrell's town, near Dublin, purchased of the Earl of Carhampton, for the sum of 100,000*l.*—To his second son, married to Miss Ross, 7,000*l.* a year.—To his third son, not married, 4,500*l.* a year.—To his fourth son, not married, the present Representative of the county of Dublin, 13,000*l.* a year.—To his son by a second wife, 5,000*l.* a year for a certain time, and then 10,000*l.* in lieu of that annuity.—To his three daughters, 10,000*l.* each.—The marriage settlement on his widow is 1,000*l.* a year.—It is said that his eldest son offended him by refusing to offer himself a candidate for Dublin, with a promise to support the Catholic cause. His son, Samuel White, esq. has succeeded him in the representation of the county of Leitrim.

JOHN PHILIPS, ESQ.

Feb. 2. John Philips, esq. of Bank Hall, near Stockport, Cheshire, having nearly attained the advanced age of 90 years.—He was descended from a respectable family, and was the father of Francis Philips, esq. of Manchester. He had been a manufacturer; and for a great portion of his life (till within seven days of his dissolution) acted in the Commission of the Peace for his own and the adjoining county of Lancaster, devoting in-
at attention to the faithful and ho-

nourable discharge of his magisterial duties.

He married Sarah, daughter of George Leigh, esq. of Oughtrington, Cheshire, and sister of John Leigh, the last of that name of Oughtrington, descended from the Leighs of Westhall. She had two other brothers who survived; namely, Hugh-Hindley Leigh of Liverpool, esq. one of the Common Council of that Borough, who married the sole heiress of the late Mr. Knight, merchant; and Samuel Egerton Leigh; and several sisters. Catherine married John Rimmer of Warrington, whose daughter Anne married Matthew Gregson of Liverpool, and of Overton Hall, in parish of Malpas, esq. author of the "Fragments of Lancashire." She left only one son, John-Leigh Gregson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and several daughters. The descent and the respectable connections of the Leigh family are given in the "Fragments of Lancashire," p. 175.

The late John-Leigh Philips, son of this venerable gentleman, by his wife Sarah, aforementioned, was a gentleman well-known for his great taste in Painting, Botany, Natural History, and above all for his general knowledge and study in the manufactory in which he was engaged. In perfecting this, he successfully applied his taste and knowledge; and in the general welfare of the town he took the greatest interest. He was deservedly chosen Colonel of a well-disciplined regiment of Volunteers during the war.

His father, whose death we now record, was gifted with a mind of peculiar vigour and acuteness; and uniting, with high classical attainments, great experience of mankind, he was eminently qualified for his important public functions. If inflexible integrity, and cool and dispassionate judgment—if a knowledge the most intimate, and an administration the most impartial of the laws of his country, attach value to the Magistrate—they were the acknowledged characteristics of Mr. Philips. To these inestimable qualifications he added unshaken loyalty to his King, and the most decided attachment to his country, its Constitution, and its established Religion. In private life, his many virtues were equally the theme of admiration—kind, affable, benevolent, and affectionate; he died esteemed as a friend, beloved as a parent, and lamented by all. To the division of the county which he belonged to, of which he was the pride and ornament, his loss is irreparable.—In his conduct he has left a legacy for all.—His remains were deposited Feb. 11, in the family-vault at Didsbury.

MR. JAMES GEORGE BARLACE.

May 1. Of a rapid decline, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. James George Barlace, of King-street, Holborn, a young man of singular and signal self-acquired attainments
and

and exemplary virtue: by the former, had he been spared, his name would have been distinguished; by the latter, and by faith in Gospel revelation, his death-bed was rendered easy and instructive. At a very early age he became an excellent draughtsman; but, in 1807, endured with heroic fortitude and Christian resignation a loss, that for a time put a stop to all his hopes of honourable independence as an artist: this loss was the amputation of his right arm. Shortly afterwards, however, by dint of invincible industry and gifted genius, the subject of this brief memoir received from the Society of Arts, by the hands of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, (who shed tears of generous sensibility on the occasion,) the Minerva medal for a drawing of a portrait executed with the left hand! Mr. B. was equally successful with his pen. When only sixteen years old, he finished a work in quarto, intitled "The Progress of Knowledge in England, from the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth." This book was published in December, 1819. His reading was extensive, and conducted with taste and judgment, his memory was strong; his manners were amiable. Perhaps in contemplating the certainty of speedy dissolution, few young men ever displayed the possession of a firmer mind. Holding out from the bed his only arm, which was a perfect skeleton, "I am now," said he, "a habitation of bones. The mind cannot dwell here long. All my powers are ceasing to act. God gave me life, to receive it again at his own pleasure. I have no wish, no complaint; but am praying the Almighty to release me soon. I hope all around me will fervently do the same." Mr. B. was confined to his bed of languishment for five weeks, during which and a previous long illness, no murmur or exclamation of impatience, escaped his pallid lips. Just before he ceased to breathe, he requested his parents to come nearer to him, tenderly addressed them both, and in a most energetic and impressive manner, with a voice as strong as when in health, implored God's blessing upon them. Mr. B. has left some few paintings, which are specimens of his proficiency, and a quarto MS. on the writings of the poet Gray, with some detached pieces well worth preservation.

Chelsea.

B.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Jan. 11. At Odiham, aged 38, the Rev. *Henry Washington*, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford.

Jan. 25. At Winkfield, aged 81, the Rev. *George Boyce*, more than 50 years Curate of Winkfield, and Master of the Grammar Schools.

Jan. 26. At Leith, the Rev. *Robert Dickson*, D.D. who for 38 years discharged the

ministerial duties in the parish of South Leith.

Feb. 1. Suddenly, at Barrow Parsonage, Suffolk, in his 28th year, the Rev. Mr. *Raworth*, officiating Minister of that parish. He had delivered an excellent discourse from the pulpit in the afternoon he died, but from his appearance was supposed to be ill before he concluded, and he found it necessary to stop at the house of the Rector, the Rev. A. Mainwaring, where he expired, notwithstanding every assistance was given to him.

Feb. 2. At Shrub's Hill, Lyndhurst, in his 78th year, deeply lamented by all who knew him, the Rev. *Henry Longden*, Rector of Rockbourn, Hants, and of Whitbury, Wilts, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said counties. He was presented to the Rectory of Whitbury in 1777, and to that of Rockbourn, by the Duke of Manchester.

Feb. 18. Suddenly, at the Manse of Killwining, Ayrshire, after having discharged the whole duties of the day, the Rev. *James Steven*, D.D. Minister of that parish.

Feb. 22. In his 73d year, the Rev. *Richard Thomas Gough*, uncle to Lord Calthorpe. He was of Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of M.A. Nov. 27, 1777; was presented in 1804 to the Rectory of Aole, Norfolk; and to the Vicarage of Little Langham, with the Rectories of Blakeston and Cockthorpe, in 1812, by Lord Calthorpe. He resided constantly and conscientiously at his Rectory, a small village on the sea-coast, consisting almost entirely of fishermen's huts.

Feb. 23. At Treleven, near Mervagissey, Cornwall, aged 85, the Rev. *Philip Lync*, nearly 50 years Vicar of that parish—a gentleman of extensive erudition, but of very eccentric habits. He was of Oriel College, Oxford, B.C.L. Mar. 6, 1770; and D.C.L. Mar. 8, 1770. He was presented to his living in 1775, by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. His distinguishing peculiarity was a dread of contamination. He scrupulously avoided not only direct contact with the human species, but with any thing that had been touched by others. He suffered no one to approach within a certain distance of his person; nor would he put on a garment of any kind until it had passed through a series of ablutions, and had been thoroughly fumigated by himself. Even money he would not touch, unless it had been passed through water, and, either by himself or in his presence, cleansed, by brushing, from its contracted impurities. Until within a few days of his decease, he uniformly rose at a very early hour, and retired to his study, where, with the intervals at meals, he continued secluded the greater part of the day, not permitting to himself, even in the coldest weather, the indulgence of a fire. To his abstemious mode of living, and rigid adherence

herence to rule, may certainly be attributed the protracted term of his life, and his freedom from bodily disease.

Feb. 23. Aged 80, the Rev. Dr. Ford, formerly Ordinary of Newgate. He was a very worthy man, and was much and deservedly esteemed by the City Magistrates, who, on his retirement from office, settled on him an annuity which provided for the comforts of his latter days.

Feb. 25. At York, aged 84, the Rev. Richard Birdsall, for many years an eminent preacher in the old connexion of Methodists.

Feb. 27. In his 71st year, at Evercreech, of which place he was more than 40 years Vicar, the Rev. John Jenkins, Prebendary of Wells. He was of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, B.C.L. May 30, 1777; was elected to the Prebendal Stall of Dinder in Wells Cathedral, in 1779; and in 1780, was presented to the Vicarage of Evercreech cum Chesterhlade, by W. Rodbard, Esq.

March 1. At Charlestown, America, the Rev. Philander Chase, son of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Ohio.

March 8. At Southampton, aged 76 years, the Rev. Hugh Hill, D.D. Rector of Church Oakley, in the co. of Hants, and Holy Rood, Southampton, during the period of 32 years. He was of Queen's College, Oxon, where he proceeded M.A. June 1, 1774; B.D. July 7; and D.D. July 2, 1792; in which year his College presented him to the living of Church Oakley, and Holy Rood.

March 13. At the Glebe-house, Westerfield, near Ipswich, deservedly respected, the Rev. James Hitch. This worthy Divine received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1783, and to that of A.M. in 1786. In 1784, he was elected a Fellow of that Society. In 1788, he was presented to the Rectory of Westerfield by the Bishop of Ely. Mr. H. was twice married, and died a widower, leaving nine orphan children to lament his irreparable loss.

April 24. At the Rectory-house, the Rev. E. Youle, Vicar of Apesthorp. He was the only son of the Rev. A. Youle, Rector of West Retford, Nottinghamshire; was of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1814; and had not long been presented to his living.

April 30. At the Glebe-house, Rivenhall, in the 56th year of his age, the Rev. Shirley Western. This respectable Divine received his academical education at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1791, and to that of A.M. in 1794. In 1798, he was presented to the Rectory of Hemington, Suffolk, by the Bishop of Norwich; and in 1820, to that of Rivenhall, Essex, by C. E. Western, Esq. He had been an invalid for many years.

Lady. At the Vicarage-house, Driffeld,

in his 74th year, the Rev. Thos. Wurd, Perpetual Curate of Hedge, co. Derby, and for nearly half a century officiating minister of Driffeld.

At the Parsonage-house, Willersley, co. Hereford, the Rev. George Williams, Curate of the above-named place, and of Buckland, co. Gloucester.

Rev. Watkin Williams, Vicar of Nantglyn, co. Denbigh; to which he was presented in 1814, by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Aged 78, at Cornwood, the Rev. Duke Yonge, Vicar of Cornwood, Devon, and of Shevock, Cornwall. He was of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1808; was presented to the Vicarage of Cornwood in 1793, by the Bishop of Exeter; to the Vicarage of Willoughton, in 1805, by his College; in the following year, the Rt. Hon. R. P. Carew presented him to the living of St. Anthony; and to that of Shevock, in 1808. He was many years an active magistrate in the county of Devon.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

April 5. At her villa, Broom House, Fulham, at a very advanced age, the Right Hon. Mary Dowager Countess of Lonsdale, aunt to J. A. Stuart Wortley, esq. M.P.—She was daughter of John, 3d Earl of Bute, and was married to Sir James Lowther, bt. who, May 11, 1784, was created Earl of Lonsdale, but foreseeing that, from want of issue, the honours were likely to become a second time extinct, he was created Oct. 10, 1797, Visct. and Baron Lowther, with remainder to the heirs male of his cousin. She had no issue.

April 9. In Great Charlotte-st. Blackfriars-road, the widow of the late William Bunn, esq.

April 13. Aged 84, Wilfred Reed, esq. of Brook's-wharf.

At Camberwell, aged 55, W. Weston, esq.

April 21. In Brunswick-square, in his 18th year, Thos. B. Hutchins, second son of the late John Hutchins, esq.

April 25. At the New Hummums Hotel, aged 60, Major-gen. Francis Stewart, of Lesmurdie. He was appointed Major in Champagne's regt. of infantry, Feb. 19, 1797; Lieut.-col. in the army, Jan. 1, 1800; Major in the 1st Ceylon regt. Feb. 19, 1807; Colonel in the army, July 25, 1810; and Major-gen. June 4, 1813.

April 27. In Lower Brook-street, the Hon. Robt. Fulke Gréville, F.R.S. A.S. and L.S. Groom of the Bed Chamber to the King. He was the 7th child of Francis, 8th Lord Brooke, and first Earl of Warwick, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, son of William, Duke of Hamilton; was born Feb. 3, 1751; married Oct. 19, 1797, Louisa, Countess of Mansfield, mother of the present Earl, and sister

sister of the present Earl Cathcart, K.T. and had issue two daughters.

May 1. Margaret, wife of Chas. Adams, esq. of Wandsworth-common, and eldest daughter of Sir L. Maclean, M.D. Sudbury.

May 7. Aged 79, Sir F. Bulmer, knt. of the Strand. He was the Senior Gentleman of the Band of Gentleman Pensioners, and in consequence received the honour of Knighthood at the Coronation of his present Majesty, July 19, 1821.

May 10. Henry Chaytor, esq. late Colonel in the 3d Foot Guards.

May 11. Aged 63, Jas. Buttivant, esq. of Kennington.

May 12. Aged 67, Robt. Davidson, esq. of Islington-green. Mr. D. was a highly respectable and truly benevolent man. He had been 45 years a Liveryman of the Stationers' Company, of which, during the last year, he had been the worthy Master.

Thos. Mills Bynon, esq. of Northumberland-street, New-road.

May 13. At Hammersmith, aged 83, Thos. Burnell, esq. many years an inhabitant of that place, and formerly of Wine-office-court, Fleet-street. He was many years since one of the representatives in the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Without.

May 14. In Marsham-street, Westminster, aged 73, Mary, relict of Rich. Hutchinson, esq.

May 15. In her 18th year, Elizabeth-Margaret, dau. of late Hon. William Grey.

May 16. Aged 70, Philip Braham, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

In Bedford-square, aged 60, Wm. West, esq. He was the son-in-law, partner, and successor, to Mr. Avery, who, as his brothers before him, for many years kept a most respectable wholesale leather warehouse in Bride-lane, Fleet-street; whence our eminent Bookbinders, the Paynes and the Lewis's of the day, supplied themselves with the coverings of those Books which will hand down their names to future Bibliographers. Mr. West entered into business with a liberal spirit, and carried it on with great success. He had lately retired with a large fortune; and, had his health permitted, was well qualified, by a scientific turn of mind, to have enjoyed *otium cum dignitate*. He has left one son and one daughter.

May 18. At Lambeth, aged 87, Mrs. Jane Kelly, whose maiden name was Doyne. In her youth she possessed great personal attractions, but the charity and benevolence of her disposition, added to the intricacies of law, caused the later years of her life to be spent in great deprivation and affliction.

In York-place, City-road, aged 63, Wm. Jones, esq. late of Morton in Marsh, Gloucestershire.

May 20. In Tavistock-square, the widow of the late Wm. Sharp, esq. of Winchester-street.

May 21. In Welbeck-street, aged 74,

Richard Scott, esq. late Lieut.-col. in the Bengal Army.

May 22. At Bethnal-green, Ann, relict of C. Jecks, esq. formerly of Mile-end road.

May 23. In Thornton-row, Greenwich, aged 89, the widow of the late Peter Verney, esq.

May 24. At Chelsea, aged 75, Mary, relict of Isaac Lucas, esq. of Kensington Gore.

In Bedford-row, William Mauley, esq. Serjeant at Law, one of the Commissioners of the Board of Excise.

May 26. In her 58th year, Elizabeth, wife of John Kelly, esq. of Frognaal, Hampstead, and formerly of Fleet-street.

May 28. In Barnard's Inn, in his 76th year, Philip Neve, esq. a Barrister at Law, Commissioner of Bankrupts, and an upright and independent Magistrate for the County of Middlesex, much lamented by his friends. Mr. Neve was a colleague with the late Sir Nathaniel Conant in Marlborough-st. at the first establishment of the Police-offices; and was a polite gentleman and a good scholar. He was lately possessed of a most select and highly-preserved Collection of Roman large brass coins, containing about 500 of the rarest and most beautiful specimens.

At Hornsey, in his 18th year, Henry-James William, eldest son of the late Rev. Edmond Hill, of Fenny-Compton, co. of Warwick.

May 30. At Holloway-terrace, aged 66, Matthew Moggridge, esq. many years an inhabitant of Fleet-street.

May 31. At Stoke Newington, Louisa-Anne, daughter of Christopher Sundius, esq.

Aged 63, Anthony Healy, esq. of Judd-street, Brunswick-square, many years Page to his late Majesty.

June 1. At his apartments in Piccadilly, John Blackburn, esq. of Preston House, near Basingstoke, and a merchant in Broad-street; a gentleman highly respected; and an active Vice-President of those benevolent institutions, the Maine Society and the Royal Humane Society.

June 3. At Hampstead, Charles-Robert Manners Mollay, esq. late Captain Grenadier Guards.

June 4. In Queen-square, Westminster, aged 60, Mrs. Margaret Less.

Aged 70, Rich. Carter, esq. of Surrey-street, Strand.

June 5. Aged 76, George Devon, esq. of Thistle-grove, Brompton.

At Clapham, aged 77, John Harris, esq.

June 7. At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 19, the wife of Capt. Cruickshank.

At Cave-house, Battersea, aged 67, H. Condell, esq.

June 8. At Ford's Grove, near Winchmore-hill, aged 52, Sarah Thomasin, wife of Edward Busk, esq.

June 16. Sarah, wife of Mr. Theophilus Hearsay, of Botolph-lane.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*June 8.* Aged 56, Stephen

phen Raymond, esq. late of Brook House, Patton.

BERKSHIRE.—*May 8.* At Travers' Lodge, Windsor, at a very advanced age, Lieut. Burgess, Governor of the Naval Knights.

DORSETSHIRE.—*May 18.* At Weymouth, in her 20th year, Laura Maria, eldest dau. of Bayles Wardell, esq.

ESSEX.—*May 24.* At Billericay, aged 84, Mrs. Sarah Eglinton, relict of the late Capt. Eglinton, of the Hon. Company's Service, much respected.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At Clifton, Lieut.-col. Samuel Hall, C. B. of the 65th regt. He received his appointment of Lieut. 89th foot, May 9, 1794; Capt. Sept. 3, 1801; Major, Nov. 28, 1810; and Brevet Lieut.-col. Aug. 12, 1819.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Feb. 16.* At Wonston, near Winchester, aged 10, Henrietta-Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Legge, Chancellor of Winchester.

Feb. 25. At Belmont, the seat of her brother, Sir George Prevost, bart. in her 21st year, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. Sir George Prevost, bart.

HEARTS.—*May 9.* At Hertford, aged 70, Anne, relict of the late Rev. John Moore, LL.B. Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

April 27. Thomas Blackmore, esq. of Briggins Park, Ware.

KENT.—*Lately.* At his seat at Chiselhurst, from the effects of a paralytic attack, Sir Thomas Reid, bart. a Director of the East India Company, and who lately filled the office of Chairman of the Court of Directors. He was at the head of that most respectable firm of Reid, Irving, and Co. Merchants.

May 2. At Keston, near Bromley, aged 62, Thomas How Masterman, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*May 19.* At Leaf-square Academy, Manchester, aged 15, Drinave, one of the five Madagascar youths brought over to England a few years back, for the purpose of being taught the principles of the Christian Religion, as well as some useful branch of trade, with an intention of returning to their native country to communicate their acquired knowledge. His remains were interred at New Windsor, the pall being supported by the four remaining Madagascar youths, and the whole of the students of the academy joining in the funeral procession, with black crape and white favours on their arms.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* Aged 88, Timothy Clarkson, gent. of Bredon on the Hill.

April 24. At Asfordby, aged 82, Hannah, only surviving sister of the late Rev. Thos. Beaumont Burnaby, rector of that place.

May 11. Aged 50, Mr. Thomas Martin, Printer, of Leicester.

May 21. Mr. Valentine, master of Alderman Newton's school in Leicester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*May 25.* At Louth, in his 50th year, Rich. Bellwood, esq. solicitor and town-clerk.

May 28. On the day of attaining his 78th year, George Healey, esq. of Frodingham Hall.

NORTHAMPTON.—*April 27.* At the School House, Guilsbro', in her 25th year, Eleanor, wife of Rev. R. Bloxam.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*May 25.* At his brother's house, at Mansfield, aged 43, Mr. Wm. Ralph Heygate, merchant of Manchester, 6th and youngest son of the late Mr. T. Heygate of Husbands Bosworth, co. Leic.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*May 27.* At North Shields, aged 79, John Scott, esq. an active Magistrate in that part of the county of Northumberland.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*May 8.* At Henley, aged 78, Henry Spence, esq. of Mallory House, near Lewes.

May 10. Aged 80, Mr. John Hilyard, of Ewelme.

June 8. In his 60th year, Wm. Tubb, esq. banker, of Oxford, and one of the eight Assistants. Mr. Tubb served the office of Bailiff in 1800, and of Mayor in 1814.

June 11. Miss M. W. Norton, only daughter of Mr. Norton, late Printer and Post-master at Henley-upon-Thames.

SHROPSHIRE.—*May 9.* At the Vineyards, near Wellington, Egerton Leeke, esq. He was formerly in the profession of the law; and has left a widow, one of the daughters of — Henshaw, esq.

June 8. At Kingland, aged 63, Peter Beck, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* In East Reach, Taunton, in his 109th year, Mr. John Taylor, butcher. He regularly attended the markets of Taunton, Wellington, and Wiveliscombe, upwards of 60 years. He has left two sons, the eldest of whom is 87, and the youngest 64.

April 12. At Wilton Cottage, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Cliffe, aged 74, Lady Elizabeth Farrington, relict of General Sir Anthony Farrington, bart. late of Blackheath, Kent, who died Nov. 3, 1823 (see vol. xciii. ii. p. 640). She was daughter of Alexander Colden, of New York, esq. was married March 9, 1766; and had issue two sons and three daughters.

SURREY.—*May 13.* At Stoke, near Guildford, Jane, daughter of James Mangles, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 30.* At Pitt's Hill, Sussex, aged 75, Wm. Mitford, esq.

April 28. At Arundel, Mrs. Wigfield, daughter of the late Col. Jardine.

May 21. At Chichester, aged 80, John Newland, esq. senior Alderman of that Corporation.

May 29. At Hastings, R. A. Paterson Wallace, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*May 23.* Peter Kempson, esq. of the Willows, near Birmingham.

Suddenly, aged 71, at Birmingham, on his

his journey from his seat at Putney, near London to Manchester, James Ackers, esq. of Lark-hill. At the time when the country was disturbed by internal divisions, and was also threatened by a foreign foe, he was one of the most prompt to step forward in its defence: and he was shortly afterwards appointed to be Colonel of the Manchester and Salford Volunteers. He was a Deputy Lieutenant, and in the year 1800 he served the office of High Sheriff of Lancashire.

YORKSHIRE.—*May 2.* At his house in Beverley, in his 90th year, Bethell Robinson, esq.

May 8. At Whithy, aged 74, Richard Rudyerd, esq. one of the Deputy Lieutenants for the North Riding of the county of York.

May 14. Henry Peirse, esq. of Bedale, co. York, M.P. for Northallerton. In 1777 he married the Hon. Charlotte Grace, dau. of late and sister to present Lord Monson; by whom he had three daughters. He had represented Northallerton during nine parliaments.

May 28. At Market Weighton, universally respected, aged 99, Robt. Smith, esq.

After an illness of upwards of two years, Mrs. Blackburn, wife of the Rev. Wm. Blackburn, minister of the Independent Chapel, in Silver-street, Whithy.

June 3. At York, Thos. Cattley, esq.

WALES.—*April 17.* In his 46th year, Wm. Robins, esq. of Velindra House, near Cardiff, and late of Westbromwich, in the county of Stafford, the Managing Partner of the Melin Griffith Works, where his residence had been scarcely four months. In the discharge of the duties and business of life—as a husband, a father, a friend, and member of society—his conduct, emanating from a vigorous and powerful mind, in the highest degree cultivated and adorned by study and observation, had attracted to him the most affectionate personal regard, and the greatest general respect; which renders his loss not only widely felt, but more peculiarly so, by the extensive establishment over which, it was hoped, he would long have continued to preside.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb. 13.* At Senwick, Kirkcudbright, Lady Gordon, of Earlstoun.

May 9. In his 87th year, John Moir, esq. of Plantation near Glasgow.

May 25. At Miss Stewart's (his sister), Ditton Common, David Stewart, esq. ship-owner, of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire.

May 26. At Edinburgh, Janet, eldest daughter of the late John Hutton, esq. merchant in Edinburgh.

IRELAND.—*Latly.* At Brookwatson, near Nenagh, aged 87, John Watson, esq.

Feb. 19. At Kilburn, Augusta, daughter of the Hon. G. Chetwynd Stapylton.

April 18. At Loughry, co. Tyrone, Ire-

land, Jane, wife of Robert Lindsay, esq. daughter of late T. Mauleverer, esq. of Arcliffe Hall, Yorkshire.

April 27. At Kilmanock House, co. Wexford, Thomas-Richard Houghton, esq. He was a fond husband, tender father, generous and hospitable neighbour, indulgent and humane landlord, honest man, and benevolent Christian; has left an afflicted widow, four orphans, a fond mother, numerous relatives and friends, to deplore his premature departure.

ABROAD.—*Oct. 19.* On board his Majesty's ship *Liffey*, Col. Jno. Colebrooke, C.B. of the Madras Cavalry, a most zealous and gallant officer, who distinguished himself in every field service in which the Coast troops have been engaged for the last thirty years. The constitution of Col. Colebrooke, who was only in the 49th year of his age, was destroyed by the unremitting duties of his profession, which were at all times arduous, but more especially so during the last Mahratta War. His loss is universally regretted by his brother officers, and deeply deplored by his family.

Latly. On his passage from the West Indies, Robt. Kerr, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

Jan. 8. In St. George's, Jamaica, Walter R. Grosett, esq. in consequence of a fever taken from performing military duty, in repressing the late conspiracy among the slaves.

Jan. 9. At Tours, aged 71, A. B. Cohen, esq. late of Amsterdam, formerly banker to his Majesty the King of Prussia, in that city.

Jan. 11. Off Malta, and on board the yacht of Sir Wm. Curtis, bart. aged 37, Charles-Thomas Haden, esq. late of Sloane-street, surgeon.

Jan. 17. At Boulogne, aged 68, Wm. Dyer, esq.

Feb. 20. At Hobart-town, Van Dieman's Land, aged 27, Mr. Daniel-Watson Stalker, of Penrice, formerly of Maryport, in the county of Cumberland.

Feb. 24. At Barbadoes, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Ralph Mountague, jun. esq. merchant.

March 19. At Hamburg, in her 78th year, the relict of Geo. Thomson, esq. late of that city.

March 26. At Paris, aged 17, George-Heron Lynn, esq. of Southwick Hall, Northamptonshire.

March 27. At Bilboa, Charles Dawson, esq. British Consul, and son of the Rev. Major Dawson, of Beverley.

March 28. On his passage from Jamaica to New York, John Higgin, jun. second son of John Higgin, esq. of London-fields, Hackney.

April 8. Wm. Leckie, esq. on his passage from Surinam to London.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

VOL. xcii. ii. p. 569.—In the Cemetery of Fulham, Middlesex, on the South side of a handsome tomb, enclosed with iron rails, is the following inscription :

“Sacred to the memory of the Rev. JOHN OWEN, M. A. late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, formerly seventeen years Curate and Lecturer of this parish ; Rector of Paglesham, in Essex ; Minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea ; and for eighteen years Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was born September 23, 1765. Died September 26, 1822.”

VOL. xciii. i. p. 183.—Probate of the will of Lady C. T. Long, passed the seal, April 29. Her Ladyship has left all her effects and monies in reversion to her two younger daughters, Dorothy and Emma T. Long, with the exception only of my “wedding watch and my late husband’s diamond ring,” which are given to her daughter, the wife of W. Long Wellesley, esq. John Barry, esq. of Bath, and C. Barry, of Jermyn-street, surgeons, are executors. The will is dated Oct. 12, 1820. Her residence was Draycot-house, Wilts. The property is sworn under 9,000*l*.

Part i. p. 374.—In the Cemetery of Putney, Surrey, on a handsome tomb, the following inscription :

“Here lieth the mortal remains of CAROLINE, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF KINGSTON, who departed this life, at Roehampton, Jan. 13, 1823, aged 68 years and 2 months.”

Part ii. p. 639.—LORD MILFORD was the only son of Sir John Philips, 6th bart. by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Shepherd, esq. who died Sept. 28, 1788. In the year 1764 his Lordship married his cousin, Miss Philips, daughter of James Philips, esq. of Pontipark, in the county of Pembroke, who died Aug. 26, 1815, which county Lord Milford represented in many Parliaments, and of which he was likewise the Lord Lieutenant.—In the year 1775 he was advanced to the Peerage of Ireland, by the title of Baron Milford, which, his Lordship having died without issue, becomes extinct.

VOL. xciv. i. p. 184.—The name, &c. of the third child of Geo. Buckle, Esq. was omitted. She was Anne, born May 28, 1789 ; married May 23, 1816, to Thomas Morris, esq. an eminent Solicitor of Thombury, co. Gloucester. He died at Brecon Dec. 12, 1818, leaving issue Anna, Teresa, and Lydia-Maria.

P. 473. On Sunday, the 30th of May, a funeral sermon on Dr. Strahan was preached in Islington Church by his old and highly respected friend, Dr. Philip Fisher, Master of the Charter-house, and Precentor of Salisbury, to one of the most crowded and attentive audiences we have ever witnessed, nearly the whole of whom attended in mourn-

ing. From Chron. xxix. 15. Dr. Fisher discoursed in a perspicuous and masterly manner on death ; and concluded with an elegant eulogium on the character of Dr. Strahan, of which the following will give but a very faint outline :

“Few or none of the congregation could be ignorant of the event that had occasioned the melancholy appearance around them—the death of their excellent and venerable Pastor ; a man of whose character he knew not on which portion first to enlarge. If he regarded his youth, a time of life too often devoted to levity and dissipation, he (Dr. Fisher) could, from an intimacy of more than 50 years, bear witness to his excellencies. At that period he was the admiration of the society he adorned, a society which he enlivened by his wit, benefited by his advice, and instructed by his example. From this society he was early removed, having been appointed to an office of the highest importance—that of Pastor to this extensive and populous parish—this office, of parish Priest, though it ranked not with the higher dignities of the Church, yielded to none of them in importance and utility. The manner in which he discharged this arduous duty was best known to those present, to those who had heard, known, and lived with him. The greater part of the congregation could recal to mind the many times they had heard his pastoral advice in those walls, could remember the clearness of his pronunciation, the melodious accents of his voice, and the excellence of his discourses, clothed in language neither rendered unintelligible by too flowery ornaments, nor burdened with metaphors, nor yet disgraced by mean and low expressions. Most would recollect his assiduous attention in the care of the poor, the visitation of the sick, and the establishment of schools ; his private charities were known only to his own breast, and to those who had experienced their benefit. He could not omit to notice one most honourable attestation of the worth of the deceased ; this was, that in early life he had been encouraged by the notice, and honoured by the friendship of the greatest Moralist of the age. By the express desire of that truly pious Philosopher, he had given to the world those Prayers which will ever be a memorial of the sincere piety of their author, and which ought to be preserved in the closet, and cherished in the bosom, of every devout Christian. Their lamented Pastor had died full of years, and rich in good works ; he was gone, therefore, we might trust, to that place where he would receive his reward, and be greeted by the welcome of his heavenly Father, ‘Come, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.’”

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